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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 759--81st Congress

Chapter 896--2d Session

H. R. 7786

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

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CHAPTER III. State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the Judiciary.

CHAPTER V. Labor Department and Federal Security Agency.

CHAPTER VI. Cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951".

The Act provides direct appropriation of \$775,533,924 and authorizations to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$536,500,000. In addition, permanent appropriations are available in the amount of \$125,509,210.

These amounts are exclusive of the effects of Sec. 411 of Chapter VI of the Act, which requires that \$791,888 of the funds provided Agriculture for travel expenses be deposited to the surplus fund of the Treasury; and Sec. 1214 of Chapter Xii, which requires, through the apportionment procedure, an over-all reduction of \$550,000,000 in the appropriations, reappropriations, contract authorizations, and reauthorizations made in the Act for the various departments and agencies.

Items of major significance contained in Chapter VI, including amounts of increase or decrease as compared with fiscal year 1950, are as follows:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES - \$282,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$25,456,561), of which not to exceed \$25,500,000 is for administrative expenses; Act provides a program authorization of \$285,000,000 for the 1951 crop year; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS - \$32,300,000 appropriated (increase of \$2,149,226) of which \$4,000,000 is to be placed in reserve to be released by the Budget Bureau only after determination by the Secretary that marketing quotas on the 1951 crops of wheat, corn, and rice are necessary; SUGAR ACT - \$63,750,000 appropriated (increase of \$3,750,000); MARKETING SERVICES - \$10,989,000 appropriated (increase of \$269,800).

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION - The Act authorizes use of \$16,350,000 for administrative expenses from corporate funds (increase of \$1,000,000), and provides for restoration of capital impairment in the amount of \$66,698,457.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY - \$650,000 appropriated (increase of \$82,200).
 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - \$53,900,000 appropriated (increase of \$768,700);
 LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM - \$1,565,175 appropriated (increase of \$318,175).
 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION - \$7,204,000 appropriated (increase of \$2,081,000).

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Borrowing authorizations - \$154,000,000 in loans including \$65,000,000 (increase of \$23,650,000) for farm tenancy and farm housing, \$85,000,000 for production and subsistence, and \$4,000,000 (increase of \$1,000,000) for water facilities loans; The Act authorizes the distribution of \$3,500,000 for farm ownership loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public lands, without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy; Grants - \$650,000 appropriated (no increase), Salaries and expenses - \$28,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$1,901,000).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION - \$8,550,000 (increase of \$1,422,000) for administrative expenses; the Act provides borrowing authorizations for loans in the amount of \$350,000,000 for rural electrification and \$32,500,000 (increase of \$7,500,000) for rural telephone, and authorizes additional borrowing authorization for rural electrification loans of not to exceed \$150,000,000, including the uncommitted balance available as a carry-over from the fiscal year

1950, upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION - \$585,000 (increase of \$54,000) for salaries and expenses, and limits the assessments to be made against FCA corporations for supervisory and other services not to exceed \$2,325,000. In addition, the Act provides the following corporate administrative expense limitations; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,280,000 (decrease of \$220,000); Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,496,000 (increase of \$98,000); Production Credit Corporations, \$1,358,000 (increase of \$10,000).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - \$73,825,358 (decrease of \$2,284,165). In addition, \$200,000 for cortisone research is provided by transfer from Public Health Service. Significant changes over 1950 include: Agricultural Research Center - \$300,000 to establish a working capital fund; Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska - decrease of \$395,000 consisting of an increase of \$20,000 for agricultural research and a reduction of \$415,000 due to elimination of nonrecurring construction costs for buildings and facilities provided in the 1950 Appropriation Act; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine - decrease of \$1,153,000 for Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insect and Plant Disease, and decrease of \$125,100 in other work of the Bureau. The Act provides that of the \$2,100,000 appropriated for Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases, \$1,250,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent determined necessary by the Secretary and the Budget Bureau, and subject to the approval of the Appropriations Committee of both Houses. The Act also provides for a \$50,000 transfer to Public Health Service for investigation of the effects of insecticidal and fungicidal residue on human health.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946 (Title II) - \$6,000,000 appropriated. Funds for research under sections 10(a), utilization and development of uses of agricultural products, and 10(b), other than research on utilization, were consolidated with regular appropriations of the various agencies handling this work; and Sec. 9 funds, for payments to States, were transferred to Office of Experiment Stations.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS - \$5,700,000 appropriated (decrease of \$2,281,000), including a contingency fund of \$750,000 under the Forest Pest Control Act for use only to the extent determined necessary by the Secretary and Budget Bureau.

FOREST SERVICE, EXCLUDING PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS - \$61,415,000 (increase of \$911,500). Significant items include: National Forest Protection and Management - \$27,100,000 appropriated (increase of \$310,000); Cooperative Range Improvements - \$700,000, a new item formerly financed from grazing fees collected and deposited into a trust fund account; Fighting Forest Fires - \$6,000,000 appropriated (decrease of \$777,000), of which \$2,500,000 shall constitute a contingency fund, for use only to the extent determined necessary by the Secretary and the Budget Bureau; Forest Development Roads and Trails - \$10,348,000 (same as 1950); Acquisition of Lands for National Forests - \$450,000 (decrease of \$101,000 under the Weeks Act and an increase of \$75,000 for Superior National Forest); Forest Fire Cooperation - \$9,500,000 (increase of \$500,000); Farm and Other Private Forestry Cooperation - \$1,300,000 (increase of \$224,600).

FLOOD CONTROL - \$10,315,000 (increase of \$815,000).

EXTENSION SERVICE (principally payments of States) - \$28,003,498 exclusive of permanent appropriations (a decrease of \$15,152), including provision for further development of cooperative extension work in Alaska and Puerto Rico.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY - \$2,161,300 (decrease of \$35,755).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR - \$2,562,500 (increase of \$183,000).

CHAPTER VII. Interior Department.

CHAPTER VIII. Executive and Independent Offices, including President's emergency fund, Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, and General Services Administration.

CHAPTER XI. Foreign Aid, including Economic Cooperation Administration, assistance to Korea, international development (Point 4), government and relief in the occupied areas, and arms aid.

CHAPTER XII. General Provisions, including \$1,400 limitation on passenger motor vehicles, citizenship requirement for Government employees, availability of certain funds for living quarters allowances, limitation on costs of certain legal publications, strengthening of anti-deficiency legislation, and a requirement that the President reduce the appropriations in this Act by at least \$550,000,000 in non-defense activities.

CHAPTERS III, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, and XII.

January 9, 1950 Hearings: House, H. R. 7786, Pts. 1-6. Independent Offices.
Hearings: House, Pts. 1-6. Labor - Federal Security Agency.

January 10, 1950 Hearings: House, Pts. 1-6. Interior Department.

January 11, 1950 Hearings: House, 5 pts. State, Justice, Commerce.

January 12, 1950 Hearings: House, Pts. 1-6. Agricultural Department.

January 23, 1950 Hearings: Senate. Agricultural Department.

January 31, 1950 Hearings: Senate. 2 pts. State, Justice, Commerce.

February 27, 1950 Hearings: Senate. 2 pts. Labor - Federal Security Agency.

March 10, 1950 Hearings: Senate. Foreign Aid.

March 21, 1950 Hearings: Senate. Independent Offices.

House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 7786. House Report 1797. Print of the bill as reported.

April 3, 1950 House began debate on H. R. 7786. (general).

April 4, 1950 House debate continued. (general).
Hearings: Senate. 2 pts. Interior Department.

April 5, 1950 House debate continued. Discussed Missouri Valley program and Soil Conservation (pp. 4822-6), also use of surplus food (pp. 4829-32). Also general debate.

April 6, 1950 House debate continued. Discussed BAE funds in connection with the Brannan price-support plan and Government officials making speeches over the country (5003-6). Also general debate.

April 18, 1950 House debate continued. Chapters I and II.

April 19, 1950 House debate continued. Chapters I and II. Discussed a more extensive conservation program (pp. 5471-3).

April 20, 1950 House debate continued. Chapter III. State, Justice Commerce.

April 21, 1950 House debate continued. Chapters III, IV and V.

April 24, 1950 Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Langer.

April 25, 1950 House debate continued. Chapter V.

April 26, 1950 House debate continued. Chapters V and VI. Agreed to Keefe amendment for transfer from Federal Security Agency to this Dept. of \$200,000 for research into utilization of plant material and vegetable sources of cortisone (pp. 5835-6).

April 27, 1950

House debate continued. Chapters V and VI. Rejected the following amendments to Chapter VI:

By Rep. Andersen, to reduce 40 separate items to total \$2,562,300 (pp. 5986-96).

By Rep. Rees to reduce to \$750 on individual payments under ACP (pp. 6010-6).

By Rep. Taber, to prohibit use of funds for USDA officers for attendance at meetings in connection with proposed legislation (pp. 6017-20).

By Rep. Barrett, to increase funds by \$160,000 for emergency control of insect outbreaks (pp. 6009-10).

By Rep. LeCompte, to provide \$100,000 for European corn borer research (p. 6020).

By Rep. Carnahan, to increase funds \$1,500,000 for school-lunch program (p. 6021).

Agreed to Horan amendment to reduce travel expenses in the Dept. (pp. 5998-6001).

April 28, 1950

House debate continued. Chapters VII and VIII. Discussed soil conservation work and Dept.'s. report on Missouri Valley (pp. 6093-4).

May 3, 1950

House debate continued. Chapter VII. Discussed REA cooperatives (pp. 6361-8).

May 4, 1950

House debate continued. Chapter VII.

May 5, 1950

House debate continued. Chapter VIII.

May 6, 1950

House debate continued. Chapter VIII.

May 8, 1950

House debate continued. Chapter XI. House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 593 waiving points of order against Chapter XI, general provisions. House Report 2021.

May 9, 1950

House agreed to H. Res. 593.

May 10, 1950

House concluded debate and passed H. R. 7786 with amendments by a vote of 362-21. Agreed, 274-112 to the Thomas amendment, as amended by Rep. Taber for reductions as follows: Civilian personnel, 10%; Dept. of Defense, 2%; Civilian travel, 20%; military, 5%; Transportation of things, 10%; Defense Depts., 5%; Communications services, rents and utilities, printing and reproduction, contractual services, and equipment all reduced 10%, except Defense Dept; Lands and structures 5%.

May 11, 1950

Print of H. R. 7786 as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

May 17, 1950

Hearings: Senate. General Provisions.

July 6, 1950

Senate Committee reported H. R. 7786 with amendments. Senate Report 1941. Print of the bill as reported.

July 11, 1950

Senate began debate on H. R. 7786. (general).

July 12, 1950

Senate debate continued. Chapter VI - research program.

July 13, 1950

Senate debate continued. Chapter III.

July 14, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters IV and X-A. The Bridges amendment was proposed and discussed.

July 17, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapter VI. Rejected amendments to increase funds for forest development roads and trails and to reduce funds for flood control (pp. 10541-2). Also discussed Research and Marketing Act, veterinarians for Union Stockyards at Seattle, CCC price-support funds and exhibits and movies.

July 18, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters VI and VII. Agreed to several committee amendments.

July 19, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters VI and VII. Received the Report of the President on the situation in Korea, requesting the Depts. to review their programs with this in mind. N. Doc. 646.

July 20, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapter VII.

July 21, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapter VII.

July 24, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters V and VII.

July 25, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapter VIII.

July 28, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters X, X-A and X-B. Discussed reductions in funds, restrictions on the filling of vacancies, and annual and sick leave.

July 31, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters XI and X-B. Discussed annual leave.

August 1, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters XI and X-B. Rejected amendment to reduce leave.

August 2, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapter XI.

August 3, 1950 Senate debate continued. Chapters V, VIII, XI, and X-B. Agreed to Bridges-Byrd amendment for 10% reduction of nondefense funds, with certain exceptions, by a 55-31 vote.

August 4, 1950 Senate continued debate and passed H. R. 7786 with amendments. Chapters VII, VIII, XI, X-A and X-B.

Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

August 7, 1950 House conferees appointed.

August 8, 1950 Senate conferees appointed.

August 23, 1950 House discussed consideration of the bill.

August 24, 1950 House received the conference report. House Report 2991. Tabulation showing funds and principal language changes.

August 25, 1950 House agreed to the conference report.

August 28, 1950 Senate agreed to the conference and House acted on amendments in disagreement.

September 6, 1950 Approved. Public Law 759.
Statement of the President on signing H. R. 7786.

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14. FISHERIES. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 6533, providing for a Nation-wide sport-fish restoration program (p. D278).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. OLEOMARGARINE. S. Con. Res. 83, by Sen. Lehman, to provide for an investigation by the Justice Department of firms manufacturing oleomargarine, with a view to determining whether they are violating the antitrust laws; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3800).
S. J. Res. 162, by Sen. Lehman, providing for an investigation by the Secretary of Agriculture into the effect on American agriculture of the repeal of certain taxes relating to oleomargarine; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 3757, 3800). Sen. Lehman explained the purpose of his joint resolution (p. 3800).
16. AAAct. S. 3274, by Sen. Murray (for Sen. Pepper) to amend section 8c (6) of the the Agricultural Adjustment Act; to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 3757).
17. CENSUS. H. R. 7787, by Rep. Dondero, Mich., and H. R. 7790, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Census Act of 1929 so as to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3809).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Hill inserted Clyde T. Ellis' (Executive Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.) statement discussing the need for expansion of REA facilities, and criticizing efforts to curb the generating program (pp. A2201-4).
19. VETERANS' EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blackney, Mich., favoring H. R. 7057, to provide that funds granted annually to land-grant colleges for teaching personnel shall not be deducted from estimates of cost presented to the Veterans' Administration for training veterans (p. A2201).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

20. APPROPRIATIONS. Defense Department appropriations, 1951, parts 4 and 5. H. Appropriations Committee.
Interior Department appropriations for 1951 (Mission Indians, Calif.). H. Appropriations Committee.
Commerce Department appropriations for 1951. H. Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 22: H. Agriculture, surplus commodities disposal; H. Education and Labor, education of children residing on Federal property (ex.); H. Foreign Affairs, ECA continuation (ex.); H. Public Works, Federal aid highways; S. Appropriations, independent offices appropriations (ex.); S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce, nomination of James K. Knudson to be ICC commissioner; S. Finance, social security amendments; H. Un-American Activities, bill making it unlawful for Federal employees to be affiliated with Communist organizations; H. Ways and Means, tax revision; and Conference on cotton acreage-allotments measure (ex.).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Committee Bill, 1951, Compared with Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations, 1950, and Budget Estimates, 1951

(Note.--1950 figures include all supplemental appropriations to date and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1951 House Committee Bill.) a/

Bureau or Item	Fiscal Year 1950			House Committee Bill, 1951	Budget Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared With
	Actual Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations	Pending Supplementals (P.L. 429 Pay Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:						
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	\$257,043,439:	- -:	\$257,043,439:		\$285,000,000:	b/282,500,000:+25,456,561:-2,500,000
Acreege allotments and marketing quotas:	30,150,774:	- -:	30,150,774:		34,000,000:	32,300,000: +2,149,226:-1,700,000
Sugar Act	60,000,000:	- -:	60,000,000:		67,500,000:	60,000,000: - -:-7,500,000
Removal of Surplus Agricultural Commodities (30% of customs receipts) .	125,606,982:	- -:	125,606,982:		110,000,000:	110,000,000:-15,506,982: - -
National School Lunch Act	83,500,000:	- -:	83,500,000:		83,500,000:	83,500,000: - -:-
Marketing services .	10,525,500:	193,700:	10,719,200:		11,487,000:	10,975,500: +256,300: -511,500
Total, Production and Marketing Administration (excluding Commodity Credit Corporation):	566,826,695:	193,700:	567,020,395:		591,487,000:	579,275,500:+12,255,105:-12,211,500

a/ Research and Marketing Act funds for research under sections 10(a) and 10(b) of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and the special research fund have been included with the regular funds of the various agencies handling this work.

b/ House Committee Bill authorizes the formulation of a 1951 crop year program amounting to \$285,000,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Bureau or Item	Fiscal Year 1950			House Committee Bill, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with
	Actual Appropriations and Borrowing (P.L. 429 Pay: Authorizations, Adjustments)	Pending Supplementals	Total Estimated Available		
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:					
Commodity Exchange Authority	\$558,200:	\$9,600:	\$567,800:	\$675,000:	+\$82,200: -\$25,000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Soil conservation research	1,496,000:	26,000:	1,522,000:	1,542,100:	-42,100
Soil conservation operations	50,572,300:	1,037,000:	51,609,300:	52,047,000:	+853,000
Total	52,068,300:	1,063,000:	53,131,300:	53,589,100:	+1,268,700: +810,900
Land Utilization Program (Title III, Farm Tenant Act)	1,225,000:	22,000:	1,247,000:	1,893,100:	+243,000: -403,100
Payments due counties: submarginal land program	247,500:	- -:	247,500:	243,500:	-4,000:
Water conservation and utilization projects	- -:	- -:	- -:	969,900:	+400,000: -563,900
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	5,054,000:	69,000:	5,123,000:	7,450,000:	+1,731,000: -596,000
Farmers' Home Admin.: Grants and loans (Farm housing program) ...	2,000,000:	- -:	2,000,000:	5,000,000:	-1,350,000: -4,350,000
Salaries and expenses	26,149,000:	450,000:	26,599,000:	30,000,000:	+1,101,000: -2,300,000
Total, Farmers' Home Administration	28,149,000:	450,000:	28,599,000:	35,000,000:	-249,000: -6,650,000
Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses):	6,963,000:	120,000:	7,083,000:	9,525,000:	+1,067,000: -1,375,000

Bureau or Item	Fiscal Year 1950			House Committee Bill, 1951	Budget Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with
	Actual Appropriations and Borrowing, Authorizations	Pending Supplementals (P.L. 429 Pay Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:						
Farm Credit Adminis.:						
Direct appropriation	\$531,000:	- -:	\$531,000:	\$585,000:	\$592,000:	+\$54,000:
Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit system						
Agricultural Research Administration:	2,281,800:	- -:	2,281,800:	2,325,000:	2,327,000:	+43,200:
Office of the Administrator (including Agricultural Research Center)						
Working Capital Fund	773,400:	7,600:	781,000:	600,000:	692,200:	-181,000:
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials	- -:	- -:	- -:	300,000:	400,000:	+300,000:
Research on agricultural problems of						
Alaska	349,000:	5,000:	354,000:	399,000:	515,500:	+45,000:
Office of Experiment Stations (principally payments to States)	675,000:	- -:	675,000:	260,000:	316,200:	-415,000:
Bureau of Animal Industry						
Bureau of Dairy Industry	7,833,058:	6,200:	7,839,258:	7,818,708:	7,865,208:	-20,550:
	23,957,800:	431,900:	24,389,700:	24,300,000:	25,080,800:	-89,700:
	1,613,300:	17,300:	1,630,600:	1,600,000:	1,899,300:	-30,600:

Bureau or Item	F i s c a l Y e a r 1 9 5 0			House Committee Bill, 1951	Budget Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with
	Actual Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations	Pending Supplementals (P.L. 429 Pay Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:						
Agricultural Research Administration: Cont.						
Bureau of Plant In- dustry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering	\$10,746,640:	\$157,700:	\$10,904,340:	\$10,752,700:	\$11,985,100:	-\$151,640: -\$1,232,400
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:						
Control of emergen- cy outbreaks of insects and plant diseases	2,253,000:	- -:	2,253,000:	850,000:	4,855,000:	-1,403,000: -4,005,000
Other work of the Bureau	11,087,300:	131,300:	11,218,600:	10,610,900:	11,921,700:	-607,700: -1,310,800
Bureau of Agricul- tural and Indus- trial Chemistry ..	8,395,625:	38,851:	8,434,476:	7,750,000:	8,818,800:	-684,476: -1,068,800
Bureau of Human Nu- trition and Home Economics	1,749,200:	16,100:	1,765,300:	1,500,000:	2,217,200:	-265,300: -717,200
Total, Agricultural: Research Admin. .	69,433,323:	811,951:	70,245,274:	66,741,308:	76,567,008:	-3,503,966: -9,825,700
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 a/	11,000,000:	- -:	11,000,000:	11,000,000:	11,102,000:	- -: -102,000
Control of forest pests: (including white pine blister rust control) :	5,220,000:	45,700:	5,265,700:	4,719,500:	8,213,500:	-546,200: -3,494,000
a/ Research and Marketing Act funds for research under sections 10(a) and 10(b) of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and the special research fund have been included with the regular funds of the various agencies handling this work.						

Bureau or Item	F i s c a l Y e a r 1 9 5 0				House Committee Bill, 1951	Budget Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with Total Estimated Available, 1950	Budget Estimates, 1951
	Actual	Pending Supplementals (P.L. 429 Pay Authorizations, Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available	House Committee Bill, 1951				
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:								
Forest Service (exclud-								
ing fighting forest								
fires and forest de-								
velopment roads and								
trails)	\$53,647,990:	\$679,390:	\$54,327,380:		\$54,483,000:	\$60,345,300:	+\$155,620:-	\$5,862,300
Fighting forest fires: ^{a/}	6,777,000:	- - ^{a/}	6,777,000:		6,000,000:	6,500,000:	-777,000:	-500,000
Forest development								
roads and trails ..	10,348,000:	- -	10,348,000:		10,348,000:	12,465,000:	- -	-2,117,000
Flood Control	9,500,000:	- -	9,500,000:		10,750,000:	11,700,000:	+1,250,000:	-950,000
Extension Service (prin-								
cipally payments to								
States)	32,707,160:	16,200:	32,723,360:		32,604,710:	33,519,448:	-118,650:	-914,738
Office of the Secretary:								
(including immediate								
Office of the Secre-								
tary, Offices of Budg-								
et and Finance, Plant								
and Operations, Per-								
sonnel and Hearing								
Examiners)	2,151,300:	32,083:	2,183,383:		2,143,300:	2,275,300:	-40,083:	-132,000
Office of Solicitor ..	2,364,000:	15,500:	2,379,500:		2,450,000:	3,070,000:	+70,500:	-620,000
Office of Information	1,256,228:	12,600:	1,268,828:		1,265,800:	1,297,200:	-3,028:	-31,400
Library	713,293:	21,700:	734,993:		713,293:	740,000:	-21,700:	-26,707
Bureau of Agricultural								
Economics	5,438,900:	99,700:	5,538,600:		5,325,000:	6,293,400:	-213,600:	-968,400

^{a/} Includes \$6,677,000 estimated supplemental pending consideration by the Congress.

Bureau or Item	Fiscal Year 1950			House Committee Bill, 1951	House Committee Bill, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill
	Actual	Pending Appropriations and Borrowing (P.L. 429 Pay Authorizations: Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:						
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations ..	\$576,400:	\$11,500:	\$587,900:	\$623,400:	\$600,000:	-\$23,400
Deduct amounts included above proposed for transfer from "Salaries and expenses, farm housing" and "Supply and distribution of farm labor" for Public Law 429 adjustments :	- -:	-664,200:	-664,200:	- -:	- -:	
Total, appropriations:	875,038,089:	3,009,424:	878,047,513:	938,463,156:	891,866,911:	+13,819,398:
BORROWING AUTHORIZATIONS:						
Farmers' Home Administration Loans:						
Farm tenancy and farm housing	40,000,000:	- -:	40,000,000:	70,000,000:	56,350,000:	-13,650,000
Production and subsistence	85,000,000:	- -:	85,000,000:	85,000,000:	85,000,000:	- -
Water facilities ...	3,000,000:	- -:	3,000,000:	5,000,000:	4,000,000:	-1,000,000
Total, Farmers' Home Administration ...	128,000,000:	- -:	128,000,000:	160,000,000:	145,350,000:	-14,650,000
Rural Electrification Administration Loans:						
Rural electrification:	350,000,000:	- -:	350,000,000:	400,000,000:	350,000,000:	-50,000,000
a/ In addition, the Act provides additional borrowing authorization of not to exceed \$150,000,000 for rural electrification loans upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture.						
b/ House Committee Bill authorizes additional borrowing authorization of not to exceed \$150,000,000, including the uncommitted balance available as a carry-over from the fiscal year 1950, for rural electrification loans upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture.						

Bureau or Item	Fiscal Year 1950				House Committee Bill, 1951	Budget Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) House Committee Bill Compared with
	Actual	Pending Appropriations and Borrowing (P.L. 429 Pay Authorizations: Adjustments)	Total Estimated Available	Total Budget Estimated: Available, 1950			
BORROWING AUTHORIZATIONS:							
Rural Electrification Administration Loans:							
Cont'd							
Rural telephone	\$25,000,000:	- -:	\$25,000,000:	\$50,000,000:	\$25,000,000:	- -:	-\$25,000,000
Total, Rural Electrification Admin.	375,000,000:	- -:	375,000,000:	450,000,000:	375,000,000:	- -:	-75,000,000
Total, Borrowing authorizations .	503,000,000:	- -:	503,000,000:	610,000,000:	520,350,000:	+17,350,000:	-89,650,000
Total, Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations	1,378,038,089:	3,009,424:	1,381,047,513:	1,548,463,156:	1,412,216,911:	+31,169,398:	-136,246,245
DEDUCT:							
Borrowing authorizations	503,000,000:	- -:	503,000,000:	610,000,000:	520,350,000:	+17,350,000:	-89,650,000
Permanent appropriations	141,427,682:	- -:	141,427,682:	125,509,210:	125,509,210:	-15,918,472:	- -
Total, Direct annual appropriations (excluding permanents) in Appropriations Bill..	733,610,407:	3,009,424:	736,619,831:	812,953,946:	766,357,701:	+29,737,870:	-46,596,245

	F i s c a l Y e a r					Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with	
	Actual	Pending		Budget	House	Total	Budget
	Appropriations:	Supplementals:		Estimates,	Committee	Estimated	Estimates,
	and Borrowing:	(P.L. 429 Pay:	Total	1951	Bill	Available,	1951
	Authorizations:	Adjustments)	Estimated		1951	1950	
CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS							
Commodity Credit Cor-							
poration	\$15,000,000	\$319,600	\$15,319,600	\$16,750,000	\$16,000,000	+\$680,400	-\$750,000
Federal Farm Mortgage							
Corporation	1,500,000	--	1,500,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	-220,000	--
Federal Intermediate							
Credit Banks	1,398,000	--	1,398,000	1,496,000	1,496,000	+98,000	--
Production Credit							
Corporations	1,328,000	20,000	1,348,000	1,358,000	1,358,000	+10,000	--
Total, Corporate							
Administrative							
Expense Limitation.	19,226,000	339,600	19,565,600	20,884,000	20,134,000	+568,400	-750,000

EXCERPTS FROM COMMITTEE REPORT APPLICABLE TO CONSOLIDATED BILL:

Responsibility of the Executive Branch:

"Economy neither begins nor ends in the Halls of Congress. Under the Budget and Accounting Act it is the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government to submit annually to the Congress the estimates of the amounts which officials in the executive branch feel are required to support the necessary activities of the Government. The Congress reviews these estimates and decides the maximum amounts which must be appropriated for these various activities, and the annual appropriation bill provides the sums so determined by the Congress.

"Appropriation of a given amount for a particular activity constitutes only a ceiling upon the amount which should be expended for that activity. The administrative officials responsible for administration of an activity for which appropriation is made bear the final burden for rendering all necessary service with the smallest amount possible within the ceiling figure fixed by the Congress. Every official of the Government who has responsibility for administration of a program must assume a portion of the burden for the deficit in the Federal Treasury. In the first place, he must take into account the condition of the Federal finances when he recommends to the Bureau of the Budget the amount which, in his judgment, is necessary for supporting his activity. In the second place, it is his responsibility to so control and administer the activities under his jurisdiction as to expend as little as possible out of the funds appropriated.

"The so-called Antideficiency Act has been a part of the law for many years but the present statute is antiquated and was written at a time when the fiscal operations of the Government were far more simple. Current laws are so complex and the structure of the Government has become so involved as to render the current law inoperative in many cases. On that account the committee has included as section 1111 in chapter XI a redraft of the Antideficiency Act. The purpose is to require careful apportionment of all types of funds expended by Federal agencies and efficient administration of the Government's business."

Annual Leave of Employees:

"The committee has included in the bill a provision, in section 1112 intended to prevent the accumulation of annual leave during the present calendar year. To be ultimately effective in attaining its real purpose, the prevention of carrying annual leave forward from year to year, it should be reenacted in succeeding years. It is recommended that the appropriate legislative committees review the entire leave situation with view to establishing a sound and equitable leave policy which will prevent the abuses possible under current legislation." (Section 1112 provides that no part of the funds included in the 1951 Act shall be available for payment of annual leave accumulated during calendar year 1950 and unused as of December 31, 1950.)

COMMENTS APPLICABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CHAPTER

Merging of Research Funds

"Special attention is directed to the fact that the Research and Marketing Act funds for research under sections 10a and 10b of the Research and Marketing Act and the special research fund appropriations have been merged with the regular funds of the various bureaus and agencies handling this work. The purpose of this action is to eliminate the separate appropriations for the special research fund and Research and Marketing Act, except for activities under section 9 and title II of the Research and Marketing Act. This will tend to eliminate duplication and give more control to the Congress of work done under this program."

Closing Field Stations

"In its report last year the committee directed the Department to absorb pay increases and other reductions in such a manner as to prevent the closing of field installations and stations."

"In view of the fact that the committee has found it necessary to require many of the bureaus and agencies to absorb all or a portion of the pay increases under Public Law 429 and Public Law 359, it wishes to reemphasize this matter in connection with the 1951 programs. While the committee recognizes the difficulty of maintaining the same facilities in view of increased costs due to pay increases and similar items, it must insist that these costs be absorbed by increased operating efficiencies and by applying reductions to activities and field stations which can absorb them without complete closing or liquidation."

Efficiency of Operations

"The committee is disturbed about the question of efficient administration and operation within the Department. In the case of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which was investigated by the staff of the committee during the past year, the need for better planning, organization, and administration is apparent. This same condition may apply to other segments of the Department. Overlapping and duplication of activities, particularly in connection with activities in the field, is constantly being brought to the committee's attention. The committee is concerned about the future of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural programs of the country, in view of the fact that a large number of separate organizational units are conducting separate and in many cases completely independent programs in the field, each with a separate representative contacting the farmer. It appears to the committee that more positive coordination between the soil conservation programs of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration is essential if maximum results are to be obtained. It also appears that more frequent and more critical reevaluation of the programs of the Department must be made, especially in connection with research activities. The committee expects to give special study to these problems during the coming year so that they may be considered in connection with the 1952 budget estimates. The Secretary of Agriculture should have members of his immediate staff, as well as officials of the individual bureaus and agencies, make a special study of these matters during the coming year."

RMA Commodity Committees

"It is expected that the Department will continue to utilize the commodity committees provided for under title III of the act to an even larger extent than has been done in the past. The committee feels that the use of these committees is of extreme

importance to the future effectiveness of the research work of the Department. Since there is evidence that there is some reluctance throughout the Department to adopt new lines of research holding more promise and discontinue older projects which have ceased to be productive, the commodity committees can assist materially in the frequent reevaluation of all research activities to assure essentiality of programs undertaken."

Use of Contract Authority

"The committee feels that the Department has not fully utilized the contract authority contained in the act. Therefore, it expects that increased emphasis will be given to the conduct of research activities through contracts in the future. To assure that attention will be given to this matter, the committee has provided in the bill that not less than \$650,000 of the amount approved for title II activities must be done by contract and not less than \$575,000 of the amounts provided in the appropriations of the various bureaus and agencies for work under 10a of the act must be done by contract."

Section 32

The committee has included a provision in the bill under this heading which will authorize the Department to pay from this fund transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department for the purpose of distribution to public welfare agencies. The committee believes that this authority should be provided to enable the Department to make surplus commodities available to public welfare organizations, where no other possible means exists to pay the cost of transportation from storage locations to points of use."

Limitation on Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

The committee bill provides that not to exceed 497 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only may be purchased outside the District of Columbia by the Department during fiscal year 1951, a reduction of 344 from the Budget estimate.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

MARCH 21, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7786]

APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the several branches, departments, and agencies of the Government and for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, an omnibus appropriation bill, embodying appropriations heretofore annually submitted in separate measures. The separations heretofore observed are preserved, however, and are submitted as separate chapters of the accompanying consolidated bill.

Such chapters and the chairmen of the subcommittees having jurisdiction are as follows:

	Report page No.	Bill page No.
Chapter I. District of Columbia, Hon. Joe B. Bates.....	13	2
II. Legislative branch, Hon. Christopher C. McGrath.....	15	3
—III. State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, Hon. John J. Rooney.....	31	30
IV. Treasury-Post Office, Hon. J. Vaughan Gary.....	69	96
—V. Labor-Federal Security, Hon. John E. Fogarty.....	87	117
—VI. Agriculture Department, Hon. Jamie L. Whitten.....	125	156
—VII. Interior Department, Hon. Michael J. Kirwan.....	159	216
VIII. Independent offices, Hon. Albert Thomas.....	199	256
IX. Civil functions, Hon. John H. Kerr.....	245	332
X. Defense Establishment, Hon. George H. Mahon.....	265	345
XI. General provisions, Hon. Louis C. Rabaut.....	333	412

The measure herewith presented is the composite product of the several subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, reviewed by a central subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and approved by the Committee as a Whole. It submits an over-all appropriation program for the fiscal year 1951 and is complete to date. It does not, of course, make provision for estimates which may later be submitted in response to authorizations subsequently enacted. It does not include appropriations for foreign aid or other purposes now pending in legislative committees of the House and which may be added as amendments in the other Chamber. Nor does it include appropriations for estimates which may later be transmitted from the Bureau of the Budget for deficiencies incurred in the fiscal year 1950 but which it is hoped will be largely obviated by the consolidated appropriation procedure in future years.

Estimates for 1951 of direct annual appropriations chargeable against general revenues are \$28,651,781,168 as compared with appropriations for the fiscal year 1950 of \$28,098,417,844, against which the committee recommends appropriations of \$27,266,403,664. The following table compares the foregoing amounts as distributed by chapters in the accompanying bill:

SUMMARY BY CHAPTERS

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951

Chapter	Subcommittee	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
					1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
I	District of Columbia	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	—	—
II	Legislative branch	53,443,144	65,296,396	56,822,430	—	—
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	1,130,867,639	1,184,035,897	1,110,870,462	—	—
IV	Treasury-Post Office (payable from general fund of Treasury)	969,969,299	1,131,155,600	947,105,000	—	—
V	Labor—Federal Security Agency	2,335,290,285	2,462,072,500	2,271,099,614	—	—
VI	Agriculture	731,328,607	806,278,446	764,032,701	—	—
VII	Interior	590,203,947	669,251,505	621,634,130	—	—
VIII	Independent offices	8,555,498,235	8,438,148,324	8,024,877,007	—	—
IX	Civil Functions	664,254,190	834,867,500	632,620,000	—	—
X	Defense Establishment	13,055,562,498	13,028,675,000	12,825,342,300	—	—
	Total, direct annual appropriations	28,098,417,844	28,651,781,168	27,266,403,664	—832,014,180	—1,385,377,504

The 1950 appropriation figures reflected in the detailed tabulations represent actual appropriations to date. Certain pay acts enacted by the last session of the Congress, principally the Classification Act of 1949 (Public Law 429, approved October 28, 1949) provided salary increases for Government employees generally; Public Law 429 was effective November 1, 1949, or for two-thirds of the present fiscal year 1950. Salary amounts in the regular 1950 appropriations were not based on the new rates now in force, but the 1951 estimates include provision for meeting the added pay costs in that year. Therefore, any deficiency appropriations or other provision which might ultimately be made in 1950 to meet pay act costs under the individual appropriation items have not been taken into account in making comparisons between amounts recommended in the accompanying bill and those presently available in 1950.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

During the past few years it has become the rather general practice to submit to Congress, in the annual budget, requests for contract authorizations rather than for cash appropriations for large items which might extend beyond the first year of operations. This has resulted in committing the Federal budget to substantial expenditures several years ahead. It is therefore the desire of the committee that the budget hereafter avoid the use of contract authorizations and submit requests for direct appropriations in lieu thereof.

The estimates for contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1951 total \$1,961,149,500 as compared with a total of \$3,656,034,628 for the fiscal year 1950, against which the committee recommends, for 1951, \$1,778,626,500, as set forth in the following table:

SUMMARY BY CHAPTERS

Comparative statement of contract authorizations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951

Chapter	Subcommittee	Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
					1950 authorizations	1951 estimates
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary..	\$68,200,000	\$91,036,500	\$65,786,500	—\$2,413,500	—\$25,250,000
V	Labor-Federal Security Agency.....	184,207,300	161,211,000	79,288,000	—104,919,300	—81,923,000
VII	Interior	65,251,700	44,750,000	37,250,000	—28,001,700	—7,500,000
VIII	Independent Offices.....	702,074,628	578,367,000	510,517,000	—191,557,628	—67,850,000
X	Defense Establishment..	2,636,301,000	1,085,785,000	1,085,795,000	—1,550,516,000	-----
	Total, contract authorizations.....	3,656,034,628	1,961,149,500	1,778,626,500	—1,877,408,128	—182,523,000

EXPENDITURES

The reduction under the estimates of appropriations as set forth above in the amount of \$1,385,377,504 will result in reductions in actual expenditures in the fiscal year 1951 of \$979,489,060. Disbursements of many types of appropriations, such as payment of contractors, and so forth, frequently are delayed beyond the close of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made. Obligations against annual appropriations can only be incurred during the year for which made available, but the balances remain on the books of the Treasury for an additional 2 years for the liquidation of such obligations. Some types of appropriations, such as construction of public works, remain available without limitation. It is, therefore, necessary to make an analysis of appropriation reductions in order to determine the net effect upon the Treasury during the fiscal year for which the appropriation bill makes provision. The difference between the amount of the saving in expenditures during the first year and the total reductions in appropriations will be reflected in savings in future years.

The following table is a comparison of expenditures—as distinguished from appropriations—for the fiscal year 1951 as estimated in the President's budget with the amount of such expenditures out of appropriations and funds already available plus amounts appropriated in the accompanying bill. In view of the very confused and involved manner in which the budget document presents expenditure data, it is not practicable to present in this report a detailed comparison of expenditures in the same form as appropriated amounts are presented. The intricate processes used by the Bureau of the Budget resulting in this confusion are unnecessary, and the Bureau is therefore requested to simplify the process and so present its data in the 1952 budget as to make comparisons of individual appropriation accounts feasible.

Analysis of estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1951

Organization unit	Budget estimates		Recommended in bill		Bill compared with budget estimate	
	Appropriations in this bill	Expenditures in 1951 from appropriations in this bill	Appropriations	Revised estimate of expenditures in 1951 from appropriations in this bill	Appropriations	Expenditures
Legislative branch (excluding the Senate)						
The judiciary	\$65,296,396	\$53,549,003	\$56,822,450	\$46,015,553	-\$8,473,946	-\$7,533,450
Executive Office of the President	24,113,700	24,956,526	23,560,165	24,376,526	-553,535	-580,000
Independent offices	10,492,553	9,712,053	9,947,553	9,252,053	-545,000	-460,000
Federal Security Agency	8,148,421,777	7,801,784,288	7,629,304,944	7,532,261,888	-520,116,833	-269,522,400
General Services Administration	1,635,083,000	1,439,548,159	1,591,784,590	1,418,438,159	-43,299,010	-41,110,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	861,883,194	749,471,696	836,126,434	724,009,696	-25,756,760	-25,462,000
Department of Agriculture	47,000,000	46,009,632	23,400,000	22,629,632	-23,600,000	-23,380,000
Loan authorizations	806,278,446	701,354,465	764,032,701	664,470,655	-42,245,745	-36,883,810
Department of Commerce	(610,000,000)	185,130,000	(520,350,000)	168,130,000	-(89,650,000)	-17,000,000
Department of Defense	782,419,000	759,059,847	725,429,000	703,803,847	-56,990,000	-55,256,000
Military functions	13,025,000,000	9,957,043,330	12,822,182,300	9,815,503,530	-202,817,700	-141,540,000
Civil functions	834,867,500	564,382,500	632,620,000	429,644,500	-202,247,500	-134,738,000
Department of Interior	669,251,505	524,532,029	621,634,130	488,605,629	-47,617,375	-35,926,400
Department of Justice	147,425,800	137,603,660	144,230,000	134,645,160	-3,195,800	-2,958,500
Department of Labor	220,014,700	175,938,771	208,573,100	173,270,771	-11,441,600	-2,668,000
Post Office Department (payable from general fund of Treasury)	554,607,000	534,607,000	401,500,000	401,500,000	-153,107,000	-153,107,000
Department of State	230,077,397	167,321,355	217,651,297	161,166,455	-12,426,100	-6,154,900
Treasury Department	576,548,600	519,317,664	545,605,000	494,109,064	-30,943,600	-25,208,600
District of Columbia	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-----	-----
Bill total	28,651,781,168	24,403,321,978	27,266,403,664	23,423,832,918	-1,385,377,504	-979,489,060
Estimates of 1951 expenditures out of prior year appropriations, working, transferred and revolving funds		7,079,776,516		7,079,776,516	-----	-----
Items not considered in this bill ¹	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912	-----	-----
Budget total	40,244,532,221	42,438,757,406	38,859,154,717	41,459,268,346	-1,385,377,504	-979,489,060

¹ Represents budget estimates of anticipated appropriations and expenditures for the Senate, foreign aid, permanent and indefinites, proposed legislation, nonappropriated funds, etc.

The amounts shown at the foot of the foregoing table as "not considered in this bill" are enumerated as follows:

	1951 appropria- tions	1951 expendi- tures
Proposed legislation (1950).....		\$78,500,000
Proposed legislation (1951).....	\$4,452,316,000	2,356,696,400
Nonappropriated funds.....		2,086,949,973
U. S. Senate.....	12,486,891	12,334,155
Expenses, occupied countries.....	350,000,000	196,000,000
Mutual defense assistance (liquidation of present contract authority).....	500,000,000	100,000,000
Reserve for contingencies.....	211,969,631	170,800,000
Permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	5,949,018,531	5,842,953,384
1951 supplementals under existing legislation.....	116,960,000	111,425,000
Total.....	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912

COMPARISON WITH REVENUES

The revenues for the fiscal year 1951 are estimated in the budget at \$37,305,586,034. This estimate was made in late autumn and the committee is advised that the agencies which make these estimates will not be able to make a closer estimate until after the 1st of April.

The budget, as presented, contemplated a net deficit of \$5,133,-171,372. As recommended to the House the bill contemplates a reduction in this deficit of \$979,489,060 leaving a net deficit of \$4,153,682,312.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The total public debt at the end of fiscal year 1951 is estimated in the budget at \$263,800,000,000, an increase, during the year, of \$5,400,000,000. As reported by the committee, the recommended expenditures will require an increase in the debt of approximately \$4,420,000,000 to a total of \$263,800,000,000 on June 30, 1951.

The difference between "net deficit" and "increase in the public debt" as stated above is accounted for by an increase in the working balance in the Treasury (\$48,000,000) and by necessity of making payments out of certain special and trust accounts in the Treasury in excess of probable receipts to such accounts during the year. In earlier years receipts exceeded expenditures in these accounts and served to reduce the public debt.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE

The Committee on Appropriations has made every possible effort to effect reductions in the budget. The various subcommittees have held extensive hearings, have examined a mass of data, and have consulted every available source in an effort to find amounts which might be eliminated from the budget. The question constantly asked has not been, "Is the proposed expenditure for a worth-while purpose?" The question has been, "Is the proposed expenditure for a purpose which, regardless of its worth, can be dispensed with?" The 42.4 billion dollars set out in the President's budget included substantial amounts which were beyond reach of the Committee on Appropriations. For example, the interest on the public debt, totaling \$5,625,-000,000, is paid out of a permanent appropriation; veterans' direct benefits, pursuant to law, total \$4,700,000,000; grants to States for

social security, public health, etc., pursuant to statutes under which payment is automatic, total \$3,000,000,000. Expenditures classified as public debt transactions, etc., total \$2,000,000,000. The amount recommended for liquidation of contract authorizations is \$4,500,000,000.

More than one-third of the budget is for national defense including aid to foreign countries. While these items are subject to review by the committee with possibilities of some reductions, it is not possible to make major reductions.

The press and radio have constantly reported claims by various agencies and individuals that the budget can be reduced by figures ranging to several billion dollars. Certain of these agencies have gone to the trouble and expense to publish brochures outlining their programs. These recommendations have been studied with a view to using such information as might be contained therein to effect reductions in the budget. However, without exception, they are written in such general terms as to be practically useless in effecting budget reductions. They discuss large reductions in broad areas of the budget without at any point naming appropriation accounts which should be reduced or giving specific data as to programs which could be curtailed.

It is a very simple matter to say in a speech that Government expenditures should be reduced by three or five billion dollars and in support of such statement to point generally at the large expenditures for national defense, foreign aid, grants to States, and so forth, but it is an entirely different matter to study the detail of the budget including cost of unavoidable services such as the postal service, and a review of outstanding commitments either by previously granted contracts authorization or by operation of laws which result each year in fixed charges. It has been suggested that veterans' benefits be greatly reduced, but the merits of this proposal must be weighed by the legislative committees of the Congress if any attention is given it. So long as the veterans' laws remain as presently written, the Committee on Appropriations has no choice but to recommend such amounts as are necessary to pay the benefits due. The amount appropriated is in no sense a control of expenditure and is only a judgment of the amount which will be required. None of those who advocated extensive reductions in the budget through press releases, brochures, etc., submitted any data to the Committee on Appropriations which would have been of assistance in effecting reductions. The committee was importuned from all sides for increases in appropriations and spent many days listening to the testimony of persons who desired appropriations for purposes not in the budget, but not one single witness appeared before the committee to suggest a program for reduction except in a few isolated cases where local interests opposed specific appropriations for local purposes.

The subcommittees have worked diligently for many weeks and explored every possible source. When their reports were filed, a central subcommittee was appointed to review them in order to determine the effect on the Treasury of the action proposed by the subcommittees. This central subcommittee sought additional savings, and finally the bill was considered by the Full Committee on Appropriations. The bill represents the best efforts of the committee utilizing every possible facility for determining the Government's fiscal requirements.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Economy neither begins nor ends in the Halls of Congress. Under the Budget and Accounting Act, it is the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government to submit annually to the Congress the estimates of the amounts which officials in the executive branch feel are required to support the necessary activities of the Government. The Congress reviews these estimates and decides the maximum amounts which must be appropriated for these various activities, and the annual appropriation bill provides the sums so determined by the Congress.

Appropriation of a given amount for a particular activity constitutes only a ceiling upon the amount which should be expended for that activity. The administrative officials responsible for administration of an activity for which appropriation is made bear the final burden for rendering all necessary service with the smallest amount possible within the ceiling figure fixed by the Congress. Every official of the Government who has responsibility for administration of a program must assume a portion of the burden for the deficit in the Federal Treasury. In the first place, he must take into account the condition of the Federal finances when he recommends to the Bureau of the Budget the amount which, in his judgment, is necessary for supporting his activity. In the second place, it is his responsibility to so control and administer the activities under his jurisdiction as to expend as little as possible out of the funds appropriated.

The so-called Antideficiency Act has been a part of the law for many years but the present statute is antiquated and was written at a time when the fiscal operations of the Government were far more simple. Current laws are so complex and the structure of the Government has become so involved as to render the current law inoperative in many cases. On that account the committee has included as section 1111 in chapter XI a redraft of the Antideficiency Act. The purpose is to require careful apportionment of all types of funds expended by Federal agencies and efficient administration of the Government's business.

TRANSFER BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS

Various laws authorize transfers, on the books of the Treasury, between appropriation accounts and several different methods have been evolved for effecting these transfers of funds. There seems to be no substantial reason for more than one such method. Furthermore, under section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, which authorizes establishment of working funds by transfer of appropriated funds from one agency to another, it has been found possible to carry balances of appropriations forward from one year to another. This results in legalizing the expenditure of funds for obligations incurred after the close of the period for which the appropriation was made. The original purpose of the act has been subjected to numerous abuses which have come to the attention of the committee and it seems desirable to so restrict the use of the authority contained in section 601 as to prevent continuation of availability beyond the original period provided by the appropriating act.

Therefore, section 1110 has been included in chapter XI of the bill for the purpose of (1) simplifying the methods of transfer between appropriation accounts and (2) prohibiting the use of the authority of section 601 in such manner as to maintain available for obligations balances which otherwise would revert to the Treasury.

ANNUAL LEAVE OF EMPLOYEES

The committee has included in the bill a provision, in section 1112 intended to prevent the accumulation of annual leave during the present calendar year. To be ultimately effective in attaining its real purpose, the prevention of carrying annual leave forward from year to year, it should be reenacted in succeeding years. It is recommended that the appropriate legislative committees review the entire leave situation with view to establishing a sound and equitable leave policy which will prevent the abuses possible under current legislation.

THE PERFORMANCE BUDGET

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended a very extensive revision of the form in which the Federal budget is presented to the Congress, and the 1951 budget, as presented, is an effort to comply with the recommendations of the Commission. Much improvement over the old form has been made, but only the first steps have been taken. It will require 2 or 3 years to realize the full benefit that should flow from the structural revisions undertaken pursuant to the Commission's recommendations. In its full fruition it is hoped and expected that the better presentation of data will enable the Congress to appropriate more intelligently and provide funds more nearly in line with actual requirements. This can be accomplished only if the budget data are so directly related to the accounting data available in the agencies as to make possible a close check on cost of operations. Some of the schedules in the budget for 1951 meet this test. Others are so written as actually to result in lessened facility for consideration by the Congress as compared with the old system. Some of the schedules are so drawn as in reality to make the budget justification notes submitted in support thereof purely a series of essays with price tags attached. Frequently it is not possible to compare work-load data and past year costs with estimated future requirements. Unless these schedules are revised in such form as to adapt themselves to appropriate accounting systems, the Committee on Appropriations will be confronted each year with the task of comparing an estimate of requirements for the future with an estimate of expenditures in the past rather than being able to compare estimates of future requirements with actual costs of past operations.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Director of the Budget have undertaken a joint program to improve accounting processes in the Government. In this effort lies the success or failure of the performance-type budget. It was not expected that the 1951 budget would furnish cost data for the current and past years inasmuch as most agencies of the Government are operating antiquated accounting systems which do not produce the kind of cost information which is required. But if

the new method is to succeed, immediate attention must be given to modernization and improvement of accounting systems, and the schedules presented in the budget must be so written as to provide a basis for proper accounting. The only alternative will be to return to the old method of examining long lists of individual jobs and statements which were adequate 30 years ago when the Budget and Accounting Act was passed but which do not readily lend themselves to presentation of the requirements of the complex government structure now existing. The staff of the Committee on Appropriations will discuss the subject in detail with budget officers of agencies and the Bureau of the Budget before the budget for 1952 is formulated.

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE BUDGET

Prior to the enactment of the Budget and Accounting Act, the Congress each year was supplied with the book of Estimates of Appropriations, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to law. This document was merely a statement of the amounts requested by the heads of various agencies and furnished no summary data as to the total requested appropriations, related to income, with estimates of expenditure. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 established the Bureau of the Budget and directed the President of the United States to transmit to Congress each year the Budget which, under the law, includes not only the data formerly set forth in the annual Estimates of Appropriations, but summary statements of total appropriations and expenditures, as well as comparisons with probable income and recommendations as to the manner in which probable deficiencies should be met.

In the ensuing 29 years, the budget document has become increasingly complex. The fact is that it has become so involved as to make ready analysis of the mass of detail presented difficult almost to the point of futility. Application of the performance budget theory discussed under the preceding heading has served to clarify only the individual items of appropriation and has not touched upon the confusion and complexity in other phases of the budget which must be analyzed in order to appraise the fiscal difficulties of the Nation.

The simplification of the present budget document, developed through a patchwork process followed for the past three decades, should be undertaken by the Bureau of the Budget as a project of first priority in connection with the presentation of estimates for fiscal year 1952. A few of the difficulties are discussed in the following paragraphs for the purpose of pointing up the intricacies which the Committee on Appropriations has found burdensome in analyzing the budget and are cited here as examples of matters to which the Bureau of the Budget should give urgent attention.

Cost of proposed legislation.—The budget document, in addition to submitting the annual estimates, carries information as to the probable cost of legislation which the administration proposes for enactment. The manner in which these items have been intermingled with estimates for immediate appropriation results in confusion requiring exhaustive analysis in order to arrive at the exact totals of the budget actually presented to Congress for action. In presenting future

budgets these items should be separately carried in all tabulations so as to maintain a clear line of demarcation between estimates formally submitted to Congress and the cost of items subsequently to be presented.

Trust accounts.—Various agencies of the Government carry a great number of trust-fund accounts, some of which are substantial, but most of which are in very small amounts. These trust accounts are not charges against the Federal revenues and are not presented for action by the Congress. The manner in which they have heretofore been presented has scattered them through the budget in such a way as to make the statements unwieldy and to add confusion to a document which of necessity is complex when presented in its most simple form. It is entirely appropriate that the budget document should report to the Congress annually the status of these trust funds, but all information in regard to them should be placed in one separate section of the budget where it will be more useful to anyone who desires to review the trust accounts and eliminate the confusion resulting from intermingling with appropriated funds.

Working funds, etc.—A great deal of space is given over in the budget to elaborate schedules and statements in regard to working funds and subsidiary accounts which are minor in character and are not before the Congress for any direct action. As a matter of fact, much of the data included in these schedules would be useful to the Congress if presented in connection with statements relating to the main accounts from which the funds are derived. The budget should review this situation and make every effort to eliminate surplusage and otherwise simplify this presentation.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia

KARL STEFAN, Nebraska
CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the chapter is based were submitted by the President in the budget for the fiscal year 1951. The committee also considered a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 457. The following tabulation summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1950 appropriations.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriation	1951 estimate
State.....	\$300,405,396	\$230,077,397	\$217,651,297	—\$82,754,099	—\$12,426,100
Justice.....	133,045,141	147,425,800	144,230,000	+11,184,859	—3,195,800
Commerce.....	675,621,402	782,419,000	725,429,000	+49,807,598	—56,990,000
The Judiciary.....	21,795,700	24,113,700	23,560,165	+1,764,465	—553,535
Total.....	1,130,867,639	1,184,035,897	1,110,870,462	—19,997,177	—73,165,435

The 1950 appropriation figures reflected in the above tabulation represent actual appropriations to March 1, 1950.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department or agency	Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 authorizations	1951 estimate
State.....		\$14, 000, 000	\$7, 000, 000	+\$7, 000, 000	—\$7, 000, 000
Justice.....	\$900, 000	1, 200, 000	700, 000	—200, 000	—500, 000
Commerce.....	67, 300, 000	75, 836, 500	58, 086, 500	—9, 213, 500	—17, 750, 000
Total.....	68, 200, 000	91, 036, 500	65, 786, 500	—2, 413, 500	—25, 250, 000

SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the chapter for the four agencies of Government encompassed therein is \$1,110,870,462 to which must be added \$65,786,500 in contract authorizations making a total of \$1,176,656,962 in appropriations and contract authority. The reductions recommended by the committee are \$73,165,435 in direct appropriations and \$25,250,000 in contract authority, making a total reduction of \$98,415,435. The total direct appropriation recommended for fiscal year 1951 is \$19,997,177 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The total contract authorization recommended is \$2,413,500 less than the amount authorized for the current fiscal year. The net amount recommended for fiscal year 1951 in direct appropriations and contract authorizations is \$22,410,677 below the amount appropriated and authorized for the current fiscal year.

This chapter carries for the first time the appropriations for the Bureau of Roads which heretofore has been contained in the Independent Offices chapter. The budget estimates for this Bureau alone total \$455,900,000, an increase of \$48,400,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Although some improvement was noted in the justifications submitted by the various agencies represented in the chapter, further improvement is expected. There still exists the tendency to present long narratives and generalities in lieu of the facts and figures upon which appropriations are to be based.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of State is \$217,651,297. This represents a decrease of \$12,426,100 in the budget estimates, and is a decrease of \$82,754,099 below the appropriations for the current year. The largest reduction, \$42,766,611, is in the item "Contributions to international organizations." This is due to the decrease of over \$45,000,000 in the amount requested for the International Refugee Organization. Other large reductions under the current fiscal year's appropriation are \$5,000,000 in the "Buildings fund"; \$13,300,000 in the "International information and educational activities", due in a large part to appropriations for the present fiscal year for items of a nonrecurring nature; and \$4,166,398 in "Philippine rehabilitation." During the current fiscal year there

were also three nonrecurring items: "Payment to the Government of Finland," "Swiss war damage claims," and "Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition" for which appropriations totaled \$20,299,740. The largest increase recommended for 1951 over 1950 amounting to \$4,135,000 is for "Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico."

This committee has been deeply concerned over the organization of the State Department for several years and was pleased to receive the report of the Secretary of State and his assistants in regard to the manner in which the reorganization of the Department has proceeded. It was testified that the number of organizational units in the Department one year ago totaled 393 and that this has been reduced to a total of 215 units, resulting in a closer-knit organization and making the operation simpler and more efficient.

Funds for United States participation in international organizations as well as funds to pay the expenses of the United States representatives and their staffs to certain of these organizations were previously provided in one appropriation item "United States participation in international organizations." The funds for fiscal year 1951 are provided in two appropriations under the headings "Contributions to international organizations" and "Missions to international organizations."

The matter of protocol has long been of interest to this committee. The impression gathered over the years is that at times the subject is overemphasized and at other times the essentials upon which it was originally brought into being are overlooked. The committee is convinced that this entire subject matter and its procedures and routines as practiced by the Department should be given a thorough study by some of the more practical officials of the Department.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends a total of \$77,300,000 for this item which finances the basic activities of the Department in Washington and of the Foreign Service abroad. This is a reduction of \$1,431,000 in the budget estimate and a decrease of \$852,100 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The general level of activity under this appropriation will not be materially changed. The committee feels that further substantial savings will result from the reorganization of the Department which has been hereinbefore mentioned.

The Department's request for 23 additional positions to expedite the editing and publication of the volumes "Foreign Relations" is denied. The committee is cognizant of the fact that the publication of these volumes is not up to date. However, there are 20 people now employed at this work and the committee does not feel that there is sufficient justification to increase the personnel for this activity. The requested increase of \$289,800 in printing costs for these volumes is likewise denied. Information obtained from the Government Printing Office indicated that of the Foreign Relations volumes published during fiscal year 1948 and 1949, the greatest number sold of any one volume was only 290 copies.

In August of 1949 when appearing before this committee for supplemental appropriations, representatives of the State Department testified that there were 141 foreign posts listed as hardship posts and where salary differentials ranging from 10 to 25 percent were paid. The committee was disturbed at the large number of posts so classified and so advised the Department. During the hearings on the present appropriation, it was testified that post differentials are currently authorized at 109 foreign posts which is a decrease of 32 from last August. An examination of the current list discloses, however, that there are several posts presently remaining on the list, the justification of which is extremely doubtful. It is suggested that a further and continued examination be made of these posts not only as to their necessity of being classified as hardship posts, but also as to the rate of differential to be paid.

The committee is in accord with the program of the Department of replacing alien employees with American personnel in foreign posts where security reasons dictate such a policy. However, it is believed that substantial savings can be made by holding to a necessary minimum the number of such replacements since each of these costs approximately \$6,000 when salary, home leave, and allowances are taken into consideration.

BUILDINGS FUND

The bill includes \$8,000,000 for the Foreign Service buildings fund, a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate. In recommending this reduction, the committee does not imply, in any way, that it is opposed to the program. The committee feels this program has progressed favorably under competent administration, and has resulted in the saving of large sums in rentals heretofore paid for buildings abroad. However, as of December 31, 1949, the Foreign Service buildings fund had an unobligated balance of \$18,141,738 and obligations for the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1950 totaled only \$6,914,742. With obligations for the last 6 months of the current fiscal year at the same rate as for the preceding 6 months, there will be an unobligated balance of \$11,226,996 instead of \$4,016,205 estimated in the budget submission.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

This appropriation is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals stranded in various parts of the world. The committee recommends \$10,600,000 for this item, a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and a decrease of \$800,000 below the appropriation for the current year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes the amount of the original budget estimate, \$52,275,703 and the supplemental estimate of \$2,902,594 contained in House Document 457 which is a total of \$55,178,297 to provide funds to pay the United States annual share of the expenses of the international organizations in which it participates as authorized by treaties or special acts of Congress. The committee recommends the proposed language which eliminates the listing of the specific amounts in the bill for every international organization. This will obviate the necessity of presenting any supplemental estimates to Congress

to permit adjustments within limitations. It is to be understood, however, that no changes are to be made in the figures as submitted in the justifications without notice to the committee.

The committee again stresses its concern over the large number of organizations to which we are required to contribute. Every effort must be made to reduce the unusually high percentage of contributions which in all too many instances this country is called upon to make. The high percentage of contribution of the United States should be reduced just as quickly as the economic conditions of other member countries make possible their assuming a more equitable share of the cost. The committee will examine carefully the Department's submission of this item next year to determine what accomplishments have been made by the Department in obtaining such reductions.

In its report of last year, this committee indicated that every effort should be made toward the completion of the program of the International Refugee Organization in fiscal year 1950. It also stated that in the event circumstances made it impossible to complete the program by that time, there should be a sufficient balance on hand to conclude the work. Testimony given this year was to the effect that this Organization will be unable to complete its work by the end of the fiscal year and that an additional \$25,000,000 contribution will be required from this country. This request for fiscal year 1951 is approved with the explicit understanding that it is to complete the program. It should also be noted that the contribution of the United States to the International Refugee Organization is actually 57.24 percent of the total received and not 45.75 percent as often indicated since the allocation is based on the premise that all members of the United Nations might join the International Refugee Organization whereas only 18 have actually done so.

These international organizations fall into four general categories and are set out in the following table which gives the amount contained in the bill for each:

United Nations and specialized agencies:

United Nations.....	\$16, 760, 073
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.....	2, 814, 381
International Refugee Organization.....	25, 000, 000
International Civil Aviation Organization.....	2, 039, 019
World Health Organization.....	1, 920, 000
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	1, 250, 000
International Labor Organization.....	1, 091, 739
International Telecommunication Union.....	500, 000
Subtotal.....	51, 375, 212

Inter-American organizations:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.....	2, 000
Inter-American Indian Institute.....	4, 800
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....	151, 571
Inter-American Radio Office (or its successor).....	6, 378
Pan American Institute of Geography and History.....	10, 000
Pan American Railway Congress.....	5, 000
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.....	1, 247, 148
Pan American Union.....	1, 606, 022
Subtotal.....	3, 032, 919

Other international organizations:

Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration.....	\$15, 000
Cape Spartel and Tangier Light.....	2, 955
Caribbean Commission.....	120, 576
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.....	1, 600
International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.....	2, 060
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	2, 233
International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	8, 995
International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions.....	9, 000
International Hydrographic Bureau.....	9, 147
International Office of Public Health.....	21, 000
International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.....	5, 230
International Whaling Commission.....	280
International Wheat Council.....	16, 090
South Pacific Commission.....	20, 000
Subtotal.....	234, 166

Other international activities:

Gorgas Memorial Institute.....	106, 000
Payment to the Government of Panama.....	430, 000
Subtotal.....	536, 000
Total.....	55, 178, 297

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$1,600,000 for this item, a reduction of \$36,700 in the budget estimate, and a reduction of \$118,650 under the current year's appropriation. The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds to pay the expenses of the United States representatives and their staffs to certain international organizations the bulk of which is for the United States mission to the United Nations. In addition provision is made for the following: United States Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe; United States Adviser on United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Affairs; United States Representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization; United States Representative to the International Refugee Organization; American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, and the National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The committee recommends \$3,000,000 for this item which is \$330,000 below the budget estimate, and \$300,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1950. This appropriation is used to pay the expenses of United States delegations to international conferences, provide for missions and contributions to new or temporary international organizations, and the expense of temporary missions on special assignments in the field of international affairs. The estimate for this item is based in part on the experience of previous years and a present contemplation of what conferences might transpire in the coming year. If the number of conferences and conferees are held to the necessary minimum, the amount allowed will be more than adequate.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

A total of \$6,065,000 is recommended for this activity which represents an increase of \$4,030,000 over the current year's appropriation, and a decrease of \$2,550,000 in the budget estimate. The sum of \$1,000,000 is allowed for the item, "Salaries and expenses" and \$30,000 is recommended for the item, "Rio Grande emergency flood protection." The sum of \$5,035,000 is recommended for "Construction." The plans and specifications for the Falcon Dam have not yet been completed. A reduction of \$1,750,000 is made in the budgetary request for this construction item, which will provide a total of \$2,750,000 toward costs of construction of the dam, to which must be added an estimated minimum of \$4,500,000 balance which will be available from prior-year appropriations. This action will not delay or impede the progress of this important project. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated in the current fiscal year for the western land boundary fence project. The sum of \$400,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1951, a decrease of \$400,000 in the budget estimate for this construction item, but an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The bill includes a total of \$34,000,000 for this program, a reduction of \$2,645,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is the same figure contained in the regular annual appropriation bill for this activity in the current year. The additional amount, \$1,800,000, was appropriated in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, and \$11,500,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950. Of these additional amounts, \$10,475,000 was for the establishment of radio facilities, a nonrecurring item. The 1950 totals also included \$1,000,000 for liquidation of prior contract authority. The reduction recommended is not to apply in any respect to the proposed program for radio broadcasting. The committee feels that some savings may be effectuated by printing a more modest pamphlet in connection with the Voice of America programs. The present elaborate booklet containing pictures of Voice of America personalities and the like is unnecessary. Savings can also be effected in other publications.

An analysis of the budget submission for the entire program reflects an unusually high amount for supervision, direction, and planning. The committee recognizes some necessity therefor in an operation of this type but feels that a sizable decrease can be effected in this field without impairing the productivity of this project. In the exchange-of-persons program, the committee noted increases in the number of so-called Smith-Mundt grants and joint Fulbright and Smith-Mundt grants wherein American dollars are required, while observing a decrease in some phases of the Fulbright grants where foreign currency is wholly used. The committee recommends that emphasis be placed upon Fulbright grants rather than in those where additional dollars are required. The Department should reexamine the locations of its overseas libraries with a view toward placing them in more central sections of the foreign cities and, wherever possible, on the street

floors of buildings so as to be more accessible to the public and at the same time provide display space for American exhibits.

In connection with this program, it should be noted that the act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 265), provided that payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its debt accrued during the First World War to the United States shall be used for educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, to provide American books and technical equipment for institutions of higher education in Finland, and to provide opportunities for American citizens to carry out academic and scientific enterprises in that country. It is estimated that over \$400,000 will be available for this program in the coming fiscal year.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

There is included in the bill \$13,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate for this item, which is to complete liquidation of previously granted contract authorizations. The committee was informed that all operating programs will have been completed and personnel demobilized by June 30, 1950, with the exception of the construction projects being carried on by the Bureau of Public Roads and the Corps of Engineers. The authority of subsections 302A and 303A of Public Law 370 approved April 30, 1946, was extended from June 30, 1950, to June 30, 1951 (Public Law 295, approved September 7, 1949), in order that the Bureau of Public Roads and the Corps of Engineers would be able to complete their respective programs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$144,230,000, a decrease of \$3,195,800 in the budget estimates and an increase of \$11,184,859 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Appropriation items contained in this title include those for Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Prison System, and the Office of Alien Property. The action of the committee with respect to each of these activities is explained herewith.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, general administration.—This appropriation reflects the consolidation of the appropriations "Salaries, Office of the Attorney General" (excluding the Offices of the Solicitor General and Assistant Solicitor General), "Salaries, Administrative Division," "Examination of Judicial Offices" and portions of "Contingent expenses," "Traveling expenses" and "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field." The following offices are provided for in this consolidated appropriation: Office of the Attorney General, Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, Office of Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, Board of Parole, Administrative Division, and Examination of Judicial Offices. The committee approves \$2,175,000 for this item, a decrease of \$25,000 in the budget estimate, and an increase of \$82,329 in the appropriation for the current year. The amount allowed will provide for mandatory pay increases but no additional personnel.

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.—This appropriation is likewise new, reflecting consolidation of the appropriation items "Salaries, Office of the Attorney General" (that part covering the Offices of the Solicitor General and Assistant Solicitor General), "Salaries and expenses, miscellaneous legal activities," and portions of "Contingent expenses," "Traveling expenses," and "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field." It provides funds for the following: Solicitor General, Assistant Solicitor General, Tax, Claims, Criminal, Customs, and Land Divisions. The amount recommended for this item is \$7,300,000. The comparable figure for the current fiscal year is \$6,947,966. This is an increase of \$352,034 over the appropriation for the current year of which \$197,000 is required for mandatory pay increases. The Department requested 55 additional positions at a cost of approximately \$275,000, the amount of \$40,000 for within-grade promotions, and an additional \$110,000 for travel expenses and other items. The committee has granted approximately \$155,000 for these items instead of the \$425,000 requested. The committee does not specify where the increases are to apply inasmuch as the original purpose of the consolidation of the appropriation was to allow more flexibility on the part of the Department in the effective utilization of available personnel. Shifting work loads may require transfer of personnel from one division to another. The committee, however, was particularly impressed with the testimony concerning the need for additional personnel in the Customs, Tax, and Criminal Divisions.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.—The committee approves the amount \$3,850,000 for this Division. The appropriation allowed for fiscal year 1950 was \$3,750,000 and an additional \$80,171 was transferred from the item "Contingent expenses" making a total of \$3,830,171 available for the current fiscal year. The amount approved for fiscal year 1951 is therefore \$19,829 above the amount available at present. For several years this committee has taken a special interest in the activities of the Antitrust Division and has continually approved necessary funds to carry out its important work. It was pleased to learn that during fiscal year 1949 a total of \$1,008,532 was collected in fines as compared with \$382,000 for 1948. It was testified that 58 monopoly cases had been concluded during fiscal year 1949 and that 57 new cases had been filed. It was also testified that several cases, some of which have already been successfully concluded, were instituted in the food, clothing, and housing fields, in which this committee was especially concerned.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—This item reflects the consolidation of the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, district attorneys" and "Salaries and expenses of marshals" together with portions of "Contingent expenses" and "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field." The amount recommended in the bill is \$12,600,000. The comparable amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is \$11,498,500. This represents an increase of \$1,101,500. The amount recommended, however, is \$197,000 below the budget estimate. It was testified that \$149,300 is required for within-grade promotions, \$317,100 for pay act increases, and \$288,200 for increased travel allowances authorized by Public Law 92. The increase in

personnel granted in the offices of the United States attorneys and United States marshals is principally the result of the appointment of 21 additional Federal judges. There was testimony that in the District of Columbia the situation with regard to an insufficient number of assistant United States attorneys and deputy marshals is serious. It was pointed out that only 27 assistant attorneys are available to service 41 judges. The increased personnel granted herein will aid in the alleviation of this situation.

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The committee recommends the amount \$4,000,000 for this item of which \$3,750,000 is for payment of claims and not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses. This compares with an appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$1,200,000 of which \$1,000,000 was for the payment of claims and \$200,000 was for administrative expenses.

As of December 15, 1949, 11,759 claims involving \$47,761,600 have been filed. It is estimated that there will be from 22,000 to 25,000 separate claims.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$57,400,000 is approved for this Bureau. While the committee has, in the face of a serious demand for economy, effected reductions in a great number of items, it does not feel justified in reducing the estimates of this Bureau in view of conditions at home and abroad. The committee will not risk in the slightest degree jeopardizing the internal security of this Nation. As of December 1, 1949 the Bureau had 13,969 internal-security cases pending. The funds recommended herein provide for 700 additional employees of whom 325 will be agents. Over 600 of these employees will be utilized to afford greater investigative coverage in the field of internal security particularly in connection with clandestine activities of the Communist party, U. S. A., and other groups who aim at our national security. Included in the amount recommended are funds for additional personnel in the Identification Division which should reduce the backlog in the Fingerprinting Division to an absolute minimum.

Originally the Bureau had primary investigative jurisdiction under approximately 30 Federal statutes. Today it has primary responsibility under some 125 major Federal statutes. As of January 13, 1950, there were pending before Congress, 36 bills dealing with security and general crime problems which if approved by the Congress will add additional responsibility to the Bureau.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The bill includes the amount \$31,400,000 for this important service, an increase of \$900,000 over the current year's appropriation, but a decrease of \$528,000 in the budget estimate. The increase allowed is required to meet mandatory pay act increases. The amount allowed should enable this service to retain approximately the same number of employees and also complete necessary repairs to immigration stations as set forth in the justifications.

The general purposes for which the appropriation is used are to administer and enforce the immigration, alien registration, and na-

tionality laws. The committee was informed that the number of persons seeking entry into the United States continues to increase, but that a slight decrease occurred in the number of statistical aliens admitted which dropped from 646,576 in 1948 to 635,589 in 1949. Preliminary statistics for the first 5 months of the current fiscal year indicate a substantial rise for 1950 since 340,370 aliens have been admitted during those months. There has been a drop in the number of aliens deported under formal proceedings from 20,371 in 1948 to 20,040 in 1949. The number of applications for declarations of intention for naturalization rose from 76,886 in 1948 to 86,537 in 1949 and in the first 5 months of 1950, 44,896 applications have been received. The number of persons apprehended by the border patrol increased from 193,852 in 1948 to 289,400 in 1949 and in the first 5 months of fiscal year 1950, a total of 194,372 persons were apprehended.

This service is a participating agency in the displaced-persons program and has received allocations from the appropriation made to the Displaced Persons Commission for the overseas inspection of applicants for admission under that act and for the processing of applications for adjustment of immigration status under section 4 thereof.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The total amount recommended by the committee for the Federal Prison System is \$24,505,000, an increase of \$1,475,000 over the appropriation for the current year and a decrease of \$628,000 in the budget estimate. Appropriations for the Federal Prison System for the past several years have been carried in five separate items, namely: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions," "Medical and hospital service," "Construction of buildings and facilities," and "Support of the United States prisoners." The first three of these have been combined into one item, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons" for which a total of \$21,730,000 is recommended, an increase of \$872,000 over the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. The only new positions allowed are for the Women's Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., where 10 additional women officers are required to complete conversion of personnel to a 40-hour workweek. Reclassifications to the extent of \$6,000 so as to have the grades of custodial officers at Alderson coincide with those at other institutions are also allowed. In its report last year, the committee stated that it was in complete accord with the then proposed reclassification of the positions of full-time chaplains at the prison institutions. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that this proposal has not been carried out by the Bureau of Prisons. It is expected that immediate action shall be taken to comply with the original intentions of the Bureau as approved last year by the committee. The committee urges that consideration be given to the provision of travel funds for the advisory chaplain to enable him to consult with other chaplains, and also to the restoration of the chaplaincy at Alcatraz Penitentiary. The committee expects the Bureau to compile the statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions.

The bill includes \$900,000 in direct appropriations for "Buildings and facilities." Of this amount, \$25,000 is for a garage and shops

building at the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; \$540,000 is for liquidation of prior contract authorizations for replacement of a power plant at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.; \$65,000 is for a farm heating plant at the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and \$270,000 is for the replacement of the power plant at the same institution. In addition, contract authority in the amount \$700,000 is granted for the completion of the latter project at Atlanta.

There is also included in the bill, \$1,875,000 for the item "Support of Federal Prisoners" which is a reduction of \$38,000 in the budget estimate. Funds under this appropriation are required for the support of Federal offenders in jails in Alaska and in non-Federal institutions under contracts with State and county officials.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

In accordance with the requirements of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, the Office of Alien Property requests authorization of Congress to pay from money or other property vested in the Attorney General, all expenses incurred in carrying out the functions and duties of the Attorney General pursuant to that act. The amount requested for fiscal year 1951 is \$4,480,000. The amount recommended by the committee is \$4,240,000 which is \$240,000 above the authorization for the current fiscal year, and \$240,000 below the budget estimate. The increase granted, with exception of the amount required for periodic mandatory pay increases, is to be devoted entirely to completing the vesting program and the trial of cases pending in litigation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A total appropriation of \$725,429,000 is recommended for the Department of Commerce. This is an increase of \$49,807,598 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$56,990,000 in the budget estimates. The large increase over the amount for the current fiscal year refers to the appropriations for Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads. The increase for the Civil Aeronautics Administration amounts to \$46,389,098, and for the Bureau of Public Roads it is \$24,600,000. These increases are due principally to the necessity of providing funds for the liquidation of contract authorizations previously granted by the Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Under this heading there are two items of appropriation, namely, "Salaries and expenses" and "Technical and scientific services." For the current fiscal year there was also an appropriation of \$30,000 for "Liquidation of war agencies."

The committee recommends \$1,300,000 for "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, a decrease of \$230,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,000 over fiscal year 1950. No additional positions have been provided. Inasmuch as funds are included in the various appropriations of the Department for health services, the additional amount requested is disallowed.

For "Technical and scientific services," the bill includes \$225,000, an increase of \$6,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The Office of Technical Services is expected to proceed with the program for dissemination of unclassified technical publications released by the Atomic Energy Commission, within the amount recommended in the bill.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Grouped under this heading are four items of appropriation: "Age and citizenship certification," "Current census statistics," "Seventeenth Decennial Census," and "General administration."

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$109,000 is recommended for "Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification."

The bill includes \$6,000,000 for "Current census statistics." This is an increase of \$250,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$585,000 in the budget estimate. The committee leaves the application of this reduction to the discretion of the Bureau. It is noted that \$1,914,502 was requested for the item, "Population statistics." In view of the Seventeenth Decennial Census now in progress it is believed that a substantial part of the reduction can be made in this item. The necessary program increases are to be carried on within the appropriation allowed.

The committee recommends the sum of \$29,500,000 for the item, "Seventeenth decennial census," a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate. It is to be noted that although approximately 55 percent of the total cost of the Census is represented by the collection activities in the current fiscal year, there will be available at the end of this fiscal year no information concerning the results of the census, except for preliminary announcements of population totals in a number of areas. The amount recommended herein is to be used primarily to edit and code census schedules, to prepare punched cards, to prepare a substantial portion of the machine tabulation runs, and for the completion and publication of some of the reports. The official hand count of population required for congressional apportionment must be prepared and filed with the Eighty-Second Congress during the first week of its regular session. Substantial savings in time and money should result from the use of new machine computers.

The bill includes the budget estimate, \$898,000 for the item entitled "General Administration." This is an increase of \$28,000 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year and represents the amount required for mandatory pay act increases. This appropriation provides funds for general administrative expenses required for the regular recurring programs of the Bureau and the nucleus administrative staff needed for the several major censuses conducted by the Bureau.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$186,415,000 in direct appropriations for this activity. In addition there is included contract authority in the amount of \$52,411,500.

The committee again calls attention to its concern over the rapidly mounting cost to the Federal Government of the activities provided for in the appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. It wishes to reemphasize its position that the Federal Government

cannot indefinitely continue to pay these costs which should be borne to some appreciable extent by the air lines. The commercial air lines must bear a reasonable share of the cost of establishing, improving, and operating the airways.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$97,000,000 for this phase of the activity, an increase of \$2,597,895 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$7,250,000 in the budget estimate. No part of the reduction is to be applied to any activity of the Administration dealing with the promulgation or enforcement of safety regulations. The committee is anxious to continue its policy of providing adequate funds for this purpose in order that the safety in air travel may be protected and strengthened. However, the committee is of the opinion that further expansion of the use of "designees" for aeronautical inspection work would result in substantial savings without reducing the level of safety. The full amount requested for airport traffic control towers is approved. The Civil Aeronautics Administration should reevaluate the Federal airways system including its present and proposed facilities and eliminate those which are least effective and unnecessary.

An official investigative report concerning this agency indicated that there exists a definite requirement to improve personnel utilization and to provide ways and means of more fully utilizing the potentially available operational capabilities of the field personnel. Several suggestions relative thereto were set out in the report and have been discussed with CAA officials. The investigation also disclosed that CAA has been assuming a message-handling function for commercial airlines of a purely private operations nature at some of the overseas airway communications stations. The investigative report suggested that the CAA take action to divest itself of the overseas-communications function concerning private message traffic or else continue the service on a fee basis. The committee is in complete accord with the following remark of the Administrator for CAA in his general statement, "It is our plan to completely eliminate the furnishing without charge of communications services for company traffic to air carriers operating between the United States and overseas points." The committee is, however, at a loss to understand why such a situation has been allowed to exist for so long.

Establishment of air navigation facilities.—The bill includes \$32,000,000 in cash and \$13,461,500 in contract authority for this item. This will provide \$15,500,000 for new facilities and also \$3,461,500 additional to complete projects initiated in 1950. There is an increase of \$13,350,000 over the direct appropriation for this item during the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$13,338,500 in contractual authority below the amount for the current fiscal year. Of the \$32,000,000 in direct appropriations, \$26,500,000 is to liquidate prior contract authority. The amounts recommended reflect a decrease in the budget estimates of \$16,000,000 in contractual authority and \$8,500,000 in direct appropriations.

Information developed during the hearings disclosed that \$15,700,000 in funds are presently available for the establishment of facilities for which appropriations for similar type projects were requested for fiscal year 1951. Some of these projects have not yet been started and some are not expected to be completed until the latter part of 1952. In view of the number of projects under construction or to be installed

with the funds now available, the committee feels that the amount recommended for the establishment of new facilities will be adequate. Funds requested for equipping 10 additional airport traffic control towers at high priority locations are approved.

Technical development and evaluation.—The committee recommends \$1,375,000 for this activity, a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and also a decrease of \$75,000 below the amount appropriated for the current year. The amount allowed will permit the operation of this activity without any material change inasmuch as the Arcata project for which \$100,000 was appropriated last year is being discontinued.

Washington National Airport.—The bill includes \$1,300,000 for "Maintenance and operation," an increase of \$50,000 in the amount for the present year, and a decrease of \$55,000 in the budget estimate. The amount of \$540,000 is included in the bill for "Construction." This includes \$495,000 for the acquisition of fueling facilities and \$45,000 for the purchase and installation of two metal sheds, and necessary repairs. The request in the amount \$1,050,000 for construction of an overpass connecting the airport with United States Highway No. 1 is not allowed at this time. The matter of construction of this overpass, which admittedly is quite necessary, should be taken up with the proper officials of the State of Virginia so as to have it constructed under the Federal aid postwar highway development program.

Federal-aid airport program.—The amounts of \$45,000,000 in cash and \$36,700,000 in contract authority are included in the bill for this item. This is an increase of \$30,500,000 in the direct appropriation over that for the current year, which is due to the fact that of the \$45,000,000 recommended, \$42,000,000 is for the liquidation of prior contract authorizations. The recommended reduction of \$6,300,000 in the budget estimate is composed of a \$300,000 reduction in administrative expenses, and a reduction of \$6,000,000 in the amount for liquidation of contract authorizations.

The \$36,700,000 contract authority recommended will provide \$36,000,000 for airport projects in the various States, \$500,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, \$150,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, and \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands.

Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska.—There is included in the bill the amount of \$3,200,000 for this item to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Air navigation development.—The committee recommends \$6,000,000 in direct appropriations and \$2,250,000 in contract authority for this item. This represents a reduction of \$2,885,000 in cash and \$1,750,000 in contract authority below the budget estimates. Of the \$6,000,000 allowed in direct appropriations, \$2,885,000 is to liquidate prior contract authorization.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The amount \$3,400,000 is recommended for this agency. This is a reduction of \$923,000 in the budget estimate and a decrease of \$220,500 below the 1950 appropriation. No part of the reduction made by the committee is to apply to safety regulation or accident investigation or any activity connected therewith.

The total appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Board was \$1,525,223 in 1945 and has been steadily increasing ever since. A large part of the increases granted since then were for the purpose of decreasing an alleged large backlog of work. Despite the increased appropriations, the delays in making decisions and failures to decrease these alleged backlogs continued. This committee has long recognized the fact that the trouble with this agency of Government was not one of appropriations. In its report accompanying the regular annual appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary, dated February 27, 1948, the following statement appeared:

It can readily be seen that action of the Congress in making appropriations for the Board is not the cause of the present admitted backlog of over 2 years' work. The cause, as it appears to the committee, is lack of a long-term airways pattern, lack of administrative foresight, and indecision. The economy of our air industry, strained as it is at present, cannot for long withstand the confusion which seems to exist in this vital unit of our Government. If the needed administrative talent is not available in the Civil Aeronautics Board or other agencies of the Government, it is recommended that immediate steps be taken to acquire the services of individuals or firms outside the Government who can furnish the necessary administrative ability.

Since a number of such admonitions of the committee went apparently unheeded, an investigation of the Civil Aeronautics Board was authorized last fall. Quoted herewith is merely one paragraph from the investigative report on this Board:

Inefficient, outmoded, and time-consuming methods now in use in some units were largely discarded years ago in related fields in private industry and other Federal agencies. Performance standards have not been developed or even considered to insure reasonable employee efficiency. Duplication of effort appears to be common and instances were found where units were unknowingly redoing projects already under development or completed by other units. An evident lack of centralized administrative control to compel coordination was apparent and operating deficiencies and delays, rivalry and lack of cooperation between certain economic divisions have resulted as a consequence. Personnel resources have not always been utilized effectively but have been expended on "trivia" to the detriment of other more urgent work. The enforcement of violations of economic regulations has been relatively ineffective because harmless penalties have been imposed too long after the violation. The Bureau of Law supervises all economic staff decisions and the Board's economic process is slowed up by the resulting time-consuming clearances and reviews. Backlogs have accumulated as a result of the Board's earlier reluctance to adopt effective standards and procedures to expedite the mail-rate program. Some delay is inherent in the quasi-judicial process which is complex and time consuming, but that delay has even been made greater by the Board's apparent unwillingness to control the voluminous record made in its formal economic proceedings.

The investigators further reported that the Board's internal reporting system (on which it has based its requests for appropriations for a number of years) represents a distorted version of backlogs, and that while some backlogs are factual and do exist, many others are nothing more than current work loads. The Civil Aeronautics Board's quarterly report for the Tariffs and Service Division reported a total of 2,910 filings on hand as of October 27, 1949. A desk audit conducted by the investigators revealed only 1,052 tariff filings on hand. The difference of 1,858 filings was found to represent an accumulated error of several years past and of filings that had not been properly reported. During the hearings before the committee this fact was admitted to be true.

Practically every allegation contained in the report of the committee investigators was sustained during the course of the CAB testimony.

For a thorough understanding of the deplorable situations existing in this important agency the committee suggests a reading of the printed hearings on this bill.

The following excerpt from a report of the so-called Hoover Commission was set forth in this committee's report of a year ago. It is more than ever truly applicable to the CAB. The excerpt reads as follows:

One weakness common among the commissions is particularly serious in the Civil Aeronautics Board—lack of efficient centralized administration and supervision of the staff. Our general discussion has emphasized that an agency headed by five members tends to be more preoccupied with the adjudication of cases presented to it than with the organization and direction of its staff work. This is true of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board has adopted no adequate methods to facilitate presentation and correction of deficiencies in staff organization and procedures.

The committee is unanimous in its conviction that if the Civil Aeronautics Board will establish modern and efficient methods the funds appropriated will be more than ample to cover its needs.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

There is included in the bill a total of \$11,515,000 for this activity, which is an increase of \$555,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$777,000 in the budget estimate. Appropriations for this activity are made in three separate items. For "Salaries and expenses, departmental," which provides for the operation of the Washington office, there is included the sum of \$3,800,000, an increase of \$50,000 over the current year, and a decrease of \$271,000 in the budget estimate. For "Salaries and expenses, field," which finances the extensive field services required to secure data for navigation charts, establish geodetic control, and investigate earthquakes, there is included the sum of \$6,200,000, which is an increase of \$300,000 over the appropriation for the current year, and a decrease of \$506,000 in the budget estimate. The reductions made are not to apply to proposed surveys connected with national defense.

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,515,000, is included for the item "Pay, commissioned officers."

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The appropriations recommended for the three items under this activity total \$9,050,000 which is a reduction of \$1,300,000 in the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$2,503,000 below the amount for the current fiscal year. For the item "Departmental salaries and expenses" there is included \$5,000,000 which is an increase of \$76,500 over the current year's appropriation. No new positions have been provided. The amount allowed will permit the Bureau to proceed approximately at the same level as for the current year. The committee urges the Bureau to further emphasize the promotion and strengthening of small business. A total of \$2,050,000 is recommended for "Field office service." This is a reduction of \$105,000 in the budget estimate. The committee is still of the opinion that if the recommendations of the so-called Hoover Commission are carried out with regard to this service that considerable savings can be effected.

The sum of \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$575,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for "Export control." It was testified that in fiscal year 1949 while there were 802 employees, 4,275 license applications were received daily; that they now have 569 employees and

are receiving approximately 1,000 license applications daily. Of the total amount allowed not to exceed \$828,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program.

PATENT OFFICE

The committee recommends the sum of \$11,300,000 for this Office which is an increase of \$475,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$460,000 in the budget estimate. The committee was pleased to learn that during the past year, for the first time in several years, more patent applications had been disposed of than had been received. The committee was also advised that in comparison with fiscal year 1948, there was an increase in fiscal year 1949 of 45 percent in total patent application disposals, an increase of 34 percent in average disposals per examiner assistant, and an increase of 42 percent in the number of patents issued. It was reported that receipts from filing and issue fees, sales of patent copies, and other sources, were \$5,202,000 in 1949, and are expected to increase in the current and next fiscal years.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

The Bureau of Public Roads is contained for the first time in this chapter in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 7, transferring the Bureau to the Department of Commerce. It was formerly part of the Federal Works Agency and funds were provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act. There is recommended in the bill a total of \$432,100,000 for this Bureau, an increase of \$24,600,000 over the funds appropriated for the current fiscal year, but a decrease of \$23,800,000 in the budget estimates. For "Federal aid postwar highways" the committee recommends \$405,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the present fiscal year's appropriation. The reduction of \$21,000,000 in the budget estimate was made by the committee on the basis that payments to the States will not be required at the rate estimated by the Bureau. The reduction made will in no way retard the road program. The committee was advised that 19,851 miles of roads were completed during calendar year 1949 under this program at a total cost of \$827,175,488, of which \$421,235,317 was Federal funds.

The bill includes \$4,600,000 for "Elimination of grade crossings." No appropriation was made for this item for the current fiscal year. This appropriation provides for the elimination of hazards at railway highway crossings by the construction of grade separations, installation of flashing lights, and relocation of highways.

There is also included the amount of \$22,500,000 for "Forest highways" which is the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year. The forest highway system is composed of roads of primary importance to the States, counties, and communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the national forests. The forest highway program is a Federal construction program. Public Roads forces make the field surveys, prepare plans, let contracts, and directly supervise the construction.

The bill drawn by the committee contains a proviso which allows not to exceed \$3,000,000 to be derived from the administrative funds for continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Bureau of Public Roads.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The total amount included by the committee in the bill for this Bureau is \$9,170,000, a decrease of \$839,000 in the budget estimates. Of the reductions made, \$429,000 is in the item "Research and testing"; \$50,000 in "Radio propagation and standards"; \$160,000 in "Operation and maintenance"; and \$200,000 in "Construction of laboratories." The committee expects the Bureau to give preference to the atomic and radiation physics program and to carry out the additional work as proposed. No part of the reduction recommended for "Research and Testing" is to be applied to this activity. Included in the bill is \$500,000 in direct appropriations and \$5,675,000 in contract authority for the construction of a radio laboratory building at an estimated cost of \$4,275,000 and a guided missile laboratory building at an estimated cost of \$1,900,000. The reduction of \$200,000 in the amount requested for construction was made inasmuch as it was testified that the site for the radio laboratory building is expected to be obtained at no cost.

An investigation of the affairs of the National Bureau of Standards was authorized by this committee last year. The committee was utterly amazed at some of the conditions reported to exist at the Bureau. Among other things, the investigators reported the following:

Administration of the Bureau is weak and timid, especially in general operations relating to such matters as excessive expenditure of funds during last month of fiscal year, care and maintenance of plant facilities, utilization of available space, automotive equipment, typewriters and office machines, shop machinery and equipment, and commingling of testing function with the research function.

No sound or uniform method is used by the Bureau to determine cost of projects. Each organizational unit of the Bureau appears to have its own idea of what constitutes cost.

There is some evidence of a surplus of personnel or at least indications that the time of the employees is not fully utilized. This condition is due to laxness in supervision and to failure to eliminate wasteful practices.

It was reported that approximately \$1,000 per acre was spent for the maintenance of lawn and landscaped areas whereas costs of over \$100 per acre are considered excessive. While this high expenditure was being made for conditions outside the buildings, the investigators reported the following concerning the interior:

Buildings of the Bureau are, in general, dirty. Floors and walls need to be washed. Toilet rooms are unkempt, and windows have not been washed in from 2 to 5 years.

These conditions were discussed with officials of the Bureau during the hearings and the committee expects that the necessary remedial action will be taken immediately. Time and space do not permit a sufficiently thorough comment upon the investigative report hereinabove mentioned. Accordingly, the committee incorporates by reference the lengthy and quite thorough transcript of the hearings published in connection with this phase of the bill.

WEATHER BUREAU

The bill includes \$24,447,000 for this Bureau, a decrease of \$1,653,000 in the budget estimate, and an increase of \$268,000 over the appropriation for the current year. The amount allowed, which is the 1951 base figure, actually represents a decrease under the current year's appropriation when mandatory pay act increases are included. The appropriation for this activity like many others has been increasing steadily. In 1945 the total appropriation for the Weather Bureau was slightly over \$13,000,000. The committee recognizes that the Bureau is constantly receiving requests to broadcast and publish more weather reports and to furnish additional services. It is believed, however, that more than adequate services can be supplied with expenditure of the amount recommended herein.

THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation items under this title provide funds for operation of all of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers, and employees, and other expenses of the judiciary. The amount recommended, \$23,560,165 represents an increase of \$1,764,465 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$553,535 in the budget estimates. Approximately \$1,000,000 of this increase is necessitated by the passage of Public Law 205 making provisions for six new circuit judges and 19 new district judges, all of which are permanent, and two judgeships which are temporary. Also included in the bill for the first time are the funds for the Probation Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia, the Office of the Register of Wills, and the Commission on Mental Health for the District of Columbia which account for approximately \$250,000 of the requested increase.

Supreme Court of the United States.—The appropriation for the Supreme Court is contained in four items, namely: "Salaries," "Miscellaneous expenses," "Care of the building and grounds," and "Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports." The total amount recommended by the committee is \$1,217,500, a decrease of \$8,900 in the budget estimates and an increase of \$58,800 over the current fiscal year. The increase will provide for within-grade promotions and pay act increases and two additional positions.

Cost of customs and patent appeals.—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$192,200, is recommended. This is an increase of \$4,300 over the appropriation for the current year and will provide for within-grade salary advancements and pay act increases.

Customs Court.—The amount of \$417,465, an increase of \$16,865 over the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$4,085 in the budget estimate, is recommended. One additional position is provided.

Court of Claims.—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$587,000, is recommended for "Salaries and expenses," which is an increase of \$77,000 over the current year's appropriation. In addition to regular salary increases, the amount recommended will provide for one additional law clerk to assist the court in the increased number of cases and one additional clerk assistant to serve in the Office of the Clerk. The committee recommends \$10,700 for "Repairs and improve-

ments." This is a reduction of \$239,500 in the budget estimate. The requests of \$130,000 for reconstruction and additions to the rear building of the court, \$37,500 for improvement to the exterior of the court building, and \$72,000 for air-conditioning improvements have not been included by the committee.

Salary of judges.—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$5,095,000, is included in the bill. This increase of \$420,000 over the current year's appropriation is required to pay the salaries of the additional judges provided by law.

Salaries of clerks of court.—The amount of \$4,500,000, an increase of \$278,700 over the current year's appropriation, and a reduction of \$31,000 in the budget estimate is recommended. Twenty-one additional deputy clerks were requested to serve the additional judges authorized by Public Law 205. It is believed that the amount recommended herein will be sufficient to provide for the additional clerks needed as well as the within-grade promotions and pay increases comparable to those granted by Public Law 429.

Probation system.—The bill includes the sum of \$2,145,000 for this item, an increase of \$180,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$50,600 below the budget estimate. No additional probation officers or clerks are provided, which accounts for the amount of the decrease recommended. This estimate, for the first time, includes provision for the Office of the Probation Officer of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The transfer of this office is in accordance with the act of August 2, 1949 (Public Law 201). Heretofore, the appropriation for salaries and expenses of this office were included in the Appropriation Act for the District of Columbia. This transfer accounts for approximately \$60,000 of the increase in this item. The remainder of the increase is due to within-grade promotions and pay increases comparable to Public Law 429.

Miscellaneous salaries.—The committee recommends \$2,600,000 for this item, an increase of \$533,000 in the appropriation for the current year, and a decrease of \$18,200 in the budget estimate. There is also included here for the first time, provision for the salary of the Office of the Register of Wills and the Commission on Mental Health for the District of Columbia which accounts for approximately \$190,000 of the increase over the current year's appropriation. The only new positions allowed are 1 law clerk and 1 secretary for each of the 27 judges authorized by Public Law 205.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The bill includes \$725,000 for this item, a decrease of \$131,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$106,500 below the budget estimate. The reduction consists of \$81,000 in rents, \$10,100 in printing and binding, \$4,900 in supplies and materials, and \$10,500 in equipment.

Referees and bankruptcy.—The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$879,000 for "Salaries" which is the same amount as appropriated for the fiscal year. The bill also includes \$960,000 for "Expenses" which is an increase of \$74,000 over the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$75,400 in the budget estimate. The additional amount allowed provides \$31,100 for within-grade salary advancement as well as funds for additional service by part-time clerical employees. No additional full-time positions are provided. The entire amount allowed for fiscal year 1951 will come

from the special funds in the Treasury established by the act of June 28, 1946.

It was reported that the bankruptcy system is now fully self supporting and the general fund of the Treasury has been reimbursed in the amount of \$520,000 to be applied against advances totaling \$1,020,000 made in prior years to finance the system. It was testified by representatives of the judiciary that the balance of the advances outstanding will, at the current rate of income, be repaid by the end of fiscal year 1951.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$327,000 is recommended for administrative expenses. This is a decrease of \$3,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Likewise the budget estimate of \$388,000 for the vocational expense limitation is recommended. This is a reduction of \$12,000 below the amount for the current fiscal year.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for this Government corporation. This is an increase of \$748,400 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will allow the program to proceed at approximately the same level as in the current year. In addition the Institute is authorized, prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000. This will allow the Institute to enter into contracts extending into fiscal years 1952 and 1953 at a rate of 3½ million dollars per year. The amount allowed for administrative expenses is \$600,000, an increase of \$75,000 over the amount provided for the current fiscal year. The increase is to include a necessary audit of the affairs of the corporation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 46, in connection with The Institute of Inter-American Affairs:

and in addition, the Institute is authorized, prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts for the purposes of such Act, as amended, in an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000.

On page 56, in connection with buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System:

and in addition, the Attorney General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations in an amount not to exceed \$700,000 for completion of the latter project at a total cost not to exceed \$970,000;

On page 65, in connection with establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Administration:

and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount

not exceeding \$13,461,500: Provided, That authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised until June 30, 1951:

On page 67, in connection with construction, Washington National Airport, Civil Aeronautics Administration:

including acquisition of an existing fuel system and necessary related facilities,

On page 67, in connection with Federal-aid Airport Program, Civil Aeronautics Administration:

and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$36,700,000, of which \$36,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said Act, \$500,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, \$150,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, and \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands:

On page 69, in connection with Air Navigation Development, Civil Aeronautics Administration:

and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$2,250,000.

On page 71, in connection with salaries and expenses, field, Coast and Geodetic Survey:

Provided, That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the current fiscal year to transfer to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, landing craft, launches, marine engines, electronic equipment, automotive vehicles, parts, equipment, and supplies, excess to the needs of such Departments, which will serve to expedite surveys in Alaska for the national defense.

On page 76, in connection with Bureau of Public Roads:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000,000, to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), shall be available until expended for continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Bureau of Public Roads.

On pages 82 and 83, in connection with Construction of Laboratories, National Bureau of Standards:

and, in addition, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to enter into contracts and to incur obligations for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$5,675,000.

On page 84, in connection with General Provisions, Department of Commerce:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2 (A) OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

On page 52, lines 12 through 14:

Provided further, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

EXISTING LAW

PUBLIC LAW 359, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SEC. 4. The rate of basic compensation of * * * the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation * * * shall be \$16,000 per annum.

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1950	Budget estimate, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	\$5, 900	\$37, 000	+\$31, 100
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	260, 000	260, 000	-----
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	121, 000	96, 000	—25, 000
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations.....	387, 900	394, 000	+6, 100
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS (NOT A CHARGE AGAINST REVENUE)			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	6, 070, 862	6, 129, 300	+58, 438
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Federal Prison System.....	2, 615, 000	2, 650, 000	+35, 000
Total, Department of Justice.....	2, 715, 000	2, 750, 000	+35, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce.....	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	240, 000	240, 000	-----
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	16, 000	25, 000	+ 9, 000
Patent Office.....	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Bureau of Public Roads.....	500, 000	500, 000	-----
National Bureau of Standards.....		2, 500	+ 2, 500
Weather Bureau.....	19, 610		- 19, 610
Total, Department of Commerce.....	858, 610	850, 500	- 8, 110
Total, trust account appropriations.....	9, 644, 472	9, 729, 800	+ 85, 328

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

	Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 authorization	1951 estimates
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----		\$14, 000, 000	\$7, 000, 000	+ \$7, 000, 000	— \$7, 000, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison System, buildings and facilities-----	\$900, 000	1, 200, 000	700, 000	— 200, 000	— 500, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Civil Aeronautics Administration:					
Air navigation facilities-----	26, 800, 000	29, 461, 500	13, 461, 500	— 13, 338, 500	— 16, 000, 000
Federal-aid airport program-----	36, 500, 000	36, 700, 000	36, 700, 000	+ 200, 000	-----
Air navigation development-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	2, 250, 000	— 1, 750, 000	— 1, 750, 000
National Bureau of Standards, construction of laboratories-----		5, 675, 000	5, 675, 000	+ 5, 675, 000	-----
Total, Department of Commerce-----	67, 300, 000	75, 836, 500	58, 086, 500	— 9, 213, 500	— 17, 750, 000
Total for all departments-----	68, 200, 000	91, 036, 500	65, 786, 500	— 2, 413, 500	— 25, 250, 000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation	Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 authorization	1951 estimates
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$730, 000	\$715, 000	\$715, 000	—\$15, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	525, 000	767, 500	600, 000	+75, 000	—\$167, 500
Total-----	1, 255, 000	1, 482, 500	1, 315, 000	+60, 000	—167, 500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1951

TITLE I--DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with--	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
Salaries and expenses-----	\$78, 152, 100	\$78, 731, 000	\$77, 300, 000	-\$852, 100	-\$1, 431, 000
Representation allowances-----	650, 000	979, 200	675, 000	+25, 000	-304, 200
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	2, 187, 000	2, 233, 000	2, 233, 000	+46, 000	-----
Buildings fund-----	13, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-4, 000, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	11, 400, 000	10, 700, 000	10, 600, 000	-800, 000	-100, 000
Contributions to international organizations-----	97, 944, 908	155, 178, 297	55, 178, 297	-42, 766, 611	-----
Missions to international organizations-----	1, 718, 650	1, 636, 700	1, 600, 000	-118, 650	-36, 700
International contingencies-----	3, 300, 000	3, 330, 000	3, 000, 000	-300, 000	-330, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 120, 000	1, 380, 000	1, 000, 000	-120, 000	-380, 000
Construction-----	900, 000	7, 185, 000	5, 035, 000	+4, 135, 000	-2, 150, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	15, 000	50, 000	30, 000	+15, 000	-20, 000
American sections, international commissions-----	500, 000	529, 200	500, 000	-----	-29, 200

International information and educational activities-----	47, 300, 000	36, 645, 000	34, 000, 000	-13, 300, 000	-2, 645, 000
Philippine rehabilitation-----	17, 166, 398	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	-4, 166, 398	-----
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	4, 751, 600	² 6, 500, 000	³ 5, 500, 000	+748, 400	-1, 000, 000
Payment to the Government of Finland-----	5, 574, 740	-----	-----	-5, 574, 740	-----
Swiss war damage claims-----	14, 600, 000	-----	-----	-14, 600, 000	-----
Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition-----	125, 000	-----	-----	-125, 000	-----
Total-----	300, 405, 396	230, 077, 397	217, 651, 297	-82, 754, 099	-12, 426, 100

¹ Includes \$2,902,594 contained in H. Doc. No. 457.

² Plus contract authority of \$14,000,000.

³ Plus contract authority of \$7,000,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with--	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, general administration-----	\$2, 092, 671	\$2, 200, 000	\$2, 175, 000	+ \$82, 329	—\$25, 000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	6, 947, 966	7, 575, 000	7, 300, 000	+ 352, 034	—275, 000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division-----	3, 830, 171	3, 988, 000	3, 850, 000	+ 19, 829	—138, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	11, 498, 500	12, 797, 000	12, 600, 000	+ 1, 101, 500	—197, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	1, 147, 900	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	—147, 900	—100, 000
Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----	1, 200, 000	5, 304, 800	4, 000, 000	+ 2, 800, 000	—1, 304, 800
Property claims of alien enemies-----	44, 000	-----	-----	—44, 000	-----
Contingent expenses-----	1 24, 192	-----	-----	—24, 192	-----
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	1 144, 600	-----	-----	—144, 600	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	26, 930, 000	32, 964, 800	30, 925, 000	+ 3, 995, 000	—2, 039, 800

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses-----

52, 585, 141

57, 400, 000

57, 400, 000

+ 4, 814, 859

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----

30, 500, 000

31, 928, 000

31, 400, 000

+ 900, 000

- 528, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----

20, 858, 000

22, 230, 000

21, 730, 000

+ 872, 000

- 500, 000

Buildings and facilities-----

² 497, 000³ 990, 000⁴ 900, 000

+ 403, 000

- 90, 000

Support of United States prisoners-----

1, 675, 000

1, 913, 000

1, 875, 000

+ 200, 000

- 38, 000

Total, Federal prison system-----

23, 030, 000

25, 133, 000

24, 505, 000

+ 1, 475, 000

- 628, 000

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Salaries and expenses-----

(4, 000, 000)

(4, 480, 000)

(4, 240, 000)

(+ 240, 000)

(- 240, 000)

Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----

133, 045, 141

147, 425, 800

144, 230, 000

+ 11, 184, 859

- 3, 195, 800

¹ Undistributed balance.² Plus contract authority of \$900,000.³ Plus contract authority of \$1,200,000⁴ Plus contract authority of \$700,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 299, 000	\$1, 530, 000	\$1, 300, 000	+\$1, 000	—\$230, 000
Technical and scientific services.....	219, 000	258, 000	225, 000	+6, 000	—33, 000
Liquidation of war agencies.....	30, 000	-----	-----	—30, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1, 548, 000	1, 788, 000	1, 525, 000	—23, 000	—263, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification.....	105, 000	109, 000	109, 000	+4, 000	-----
Current census statistics.....	5, 750, 000	6, 585, 000	6, 000, 000	+250, 000	—585, 000
Seventeenth decennial census.....	49, 885, 000	29, 750, 000	29, 500, 000	—20, 385, 000	—250, 000
General administration.....	870, 000	898, 000	898, 000	+28, 000	-----
Total, Census Bureau.....	56, 610, 000	37, 342, 000	36, 507, 000	—20, 103, 000	—835, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	94, 402, 105	104, 250, 000	97, 000, 000	+2, 597, 895	—7, 250, 000
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	¹ 18, 650, 000	² 40, 500, 000	³ 32, 000, 000	+13, 350, 000	—8, 500, 000
Technical development and evaluation.....	1, 450, 000	1, 475, 000	1, 375, 000	—75, 000	—100, 000

Washington National Airport:

Maintenance and operation-----	1, 250, 000	1, 355, 000	1, 300, 000	+ 50, 000	- 55, 000
Construction-----	196, 500	1, 590, 000	540, 000	+ 343, 500	- 1, 050, 000
Federal-aid airport program-----	⁴ 14, 500, 000	⁵ 51, 300, 000	⁶ 45, 000, 000	+ 30, 500, 000	- 6, 300, 000
Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	777, 297	-----	-----	- 777, 297	-----
Construction of public airports, Alaska-----	5, 800, 000	3, 200, 000	3, 200, 000	- 2, 600, 000	-----
Air navigation development-----	⁶ 3, 000, 000	⁶ 8, 885, 000	⁷ 6, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000	- 2, 885, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	140, 025, 902	212, 555, 000	186, 415, 000	+ 46, 389, 098	- 26, 140, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 620, 500	4, 323, 000	3, 400, 000	- 220, 500	- 923, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 750, 000	4, 071, 000	3, 800, 000	+ 50, 000	- 271, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 900, 000	6, 706, 000	6, 200, 000	+ 300, 000	- 506, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 310, 000	1, 515, 000	1, 515, 000	+ 205, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	10, 960, 000	12, 292, 000	11, 515, 000	+ 555, 000	- 777, 000

¹ Plus contract authority of \$26,800,000.² Plus contract authority of \$29,461,500.³ Plus contract authority of \$13,461,500.⁴ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.⁵ Plus contract authority of \$36,700,000.⁶ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.⁷ Plus contract authority of \$2,250,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	\$4, 923, 500	\$5, 620, 000	\$5, 000, 000	+ \$76, 500	— \$620, 000
Field office service.....	2, 079, 500	2, 155, 000	2, 050, 000	— 29, 500	— 105, 000
Export control.....	4, 550, 000	2, 575, 000	2, 000, 000	— 2, 550, 000	— 575, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com- merce.....	11, 553, 000	10, 350, 000	9, 050, 000	— 2, 503, 000	— 1, 300, 000
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	10, 825, 000	11, 760, 000	11, 300, 000	+ 475, 000	— 460, 000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
Federal aid, postwar highway development.....	385, 000, 000	426, 000, 000	405, 000, 000	+ 20, 000, 000	— 21, 000, 000
Elimination of grade crossings.....	-----	5, 000, 000	4, 600, 000	+ 4, 600, 000	— 400, 000
Forest highways.....	22, 500, 000	24, 900, 000	22, 500, 000	-----	— 2, 400, 000
Access roads.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....	407, 500, 000	455, 900, 000	432, 100, 000	+ 24, 600, 000	— 23, 800, 000

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Operation and maintenance-----	1, 400, 000	1, 430, 000	1, 270, 000	- 130, 000	- 160, 000
Research and testing-----	4, 300, 000	4, 729, 000	4, 300, 000	-----	- 429, 000
Radio propagation and standards-----	3, 100, 000	3, 150, 000	3, 100, 000	-----	- 50, 000
Construction of laboratories-----	-----	9 700, 000	9 500, 000	+ 500, 000	- 200, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	8, 800, 000	10, 009, 000	9, 170, 000	+ 370, 000	- 839, 000
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	24, 179, 000	26, 100, 000	24, 447, 000	+ 268, 000	- 1, 653, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce-----	675, 621, 402	782, 419, 000	725, 429, 000	+ 49, 807, 598	- 56, 990, 000

⁸ Not to exceed \$70,000 of unexpended balance made available.

⁹ Plus contract authority of \$5,675,000.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

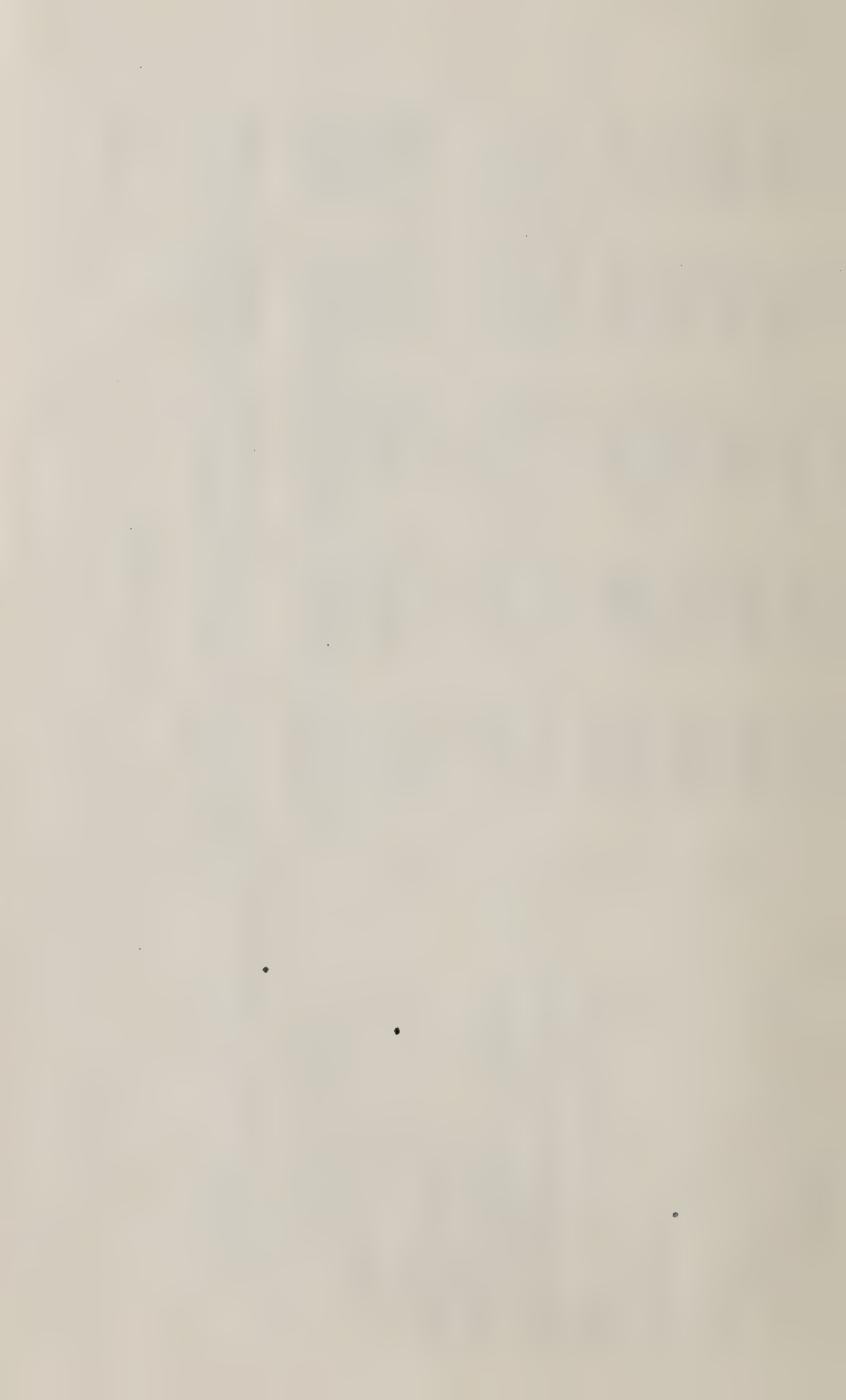
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	\$867, 000	\$923, 100	\$915, 000	+ \$48, 000	- \$8, 100
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	91, 200	91, 200	91, 200	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	52, 100	52, 900	52, 100	-----	- 800
Care of the building and grounds-----	148, 400	159, 200	159, 200	+ 10, 800	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	1, 158, 700	1, 226, 400	1, 217, 500	+ 58, 800	- 8, 900

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$187,900	\$192,200	\$192,200	+\$4,300	-----
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses-----	400,600	421,550	417,465	+16,865	-\$4,085
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	510,000	587,000	587,000	+77,000	-----
Repairs and improvements-----	24,100	250,200	10,700	-13,400	-239,500
Total, Court of Claims-----	534,100	837,200	597,700	+63,600	-239,500
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES					
Hawaii-----	106,500	106,500	106,500		-----
Salaries of judges-----	4,675,000	5,095,000	5,095,000	+420,000	-----
Salaries of clerks-----	4,221,300	4,531,000	4,500,000	+278,700	-31,000
Probation system-----	1,965,000	2,195,600	2,145,000	+180,000	-50,600
Salaries of criers-----	470,000	546,350	540,000	+70,000	-6,350

Fees of commissioners-----	475, 000	475, 000	475, 000	-----
Fees of jurors-----	2, 666, 500	2, 750, 000	2, 700, 000	+ 33, 500 - 50, 000
Miscellaneous salaries-----	2, 067, 000	2, 618, 200	2, 600, 000	+ 533, 000 - 18, 200
Miscellaneous expenses-----	856, 000	831, 500	725, 000	- 131, 000 - 106, 500
Travel expenses-----	614, 000	758, 400	725, 000	+ 111, 000 - 33, 400
Salaries of court reporters-----	873, 400	972, 000	972, 000	+ 98, 600 -----
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses-----	500, 800	535, 000	530, 000	+ 29, 200 - 5, 000
Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia-----	16, 000	15, 600	15, 600	- 400 -----
Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia-----	7, 900	6, 200	6, 200	- 1, 700 -----
Referees, special account:				-----
Salaries-----	(879, 000)	(879, 000)	(879, 000)	-----
Expenses-----	(886, 000)	(1, 035, 400)	(960, 000)	(+ 74, 000) (- 75, 400)
Total, other courts and services-----	19, 514, 400	21, 436, 350	21, 135, 300	+ 1, 620, 900 - 301, 050
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	21, 795, 700	24, 113, 700	23, 560, 165	+ 1, 764, 465 - 553, 535
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Depart- ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	1, 130, 867, 639	1, 184, 035, 897	1, 110, 870, 462	- 19, 997, 177 - 73, 165, 435



CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia

FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin

CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration of appropriations for this chapter will be found in the budget for 1951. A slight modification of the budgetary proposals for the Railroad Retirement Board is contained in House Document 462.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

For all agencies and items embraced by this chapter grand total appropriations of \$2,271,099,614 are recommended, a reduction of \$190,972,886 below total budget estimates of \$2,462,072,500. The total recommended is a net decrease of \$64,190,671 below 1950 appropriations to date of \$2,335,290,285. Adding in contract authorizations recommended of \$79,288,000, for which the budget estimates total \$161,211,000, and the 1950 comparable amount is \$184,207,300, the over-all total of this chapter is \$2,350,387,614, representing a reduction of \$272,895,886 below budget estimates and \$169,109,971 below 1950.

The over-all reduction of \$272,895,886 includes \$136,167,276 representing offset of a like amount of rescissions proposed by the budget against the amount otherwise for appropriation to the railroad retirement account. The reductions, however, reflect determination of the committee to effect savings to the fullest extent deemed practicable. The \$75,000,000 reduction in hospital grant contract authorization included therein will reflect itself in reduction in cash appropriation in future years when demands for cash to liquidate obligations should be less. The committee could not show substantially greater savings in items under this chapter because of the large amounts included over which the committee has virtually no control. Of the total budget estimates of appropriations, \$1,794,000,000, or about 72 percent of the total, is involved in just 2 items, namely: \$1,200,000,000 for public assistance grants to States, control of which is in the basic statute, and \$594,000,000 (not counting the offset referred to above) representing net appropriation of specific railroad retirement tax collections to the retirement trust fund. While there are certain other amounts for varied grant and benefit programs not susceptible of material reduction, the figures cited for public assistance and railroad retirement serve to point up the limited area under this chapter

in which discretion as to level of appropriation rests with the Committee on Appropriations. In recognition of the absolute necessity for keeping Government expenditures as low as possible, reductions have been imposed all along the line. In many instances funds have been reduced for programs and activities which have merit and would justify a higher level of support if Treasury dollars were available to pay the bill.

The following tabulation summarizes the amounts recommended in this chapter in comparison with budget estimates and with appropriations for 1950:

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1950 ¹	Budget estimates, 1951	Committee bill, 1951	Bill for 1951 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1950	Budget estimates, 1951
Department of Labor.....	\$191,733,753	\$220,014,700	\$208,573,100	+\$16,839,347	—\$11,441,600
Federal Security Agency.....	1,382,181,332	1,635,083,600	1,591,784,590	+209,603,258	—43,299,010
National Labor Relations Board.....	8,550,000	8,615,000	8,550,000	-----	—65,000
National Mediation Board.....	1,211,200	1,359,500	1,359,500	+148,300	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	748,889,000	594,000,000	457,832,724	—291,056,276	—136,167,276
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	2,725,000	2,999,700	2,999,700	+274,700	-----
Total appropriated funds.....	2,335,290,285	2,462,072,500	2,271,099,614	—64,190,671	—190,972,886

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Security Agency (total) ..	\$184,207,300	\$161,211,000	\$79,288,000	—\$104,919,300	—\$81,923,000
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¹ Appropriations to date.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For all items under the Department of Labor the bill includes a total of \$208,573,100, a reduction of \$11,441,600 below budget estimates of \$220,014,700, but an increase of \$16,839,347 above 1950 appropriations to date. The largest item of appropriation is for grants to States for administration of the employment security program transferred to the Department by reorganization plan last year. The bill includes \$178,500,000 for those grants, a reduction of \$9,500,000 below the estimate of \$188,000,000, but an increase of \$10,500,000 above the present 1950 appropriation for which the budget reflects anticipated submission of a deficiency request to finish out the year. This large increase has been approved in recognition of the need for more funds to enable States to process a higher level of unemployment claims load attendant to the prevailing higher level of unemployment. A Federal tax of three-tenths of 1 percent is levied on pay rolls of covered employers to finance administration of the system and that tax more than covers the appropriation recommended.

Excluding employment security grants, the bill carries \$30,073,100 for other items of the Department. Several new proposed programs and activities have been denied; reductions have been imposed against all except two relatively small appropriations, but as to these items the bill is \$6,639,347 above the comparable amount of \$23,433,753 available in 1950. Approximately 70 percent of that increase is attributable to the 1949 amendments to the Federal wage-hour law; approximately 7 percent is due to increased costs arising from the last pay-raise law. The other large item of increase is \$874,000, or

about 13 percent of the total, for the comprehensive revision of the cost-of-living index undertaken with a special appropriation granted last year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—For expenses in the Office of the Secretary, \$1,382,000, a reduction of \$38,000 below the estimate, is recommended. The cut of \$38,000 is made up of \$25,000 against the budget allocation for the Office of International Labor Affairs, including two new positions sought for that office; \$10,000 against the increase of \$22,000 projected in the budget to carry, on a full-year basis, additional positions to handle the additional administrative work devolving on the personnel and business management units as a result of the 1949 amendments to the wage-hour law; and \$3,000 against the increase of \$7,000 sought for transfer to Public Health Service for the employee health service program.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—For all legal services in the Department \$1,861,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$125,000 below the estimate of \$1,986,000 which included a very substantial increase over 1950 on account of the 1949 amendments to the wage-hour law and some increase in staff assigned to predetermination of minimum wage rates applicable to Federal construction projects under the Davis-Bacon Act. Supplemental estimates for 1950 are pending before the committee for both programs and some immediate increases appear justified. The committee has effected a sizable cut in Wage and Hour Division budget, and since the work load of the legal staff goes somewhat hand in hand with that operation, a cut in the Solicitor's budget is in order.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved \$714,000 for this Bureau, \$35,000 less than the budget estimate of \$749,000. The principal increase request is an item of \$90,000 to place on an annual basis in 1951 the supplemental estimate now pending to enable the Bureau to discharge the additional responsibilities placed upon it by reason of the 1949 amendments to the child labor provisions of the wage-hour law. The reduction of \$35,000 is applicable to this particular item and is in line with similar reductions made in amounts requested for administration of the wage-hour law under other bureaus and offices.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,788,000 to enable this Bureau to maintain its operations at not less than the current year level.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—For grants to administer the employment security program in the States, the budget recommends a basic appropriation of \$171,000,000 and a 10-percent contingency reserve

of \$17,000,000, a total of \$188,000,000. This is an increase of \$20,000,000 over the present appropriation of \$168,000,000 (\$160,000,000 basic and \$8,000,000 contingency reserve) but the budget reflects anticipated submission of a deficiency estimate of \$7,000,000 for 1950 and, on this basis, projects the 1951 amount as an increase of \$13,000,000 over 1950. The committee recommends for 1951 a basic appropriation of \$170,000,000 and a 5-percent contingency fund of \$8,500,000, a total of \$178,500,000.

The contingency fund arrangement was written into the bill last year in recognition of the need for limited authority to enable the bureau to deal swiftly with emergency situations in State operations arising out of unpredictable work-load increases or other costs not foreseeable and thus not taken into account in establishing the basic annual appropriation. The actual claims load during the first half of fiscal 1950 was sufficiently in excess of the work loads on which the basic appropriation of \$160,000,000 was made as to require utilization of the \$8,000,000 contingency fund in that period. It was testified that the prospective supplemental estimate of \$7,000,000 for 1950 will, if approved, add approximately \$2,000,000 to the \$168,000,000 already available and, in addition, make provision for a contingency reserve for the remainder of the year of approximately \$5,000,000. On this basis, the basic appropriation would be about \$170,000,000, and in view of the budget assumptions as to work loads in fiscal 1951, the committee believes that a \$170,000,000 basic appropriation recommended in the accompanying bill should be adequate. The 1951 budget is predicated on an average weekly continued claims load of 1,730,000; that assumes some improvement over the level of 2,078,000 average weekly continued claims load for January 1950.

The committee has heretofore taken the position that there is no particular magic in a 10-percent contingency reserve as suggested by the budget, and this ought to be particularly true in 1951 when, as stated, assumptions as to unemployment-insurance work loads are at a level lower than that currently obtaining. The committee recommends a 5-percent contingency fund of \$8,500,000, one-half of the \$17,000,000 budget amount.

The committee has given consideration to the suggestions of the Director of the Bureau regarding allocation of costs in those few States which operate disability insurance programs jointly with unemployment insurance and is in agreement that for the coming year unemployment compensation grant funds be allocated to those States on the basis of what is referred to as the "added cost" principle but reserves final judgment on the matter pending further study by the Bureau and report thereon.

Salaries and expenses.—For salaries and expenses for this Bureau which has responsibility for the Federal end of the joint Federal-State employment security program, and including operating funds for the Veterans' Employment Service, the committee recommends \$5,531,000, a reduction of \$136,000 below the estimate of \$5,667,000, but an increase of \$242,000 above the 1950 appropriation to cover within-grade promotions, Pay Act costs, reductions in personnel turnover lapses, and increased per diem travel costs under Public Law 92. The reduction of \$136,000 consists of two items, \$70,000 sought for additional travel by Veterans' Employment field staff and \$66,000 for the domestic migratory labor and foreign agricultural labor activities for which the Bureau is responsible.

The committee was not sufficiently impressed with justification made for the additional \$70,000 for more travel. As to the farm-placement item, \$31,000 was earmarked for temporary personnel and \$35,000 for other than personnel costs: the committee has denied both items on the general basis that with the higher level of unemployment currently obtaining throughout the country there is doubt that the interstate and foreign labor importation activity will need to be maintained at the current-year level.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—For the regular activities of this Bureau, the committee has allowed \$5,720,700, a reduction of \$270,000 below the budget of \$5,990,700, but an increase of \$343,000 over presently available 1950 funds. The budget proposed increases for expansion of several existing activities and for one or two new activities, but the committee has denied funds for all except one, namely, continuous studies of employment trends and long-range occupation outlooks in some 250 occupations, including the preparation and publication of the very important and widely used occupational outlook handbook. To adequately serve its purpose it must be kept up to date, and the \$77,000 allowed for this purpose is well justified. In addition, increases above 1950 include \$138,000 for Pay Act costs (this will require absorption of approximately \$26,000), \$100,000 for reimbursement to States for salary increases under the comprehensive Federal-State employment statistics program inaugurated last year, \$52,500 for within-grade promotions, \$20,000 of the \$48,900 increase requested for replacement of office machines and \$3,100 for printing the results of certain statistical projects for which funds were granted last year. These are partially offset by a minor budget decrease of \$16,000 and a general reduction of \$35,000 imposed by the committee against the allocation for studies of foreign labor conditions. The committee believes this latter cut can be made without impairing essential work of the bureau.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—Aside from small items of increase for within-grade promotions, Pay Act costs, etc., the budget for the Women's Bureau contemplates addition of seven employees to reestablish on a modified basis the field service which existed prior to 1950 when all funds for it were deleted. Previously, the Bureau maintained field offices, but under the new proposal which the committee has approved, it is planned to attach field representatives to the Washington office but to be in travel status much of the time. There are today some 18,000,000 women in the labor force, or approximately one-third of the total labor force. They are employed in one degree or another in practically all of the several hundred occupational classifications. The basic function of the Women's Bureau is to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, to improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The Bureau, with its small staff—there are only 65 employees including stenographic and clerical personnel—cannot adequately service such a large segment of the labor force without relying heavily on cooperation with the various private agencies and groups in this field. Effec-

tuation of joint effort between the Women's Bureau and those groups can be strengthened if there is a small field group such as proposed to work with and service these organizations in their activities and objectives.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—As a result of the 1949 amendments to the Federal wage-hour law the budget for this agency for 1951, \$10,587,000, represents a very material increase over the presently available 1950 appropriation of \$5,391,100. There is pending before the committee a deficiency estimate of \$1,352,000 for 1950 of which \$1,070,000 arises from need for additional staff to handle the considerably larger responsibilities and work load imposed by the 1949 amendments. The committee has held hearings on the item; some portion of the deficiency will be recommended for approval. The committee has approved \$9,396,400 for 1951, a reduction of \$1,190,600 below the request but an increase of \$4,005,300 above 1950 without taking into account such portion of the pending deficiency as will be recommended for approval.

The Division administers not only the wage-hour law but also the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and part of the increase allowed is to project to a full-year basis the comprehensive wage determination revision program under that act undertaken with a supplemental grant of funds in 1950.

Statistics show that approximately 636,000 establishments, employing 22,600,000 people, are covered by the wage-hour law. It is estimated that 1,500,000 covered employees are in establishments heretofore paying less than the new 75-cent minimum hourly wage. Of the 32,000 inspections in 1949, 53 percent of the establishments were found to have violated the overtime provisions; 5 percent to have violated the 40-cent minimum wage requirement then existing; and 6 percent, the child-labor provisions. The Division proposes to increase its inspection staff to the point where it can make 65,000 inspections a year. Major emphasis is to be placed on obtaining compliance with the new minimum wage of 75 cents, but substantial effort will still be directed to industries and areas in which high rates of overtime violations have been shown to prevail. The 1949 amendments also strengthen the prohibitory features of the child-labor provisions both in industrial and agricultural employment, and these phases will have to be serviced. Furthermore, immediate attention is being given to handling of applications for exemptions of apprentices and learners from the 75-cent minimum. Interpretative bulletins and decisions have always required considerable effort and staff under the law and, with the introduction of a revised statute, demands in this zone will increase substantially.

It is the committee's desire to furnish whatever funds are clearly needed to assure proper administration of the law in all of its aspects, but it is believed that the staff should be expanded at a slower rate than suggested by the budget. The committee has therefore imposed the reduction referred to and in connection with the 1952 budget will wish to review the developments and progress in administration of the amended provisions of the law.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

For all items under the Federal Security Agency the committee recommends direct appropriations aggregating \$1,591,784,590, a reduction of \$43,299,010 below budget estimates of \$1,635,083,600. This is an increase of \$209,603,258 above 1950 appropriations to date of \$1,382,181,332. In addition to appropriated funds, contract authorizations figure prominently in the over-all picture of obligational availability for the Agency. The bill as presented includes \$79,288,000, a very material reduction of \$81,923,000 below budget estimates of \$161,211,000, and \$104,919,300 below 1950 authorizations of \$184,207,300. Including both appropriated funds and contract authorizations the committee has made a total cut of \$125,222,010 below aggregate budget estimates for the Agency. As regards direct appropriations the largest single reduction is \$25,000,000 against the large increase of \$85,000,000 requested for liquidation of contract obligations under the hospital construction program. Information available indicates that accruing Federal payments under that program can probably be met within the amount allowed.

Some indication of the limitations on the power of the Committee on Appropriations to make a greater showing of savings under this title can be seen from the fact that in just two appropriation items \$1,300,000,000 is involved and increases for those over 1950 total \$202,000,000, or nearly all of the \$209,603,258 by which Agency appropriations in the bill exceed current appropriations. One is for public assistance grants, \$1,200,000,000, which the committee is absolutely powerless to reduce; control of the level of that appropriation is in the formula of the statute itself. The other is the item of \$100,000,000 for liquidation of prior contract authority for construction of hospitals throughout the country. While the committee has made a cut of \$25,000,000 against this latter item, it nevertheless has no alternative but to recommend what appears to be sufficient funds to pay those obligations.

The reduction of \$81,923,000 below estimates for contract authorizations includes \$75,000,000 applicable to the \$150,000,000 requested for continuation of the hospital construction program. The committee proposes that the item return to its former level of \$75,000,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—A direct appropriation of \$1,935,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$60,600 below the estimate of \$1,995,600. The amount recommended includes approximately \$155,000 additional over that granted in a supplemental in 1950 to enable the Bureau to handle the increased work load and responsibilities placed upon it as a result of the 1949 amendments to the Employees Injury Compensation Act.

The supplemental appropriation included funds for a total of 87 additional employees of which approximately half have been employed. First priority was given to building up the staff assigned to investigation of claims. This is an important aspect of the work and no part of the reduction should be applied to the investigation staff. Another activity on which additional emphasis was placed by the 1949 amendments is the strengthening of the safety work of the

Bureau; the modest amount of \$25,800 was assigned to the safety function from the supplemental funds and this item should not be cut back. Full impact of the liberalized law on the work of the Bureau and on the compensation fund itself is still not definitely known. Another factor in the picture is the prospective reduction in the number of Federal employees throughout the Government next year below the number contemplated by the budget which to an extent would reduce the volume of new injury cases filed and thus also lessen demands upon the compensation fund itself.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has reduced the budget estimate of \$2,631,000 in the amount of \$31,000, allowing \$2,600,000, an increase of \$157,000 over the 1950 appropriation for pay acts, within-grade promotions, and an additional amount for other operating costs. It is believed the reduction of \$31,000 can be absorbed within the over-all total without impairing services. Patient loads are projected in 1951 at the 1950 level although pay patient receipts available for operating expenses are expected to increase by \$35,000.

The committee was surprised to discover that the budgetary breakdown of the estimate as presented is totally unrealistic in that amounts allocated to certain specific categories of expense do not represent the expenditure plan contemplated by the officials of the hospital. It was shown that while the budget as presented reflects an increase of \$84,000 for various items of equipment alleged to be urgently needed, about \$65,000 of that amount would actually be allocated to supplies and materials and to personal services. These and other budgetary jugglings are set out in detail in the hearings. It may be, as testified, that there will be greater need in the areas of subsistence, drugs, and personnel than are provided in the budget break-down, but the primary basis of consideration by the committee is the budget as presented to it, and responsibility for any deficiencies in specific items of expense within the over-all total lies with those who prepare and pass on the submission of the estimates. It is grossly unfair to the committee to present justification for the budget on one basis with knowledge that the initial expenditure plan when the fiscal year comes around will be quite different and it will be expected that the Federal Security Administrator will take such steps as may be necessary to correct this situation in the presentation of future estimates.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Building construction program.—The committee has reduced by \$35,000 the estimate of \$135,000 for completion of detailed plans and specifications for the preclinical medical building. The work is performed by or through the General Services Administration and it is the committee's opinion that it should be possible to complete the plans for this building within the total available.

The committee has not allowed increases of \$910,000 proposed in the limit of costs and contract authority heretofore approved for construction of the dental school and auditorium buildings. Construction of these projects was initially authorized in the 1948 appropriation bill and, in view of rising costs, the budget for 1949 recommended an increase in the limits of cost. The committee at that time examined

into the matter in some detail and, as a result, not only approved the additional budget recommendations but exceeded the budget for the two buildings by a total of \$115,000 after securing from Public Buildings Administration revised estimates of cost as of January 1948. In an effort to avoid further complications on account of any subsequent rise in buildings cost, escalator language was also written in the bill providing that the limit of cost therein established could be exceeded by an amount equal to the percentage increase, if any, in building costs generally, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator, between January 1948 and the time when the projects were advertised. The committee does not presently understand why a further increase is needed and has not included further provision for these two buildings.

The estimate for cash to apply against construction contracts heretofore authorized for the university building program is \$1,994,000, including \$332,000 for the engineering building. Examination of the schedule of balances of prior appropriations discloses that the \$332,000 item will not be needed until 1952 and it has therefore been deleted.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid.—The committee has disallowed the budget increase of \$3,457,240 sought to be added to the \$19,842,760 available in 1950 for vocational education grants under the George-Barden Act. A fundamental purpose of these grants is not only to provide direct assistance to the States and communities but also to stimulate State and local expenditures for these purposes. State and local expenditures have been increasing progressively in the last few years without any corresponding increase on the Federal side. In 1948, \$2.96 of State and local funds were expended for each Federal dollar for this purpose, and in 1949 that ratio jumped to \$3.52 for each Federal dollar. In terms of totals, approximately \$93,000,000 was expended from State and local sources in 1949 as against \$77,500,000 in 1948 and \$62,160,000 in 1947. These statistics demonstrate that the Federal grants are serving admirably the stimulating purpose which they were set up to do.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate of \$2,168,600 embraces a very material increase of \$268,600 over the present appropriation of \$1,900,000, including proposal to add a number of personnel in various activities. The committee is recommending \$1,900,000 for 1951 which will perhaps require some retrenchment below the current operating level. Some of the additional positions sought were intended for activation of new lines of activity including certain features relating to legislation proposed but not yet acted upon by the Congress.

The amount of the appropriation allocated for over-all administration—about \$400,000 embracing 70 employees—is excessive and could stand some part of the reduction without adversely affecting the work of the Office.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants.—The committee recommends \$20,600,000, a net reduction of \$2,400,000 below the estimate of \$23,000,000, for grants to States to continue the program of assisting in rehabilitation of handicapped civilians. The amount allowed is a net increase of \$100,000 over the current appropriation consisting, on the one hand, of \$160,000 to meet normal salary increases of State employees whose salaries are

paid from these grants, and on the other hand, a decrease of \$60,000 in the suggested allocation of \$230,000 for partial support of the District of Columbia Vocational Rehabilitation Service. The total recommended will permit the program in the States and Territories to operate at the same level of service as obtains in the current year when it is expected that 59,000 persons will be rehabilitated.

The basic law authorizes the Agency to operate a rehabilitation program for disabled persons in the District of Columbia and provides that an equitable share of the total cost thereof shall come from District of Columbia funds. For several years the District of Columbia share has been at the annual rate of \$25,000 and a like amount is set up for 1951. The budget proposes that the Federal share for 1951 shall be \$230,000; the Federal share has been increasing each year but the District of Columbia allocation has remained static, and the relationship of the two contributions no longer appears to be equitable. To establish a ratio approximating that which exists between Federal and State expenditures for operations in the States would require an increase in the District contribution of approximately \$60,000 and that amount has been deducted from this appropriation, and it is felt that the District reimbursement to the Agency should be increased by this amount so that the current year level of service can be maintained in 1951.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases.—The committee recommends \$14,900,000 to continue the venereal disease control program at the level proposed. The budget under this head is \$14,000,000, a reduction of approximately \$1,918,000 below the 1950 appropriation, consisting mainly of \$922,000 in grants to States for case finding, treatment, and other control activities, and \$743,000 net decrease in grants for operation of rapid treatment centers. The latter decrease stems from a progressive decline in the number of admissions to rapid treatment centers and to reduction in average patient days per admission.

The decrease item of \$922,000 is directly related to the proposed increase of \$9,250,000 in grants to States for general public-health services under the item "Assistance to States, general." Grants to States under the latter item, which in the current year amount to \$14,200,000, go toward financing maintenance of State and local health departments and general health services thereunder. The basic organizational framework of health services which those grants help finance are also used to administer, at the State and local levels, the grant-in-aid funds made available under the categorical appropriations such as the one here involved for venereal diseases, for tuberculosis control, and for cancer, heart, mental health and so forth. The budget proposal for increasing the general health grants from \$14,200,000 to \$23,450,000 in 1951 is to strengthen existing State and local general health services and for extension of those services to some of the areas which have no organized local public-health set-up. In proposing the \$922,000 decrease in the categorical grant funds for venereal diseases, the budget has attempted to place an equivalent dollar value on the extent to which venereal disease control activities carried out by the State and local health departments would benefit if the general health grant increase were approved. The committee prefers to leave grant-in-aid assistance for venereal-disease work under the categorical appropriation so as to retain the emphasis appropriationwise on the concerted campaign of case finding which has been

so successful in reducing incidence of venereal diseases as a public health problem.

Tuberculosis.—The committee recommends \$10,000,000 to continue the important program of research and assistance in the control of tuberculosis. The situation as to grant-in-aid funds is similar to that of the venereal-disease program discussed above and consistent with action on that item, the committee has restored \$400,000 of the \$440,000 which the budget suggests be shifted to the grant-in-aid program for general public-health services.

Assistance to States, general.—A total of \$16,915,000 is recommended in lieu of the budget estimate of \$26,425,000. The amount recommended is \$301,000 over the comparable 1950 appropriation to permit continuation of the current level of performance in the various activities.

The largest item of increase proposed by the budget is for \$9,250,000 increase in grants to strengthen existing State and local general health services and to extend such services to some areas not now served by organized public-health set-ups. This is essentially a resubmission of the budget proposal of a year ago which the committee and the Congress did not adopt. There are only so many Federal dollars available for assignment to the countless number of activities which the Government is called upon to support. The rate of expansion suggested under this item is far and above what can be afforded; the increase therefore has been denied. Furthermore the committee prefers, at least for the time being, to retain emphasis on the various categorical appropriations for such public-health purposes as venereal diseases, tuberculosis, cancer, heart, and mental health rather than supplant portions of those appropriations with increased general-health grants.

Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.—This is a new item of appropriation proposed by the budget in response to a suggestion of the committee to bring together under one head funds for all activities of the Public Health Service having to do with engineering and sanitation. For the combined item the budget recommends \$4,000,000, an increase of \$929,000 over 1950, against which the committee recommends \$3,670,030, a cut of \$329,970 below the estimate. Recognizing the importance of the national water-pollution problem and of certain other researches financed under the item, the committee feels constrained to allow an increase of \$600,000 over the current appropriation. Approximately \$300,000 of that amount is required to maintain the current level of service including full year's support of work on water-pollution problems expanded in the current year with a substantial increase in funds. The committee has specifically approved the two increases aggregating \$156,000 for additional staff and related expenses for studies of radioactive waste problems on the Columbia River and expansion of radiological health-service assistance to State and local health officials. No funds have been allowed to expand the milk certification and shellfish sanitation activities.

Hospital construction grants.—The committee has given very careful consideration to the budget proposal of \$150,000,000 contract authorization for hospital construction grants for 1951. The amount of contract authority available in any year determines the program level for that year. The budget represents continuation of the \$150,000,000 available for 1950. The committee is recommending \$75,000,000 to

place the level of support in conformance with the original legislation which authorized \$75,000,000 for each of the years 1947 to 1951.

In 1947, States and Territories conducted a comprehensive survey of hospital needs and existing facilities; no construction funds were made available for that year. For fiscal years 1948 to 1950, inclusive, the regular annual bill made available the full amount authorized, a total of \$225,000,000. In October 1949, Public Law 380 was adopted making several changes in the original legislation. The program was extended to July 1955; the annual authorization was doubled—from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000; and the formula of Federal participation in individual projects was altered, the net effect being to increase the contribution to each project from a flat 33⅓ percent to a national average of approximately 47 percent. The law increased to \$150,000,000 the contract authorization which the regular 1950 bill carried at \$75,000,000.

The budget recommendation for continuation of the program at double the level obtaining prior to last fall has of necessity had to be weighed in the atmosphere of overall consideration of total appropriations for all essential governmental programs. The committee recognizes the need for adequate hospital facilities and has fully supported past requests for the program, but limited availability of Federal dollars and consideration of provision which must also be made for countless other demands on the Treasury to maintain equally or more urgent programs leaves the committee little choice but to recommend return to the former level of \$75,000,000. The record clearly discloses that this sum has served well in getting hospital facilities under construction generally throughout the country. As of December 31, 1949, more than a thousand projects had been approved involving total construction cost of \$664,000,000, of which the Federal share was \$209,000,000.

Another factor in the picture is that, entirely outside this particular program, tremendous amount of funds are being expended annually for construction of hospital facilities. Reference to the printed hearings will disclose the statement that there is at present hospital construction going on at a total annual rate approaching \$500,000,000. In the face of this and the condition of the Treasury, there appears to be adequate justification in holding to the previous level of support of \$75,000,000 annually.

As regards the cash appropriation to liquidate prior obligations, facts available indicate that projected budget expenditures are excessive. A total of \$95,000,000 has heretofore been appropriated for liquidation purposes and through December 31, 1949, only \$30,188,000 had been expended, leaving \$64,812,000 available for further payments. During recent months the rate of expenditure, while becoming progressively larger on account of the cumulative effect of approval of a greater number of projects, has not exceeded \$6,000,000 in any one month. Consideration of the backlog of approved projects and the normal lag between approvals and actual construction leads the committee to the conclusion that \$100,000,000 additional cash in 1951 will provide all the funds needed to meet accruing Federal payments.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.—The budget includes \$2,807,000 for expenses of the Public Health Service in administering the provisions of the amended hospital construction program in 1951, a very material increase of \$1,674,000 above the 1950 appropriation. The committee recommends \$1,357,000, a reduction

of \$1,450,000, but \$224,000 above the current appropriation to cover mandatory cost increases and to permit addition of some personnel for handling administrative and technical work involved in processing and follow-up on the larger number of construction projects being given final approval and placed under construction.

The main items of increase denied by the committee aggregate \$1,317,000, of which \$1,000,000 is for a new program of grants to States, hospitals, universities, and other organizations for studies and demonstrations on the coordinated use of hospital facilities and resources, and \$317,000 to activate with an initial staff of 45 personnel and related expenses a complementary division in the Public Health Service.

Employee health service programs.—The committee has cut this item materially, allowing \$50,000 to enable the Public Health Service to discharge what now appear to be limited functions under the law authorizing the establishment and maintenance of health programs for Government employees. The budget recommends \$181,900 to continue that phase of the over-all program approximately at its current level.

The program has been in operation for 3 years and Government agencies desiring to establish programs have had ample time in which to secure necessary implementing appropriations. Information available indicates that most departments and establishments have in operation a program of one size or another. During the current year the Public Health Service is not conducting any surveys which, under the basic law, it must do before an agency may establish a program. The survey, consultation, and appraisal staff numbers 23 and its energies are now confined almost entirely to the field of consultative services and appraisals of the operations of going programs when requested to do so by the department or agency concerned.

This latter activity cannot possibly justify maintenance of a staff of the size proposed because, on the one hand, these are very limited and routine health services, and, on the other hand, the Public Health Service itself operates on a reimbursable basis a number of the programs for departments and agencies, and particularly in these latter cases, the committee fails to see where any extensive consultative and appraisal activity is necessary.

It is more economical for the Public Health Service to operate some of these agency installations on a reimbursable basis than it would be for each agency to operate them directly. To look after the administrative end of these contractual arrangements, to have available professional staff to make surveys on request for any of the few agencies which have not yet established a full going program and who may desire to do so, and for occasional trouble shooting appraisal check-ups, some small nucleus organization needs to be maintained in the Public Health Service. The \$50,000 allowed should be adequate for this purpose.

National Institutes of Health.—For operating expenses of the National Institutes of Health the committee has adopted the budget estimate of \$13,250,000 and, in addition, has added \$2,500,000 to the \$1,100,000 increase set out in the budget for grants for research exclusively in the new field of medicine opened up by the development of adrenocorticotrophic hormone, commonly referred to as ACTH, and cortisone, usually referred to as compound E, including compounds related to these two new drugs. All manner of basic medical research is financed under this item.

The relatively recent development of the new drugs ACTH and compound E opened up a whole new field of medicine. The Director of the Institute stated that in his opinion the development of these two drugs has placed in the hands of medical research tools with possibilities even greater and wider in scope than developments made possible by Pasteur in the field of bacteriology. Other outstanding medical experts who appeared before the committee in connection with the cancer, heart, and mental-health appropriations gave testimony essentially to this effect. Although these drugs have been available only a short time, studies and experiments thus far indicate that they may have tremendous possibilities in the treatment of rheumatic fever, acute leukemia, certain types of mental diseases, sight defects, and other diseases and afflictions. One of the major difficulties is the limited supply of the two drugs from present sources. Thus far, two private companies are the sole producers and they have been donating much of their output for experimental use without cost but have indicated their inability to continue on this basis. Investigations are under way looking to new sources of supply and work is also being done on completely synthesizing the drugs by chemical processes in order to increase the supply and at the same time reduce the present high cost.

The committee is always reluctant to exceed budget estimates but is persuaded that the possibilities of developing effective therapy for treatment of various diseases are sufficiently promising to justify recommending the substantial amount of \$3,600,000. On several occasions it has been demonstrated that basic medical research often produces results directly applicable and beneficial in learning more about the causes and methods of effective treatment of such afflictions as cancer, heart conditions, and mental illnesses, and thus it is hoped that ultimately information of value in those fields will flow from this program.

National Cancer Institute.—Notwithstanding the urgent need for economy, the committee has not imposed any reduction against the budget estimate of \$20,086,000 for work in the field of cancer. The over-all program is provided for at the current level except for omission of further provision of contract authority for grants for construction of research facilities; a total of \$14,000,000 has heretofore been authorized in contract authorization for that purpose.

In addition to resources being devoted to work on cancer through the Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission is allocating fairly sizable amounts within its program and the voluntary organizations conducting national contribution campaigns are spending several million dollars each year; in the aggregate, very considerable amounts will continue to be available. The direct research operations of the Public Health Service alone embrace a staff of over 500 employees not counting those engaged in consultative and demonstrative work with the States and in over-all administration. The budget allocations adopted by the committee for 1951 are as follows: Grants for research projects, \$2,600,000; research fellowships, \$500,000; liquidation of prior grants for construction of facilities, \$5,000,000; grants to medical and dental schools for teaching, \$2,250,000; grants for training stipends, \$375,000; grants to States for control purposes, \$3,500,000; grants for special control projects, \$1,000,000; direct research by Public Health Service, \$3,756,000; technical assistance to States (consultative and demonstrative), \$422,000; review and

approval of research and training grants, \$85,000; administrative expenses not otherwise classified, \$408,000; and \$190,000 for Pay Act increases allocable to several of the foregoing items. The fact that deaths each year from cancer rank second on the list of causes of death is, in the committee's opinion, sufficient justification to warrant approval of the full amount of the budget estimate.

Mental health activities.—The budget of \$9,944,000 for mental health research, demonstrations, teaching, training, and control and community service activities is a net increase of \$1,345,000 above the 1950 appropriation and represents a number of shifts and adjustments between the several specific categories of activity embraced by the over-all total. The committee has adopted the budget as proposed. The major item of decrease is in the allocation for grants to medical schools for teaching of subjects related to mental illnesses, \$1,244,500, but the large increase of \$1,625,000 over 1950 to finance liquidation of multiple-year grants made under prior contract authorization will mean that in terms of effective operating level the teaching activity will be slightly above the current year. Other significant increases allowed include \$274,000 for new research grants; \$100,000 for additional research fellowships; \$150,000 for additional traineeships; and approximately \$263,000 for expansion and extension of various lines of direct research activity of the Public Health Service.

The following allocations provide a bird's-eye picture of the substantial level of support afforded by this appropriation: Grants for research projects, \$1,100,000; research fellowships, \$200,000; teaching grants, \$2,299,000; training stipends, \$1,050,000; grants to States for preventive and control services, \$3,550,000; direct research operations, \$599,300; review and approval of research and training grants, \$152,500; direct training activities, \$232,400; technical assistance to States (demonstrations and consultations), \$385,200; general administration, \$295,900; and Pay Act increases allocable to certain of these categories, \$79,700. It should be noted that in fiscal year 1949 the corresponding total for all of these items was \$5,820,000.

The committee is advised that within the over-all total some expansion of research work on multiple sclerosis is contemplated under both the grant category and in the direct researches. Heretofore, only a small amount has been allocated for study of this serious affliction. The Public Health Service is urged to allocate not less than the amount set up in the budget for that purpose and if circumstances permit to give even greater attention to it.

Statistics on the extent of the mental-health problem for the Nation as a whole reflect persuasive reasons for continuation of the level of support recommended by the budget. It has been estimated that over 8,000,000 people need psychiatric help of one type or another, and one source states that nearly 50 percent of all hospital beds are occupied by mental patients.

National Heart Institute.—As in the case of the programs for cancer and mental health, the committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate of \$14,150,000, an increase of \$3,338,500 over the corresponding 1950 appropriation. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system for many years have headed the national list of causes of death. In the past 2 or 3 years, large increases in research and control funds have been recommended by this committee and approved by the Congress and the bill for 1951 provides further increases except for research construction grants. In 1948 the National Heart In-

stitute had available approximately \$1,125,000; in 1949, approximately \$2,835,000; in 1950, excluding \$6,059,000 for research construction grants for which no counterpart is included for 1951, the amount available is \$9,211,000; and in 1951, the total recommended is \$9,691,000 for comparable purposes. The principal increase in 1951 is for some 50 additional personnel for various researches by the Public Health Service. As in the case of the cancer program, national voluntary programs are collecting substantial public contributions for research on heart diseases.

The specific allocations approved are grants for research projects, \$3,820,000; research fellowships, \$300,000; grants for teaching of medical subjects, \$741,000; training stipends, \$150,000; grants to States for control activities, \$2,000,000; direct research operations, \$1,830,354; review and approval of research and training grants, \$72,407; technical assistance to States (consultations, demonstrations, etc.), \$445,000; general administration, \$221,239; and pay increases allocable to certain of the foregoing items, \$111,000.

Dental health activities.—The amount of \$2,040,000 included in the bill under this heading is \$100,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,140,000 but a net increase of \$132,000 above 1950 which, after taking into account certain items of decrease projected in the budget, will maintain researches, grants, and demonstrations slightly above the current level. The \$100,000 reduction is directed at the increases aggregating approximately \$147,000 for additional research grants and fellowships and for further expansion of direct research operations.

Construction of Arctic Health Institute.—The budget includes \$7,300,000 for construction on the grounds of the university, of buildings and facilities to constitute an Arctic Health Institute for use by the Public Health Service to conduct its research program in Alaska. When completed the facilities would be utilized to house the joint Federal-Territorial public health research and control program currently being carried on with the appropriation of \$1,259,000 under another heading in this bill. That program was initiated by this committee 2 years ago in recognition of the pressing need to do something about the serious health situation in the Territory. After careful consideration the committee has decided not to recommend approval of funds for the construction.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has reduced this item by \$80,000, allowing \$2,918,000 to maintain the present staff.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for direct appropriation for operating expenses of the institution is \$2,023,000, representing approximately 19 percent of the total operating budget of \$10,819,000, the remaining \$8,796,000 being made up of reimbursements for care of patients for which other agencies are financially responsible. The District of Columbia is the principal source of reimbursements. The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$1,948,000, a reduction of \$75,000. Since a reduction in direct appropriation will affect the aggregate reimbursement charge against the District government, appropriate reduction will be made in the District appropriation.

The budget as submitted represents a net appropriation increase of \$138,000 (after allowing for pay supplemental) for that portion of the cost of within-grade promotions, projection of pay act, addition of 104

new positions, and other minor items allocable to the direct appropriation. Some additional employees are needed although it is the committee's opinion that adequate service can be rendered with somewhat less than 104 additional, and the amount allowed should be adequate.

Major repairs and construction.—The committee is recommending approval of all items under this head except the estimate of \$40,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for a cafeteria annex to two existing buildings; this item has been deferred until some more propitious time.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

The budget recommends a total of \$684,427, of which \$375,000 is a general fund appropriation and \$309,427 is the estimate of fees to be collected from credit unions for charter, supervision, and examination services. This is a net increase of \$65,927 above 1950. There is a significant change in the make-up of the total in relation to 1950, however, in that the general fund appropriation is up \$175,000 whereas the portion of the total to be paid from fees is down \$109,073. In 1950, a 2-year accumulation of fees was drawn upon but in 1951 only the fees collected in that year will be available. The committee has cut the general fund appropriation back to its 1950 level of \$200,000 and together with the \$309,427 from fees, will make available a total of \$509,427, a reduction of \$109,073 in operating funds.

Disallowance of the large increase in the general-fund appropriation results from the committee's feeling that this activity ought to be self-supporting. Last year the committee suggested that the agency recommend changes in the basic legislation and the committee's action may stimulate the agency to move with greater dispatch in that direction.

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For operating expenses of the Bureau, the committee has allowed \$45,988,000, a reduction of \$250,000 representing elimination of a special increase for certain Government-wide statistical services.

During the hearings information came to the committee's attention regarding purchases of metal panels used by the Bureau in its operations. Heretofore the panels—used in large quantities—have been purchased from private sources under contract on the general supply schedule of the Government. Some months ago, however, when an additional supply was needed, an arrangement was negotiated with Federal Prison Industries to tool up and make the panels with prison labor which had never before made them. The committee inquired into the new arrangement in some detail and the circumstances surrounding it and is pleased to learn that subsequent to the hearings a satisfactory adjustment has been made.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Grants to States.—The bill includes the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,200,000,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act, an increase of \$142,000,000 over the

current-year appropriation of \$1,058,000,000. There is now pending before the committee a deficiency estimate of \$46,000,000 for the current year which, if granted, would mean that the 1951 appropriation as recommended would exceed 1950 by \$96,000,000.

The gradual increase in the Federal contribution rests on an increasing number of beneficiaries in all three categories of assistance accounted for, in part, by the continued growth of the proportion of the population 65 or more years of age and under 18 years of age. Some of the increase is attributable to a slightly higher average payment per recipient.

The appropriation is allotted to the States on the basis of specific formulae and no Federal official has any discretion as to the amount paid other than to determine that all beneficiaries under State plans meet the requirements of the Federal law. The committee is powerless to control the amount of the item; the only control is in the formula of the statute itself. In this connection, it was testified that the provisions of H. R. 6000, now pending, dealing with public-assistance grants will, if enacted, increase requirements under this appropriation by approximately \$256,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSIONER

There is available for expenses of this office in 1950 by direct appropriation and by transfer from the OASI trust fund, the sum of \$319,675. The budget for 1951 recommends \$386,700. Against this the committee recommends \$335,000 which will maintain the staff of 57 including the Division of Research and Statistics.

One item of increase disallowed consists of 8 positions and related expenses involving \$33,500 to be added to the present staff of 30 assigned to the review and evaluation of existing social-security programs, measurement and evaluation of continuing needs and proposals, development and review of recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance and related methods, and review and coordination of overall social security and interprogram research and statistical activities. The basic social-security programs have been in operation for some years and have been through trial-and-error periods and while no doubt there will be need for changes from time to time, the committee does not see the need for additional staff in the Commissioner's office on this account. The other item is for three employees to prepare the monthly Social Security Bulletin. There is in the Office of the Administrator a sizable staff of experts doing publications and information work and the committee sees no justification for granting this increase. Furthermore there is in the immediate Office of the Commissioner a staff of 27 which might assume part of the task of preparing this publication.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries.—The activities under this item are financed by direct appropriation and by transfer from the OASI trust fund, and in 1950 there is a total of \$2,641,207 now available. Assuming availability of supplemental estimates to meet pay-act costs as set out in the budget, approximately \$2,698,000 would be available. The estimate for 1951 totals \$2,853,800, an increase of \$155,600. The committee recom-

mends a total of \$2,718,000 for 1951, an aggregate reduction of \$135,800 below the estimate but approximately \$76,700 above currently available funds. This allows for a portion of the added operating costs attributable to the pay act and within-grade promotions; some reduction below the current level may be necessary. The committee has not applied any part of the cut against the grant-in-aid audit staff or any other field activities.

The main item of increase requested was for 10 additional positions to be assigned to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Program at a cost of \$60,000. Included are a chief program coordinator, three program coordinators, two program assistants, and four clerical positions—a resubmission of positions denied a year ago. At present 15 positions are assigned to the general functional heading of program coordination and development. Their general duties are the development and coordination of major programs to assure that they are adequately meeting the objectives sought, to assure that related programs compliment each other, to cooperate with constituent units in developing plans for coordination of research activities, and promotion of relationships of other Government agencies and groups concerned with international phases of agency programs. These are objectives with which the committee can find no particular fault; it is largely a matter of degree of implementation and size of staff needed and as stated in the report on last year's bill, there is no justification for enlarging the staff as proposed.

DIVISION OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

Salaries and expenses.—This item embraces funds for not only the direct expenses of this Service Division but also miscellaneous “other objects” for the Office of the Administrator, including the regional office set-up. A total of \$1,255,600 has been allowed, \$20,800 below the budget but \$54,454 above 1950. All increases requested have been disallowed except for pay act increases, an item of \$22,000 for higher field office rental incident to renewal of commercial leases which must be met, and the major part of an increase of \$26,000 for travel costs due to per diem increases under Public Law 92.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries.—This Office is financed by direct appropriation and by transfers from the OASI trust fund and from a special fee appropriation under Food and Drug. The aggregate amount set up in the budget for 1951 is \$875,150. The committee recommends a total of \$855,150. This is \$80,432 above 1950, to provide for increased costs and a few additional positions including projection on a full-year basis of a pending supplemental to handle legal work arising out of the 1949 amendments to the employees injury compensation law.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL AND UTILIZATION

A general reduction of \$25,000 has been applied to the new item of appropriation included in the budget in the amount of \$358,300 for expenses in carrying out those provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 which placed in the Agency additional responsibilities for determination of need of the States for

excess Federal real and personal property for educational and public health purposes, the allocation of such property, and the administration of transfer agreements with the States governing utilization of real property so transferred. Heretofore, the function of the Agency in this general field has been limited to determination of needs and allocation of surplus personal property donated by the military forces and usable for State educational purposes; this function has been financed by appropriation to the Office of Education. Funds for the entire program are now embraced by this new item of appropriation.

The States stand to benefit very materially from the operation and the necessary staff must be available to facilitate actual location, screening, allocation, and transfer of excess property as it becomes available. The committee was advised that during 1951 indications are that perhaps as much as \$200,000,000 worth of real and personal property (acquisition cost) may become available for allocation for educational and public health purposes.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The committee had for consideration the proposal of the budget to convert the usual annual appropriation to the Railroad Retirement Board from an annual specific basis to an annual indefinite basis. Essentially the proposition is to provide for an appropriation of railroad retirement taxes to the retirement trust fund when and as they are collected during the year in lieu of the previous practice of estimating tax collections in advance and making specific appropriation available to the Board at the beginning of the year based thereon. This is a resubmission of an identical proposal contained in the 1950 budget which the committee and Congress did not see fit to adopt at that time. The committee has given further consideration to the matter and again recommends that the previous procedure of making annual definite appropriations be followed. Language in the accompanying bill is written on that basis.

The budget estimate of tax collections during fiscal year 1951 under the annual indefinite procedure suggested, and as otherwise reflected in the budget, is \$594,000,000. The specific annual appropriation made for 1950 was \$748,889,000 based on estimated tax collections in 1950 and including an upward revision in the estimate of 1949 tax collections on which the 1949 appropriation had been based. Revised estimates of collections for 1950 and actual tax collections for 1949 indicate that approximately \$136,000,000 should be deducted from the retirement fund on account of overappropriation of this amount, and the budget for 1951 contains rescission language to do that. The railroad retirement appropriated account language makes the funds available until expended and, rather than make the adjustments by separate actions, the committee has deducted from the \$594,000,000 estimate of tax collections otherwise for appropriation in 1951, the amount of the overappropriation of \$136,167,276 now in the railroad retirement account, and the difference of \$457,832,724 is recommended for specific appropriation.

The budget also recommends language to rescind appropriations made in the 1950 bill, applicable to the fiscal years 1951 to 1954, inclusive, for military-service credits under the amended provisions of the act. The question of the basis for making appropriations in the

future from general funds to the Railroad Retirement Board for military-service credits was considered at length in connection with the 1950 appropriation bill, and the Congress finally adopted the lump-sum preliminary settlement amount of \$133,852,000 to become available to the Board in the years 1951 to 1954, inclusive. The matter has again been considered by the committee and in view of all the factors involved, particularly testimony of officials of the Board, the rescission language has been left in the bill.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 138, beginning in line 19, under the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health:

not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General;

On pages 138 and 139, beginning in line 23 on page 138, under the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health:

, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be available exclusively for grants for studies with adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone (compound E), including development of other related compounds for treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, and metabolic diseases, and including studies in the basic sciences related to such diseases

On page 141, beginning in line 7, under the appropriation for the Public Health Service:

and in addition, contracts may be entered into an amount not to exceed \$350,000 toward completion of such construction at a cost not to exceed \$1,375,000.

On page 148, beginning in line 9, under the appropriation for "Salaries, Office of the Administrator":

: Provided, That the Administrator may advance to this appropriation from appropriations of constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the regional office activities of such constituent organizations

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2A

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 2A of rule XIII:

IN PENDING BILL

On page 154, beginning in line 8, under the railroad retirement appropriated account:

: Provided further, That so much of the first proviso under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1950, as made appropriations for the fiscal years 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 for military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is hereby repealed

EXISTING LAW

In the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1950, title IV, Public Law 141, approved June 29, 1949:

: Provided, That there is further appropriated for such account \$33,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953, and not to exceed \$34,852,000 for the fiscal year 1954, in all not to exceed \$166,852,000 for military service credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, and before the final payment hereunder the Railroad Retirement Board shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget the total amount due on account of such military service credits

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1950 ¹	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)-----	\$10, 000	\$10, 000	-----
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	2, 550, 000	2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1947)-----	7, 150, 123	7, 150, 123	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	9, 700, 123	9, 700, 123	-----
Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)---	156, 917	157, 600	+ \$683
Office of Administrator: Payments from proceeds of sale of motor vehicles, etc. (for entire agency)-----	111, 100	101, 400	—9, 700
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency---	9, 978, 140	9, 969, 123	—9, 017
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Unemployment insurance administration fund-----	9, 700, 000	9, 900, 000	+200, 000
Total permanent appropriations, all agencies-----	19, 678, 140	19, 869, 123	+190, 983

¹ In some cases, amounts for 1950 are also estimated and, therefore, subject to possible change during the year.

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1950 ¹	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics, special statistical work-----	\$22, 200	-----	—\$22, 200
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind: To promote education of blind (interest)-----	10, 000	\$10, 000	-----
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Work- ers Compensation Act-----	40, 000	40, 000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Public Health Service:			
Moneys and effects of former patients-----	11, 600	11, 600	-----
National Cancer Institute, gift funds-----	1, 500	1, 500	-----
National Heart Institute, gift funds-----	100	-----	—100
National Institute of Health, gift funds-----	22, 150	22, 150	-----

Trust funds—Continued

[Not a charge against revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1950 ¹	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Public Health Service—Continued			
Personal funds and earnings of inmates at narcotic farms.....	\$195, 000	\$195, 000	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	230, 350	230, 250	----- —\$100
St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Pension money.....	46, 000	46, 000	-----
Personal funds of patients.....	112, 000	112, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	158, 000	158, 000	-----
Total trust funds, Federal Security Agency.....	448, 350	448, 250	----- —100
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	² 60, 712, 860	² 64, 000, 000	----- +3, 287, 140
Grand total, all agencies.....	61, 183, 410	64, 448, 250	----- +3, 264, 840

¹ Several of the amounts are *tentative* estimates of amounts to be appropriated in 1950, and are therefore subject to change.

² Interest on investments; does not include transfer from general fund appropriation (tax collection appropriation) or from general fund appropriation for military service credits.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

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Agency and item	Approved, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with--	
				1950 authorizations	1951 estimates
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
Howard University, construction of buildings-----	\$5, 882, 300	\$910, 000	-----	-\$5, 882, 300	-\$910, 000
Public Health Service:					
Construction of hospitals-----	150, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	\$75, 000, 000	-75, 000, 000	-75, 000, 000
National Institutes of Health, research grants-----	1, 925, 000	-----	-----	-1, 925, 000	-----
National Cancer Institute, grants for research work-----	6, 000, 000	-----	-----	-6, 000, 000	-----
Mental health activities, research work-----	2, 150, 000	-----	-----	-2, 150, 000	-----
National Heart Institute, research grants-----	5, 350, 000	-----	-----	-5, 350, 000	-----
Construction of research facilities, Bethesda, Md-----	12, 900, 000	350, 000	350, 000	-12, 550, 000	-----
Construction of Arctic Health Institute-----	-----	6, 325, 000	-----	-----	-6, 325, 000
St. Elizabeths Hospital, construction and equipment, treatment building-----	-----	3, 626, 000	3, 938, 000	+3, 938, 000	1 + 312, 000
Total, contract authorizations-----	184, 207, 300	161, 211, 000	79, 288, 000	-104, 919, 300	-81, 923, 000

¹ Offset by corresponding decrease in cash appropriation for this project.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN THE BILL FOR 1951**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 227, 337	\$1, 420, 000	\$1, 382, 000	+\$154, 663	—\$38, 000
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses-----	1, 208, 432	1, 986, 000	1, 861, 000	+ 652, 568	—125, 000
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses-----	604, 600	749, 000	714, 000	+ 109, 400	—35, 000
Veterans' Reemployment Rights Bureau, salaries and expenses-----	270, 000	281, 000	281, 000	+ 11, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	3, 310, 369	4, 436, 000	4, 238, 000	+ 927, 631	—198, 000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 605, 000	2, 812, 000	2, 788, 000	+ 183, 000	—24, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 288, 784	5, 667, 000	5, 531, 000	+ 242, 216	—136, 000
Grants to States:					
Basic appropriation-----	160, 000, 000	171, 000, 000	170, 000, 000	+ 10, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Contingency reserve-----	8, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	+ 500, 000	—8, 500, 000

Subtotal, grants-----	168, 000, 000	188, 000, 000	178, 500, 000	+ 10, 500, 000	- 9, 500, 000
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen-----	¹ 300, 000			- 300, 000	
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	173, 588, 784	193, 667, 000	184, 031, 000	+ 10, 442, 216	- 9, 636, 000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 377, 700	5, 990, 700	5, 720, 700	+ 343, 000	- 270, 000
Revision of consumers' price index-----	1, 126, 000	2, 123, 000	2, 000, 000	+ 874, 000	- 123, 000
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	6, 503, 700	8, 113, 700	7, 720, 700	+ 1, 217, 000	- 393, 000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	334, 800	399, 000	399, 000	+ 64, 200	
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 391, 100	10, 587, 000	9, 396, 400	+ 4, 005, 300	- 1, 190, 600
Total, Department of Labor-----	² 191, 733, 753	220, 014, 700	208, 573, 100	+ 16, 839, 347	- 11, 441, 600

¹ Plus \$93,716 prior balance reappropriated for 1950.

² For comparability with 1951, includes a total of \$140,097,351 made available to Federal Security Agency in 1950 for functions which are provided for in the Labor Department in 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Grant funds (education of the blind) -----	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	\$115, 000		
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation -----	1, 691, 000	1, 995, 600	1, 935, 000	+\$244, 000	—\$60, 600
War Claims transfer -----	[115, 000]	[119, 000]	[119, 000]	[+ 4, 000]	[-----]
Employees' compensation fund:					
Appropriation -----	23, 000, 000	26, 500, 000	25, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000	—1, 500, 000
War claims transfer -----	[10, 000, 000]	[5, 000, 000]	[5, 000, 000]	[5, 000, 000]	[-----]
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation -----	24, 691, 000	28, 495, 600	26, 935, 000	+ 2, 244, 000	—1, 560, 600
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF					
Salaries and expenses -----	315, 300	368, 200	368, 200	+ 52, 900	

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general)	4, 802, 500	5, 066, 700	5, 066, 700	+ 264, 200	-----
Certification and inspection services, salaries and expenses (special) ²	[978, 200]	[970, 500]	[970, 500]	[- 7, 700]	[-----]
Total, Food and Drug Administration	4, 802, 500	5, 066, 700	5, 066, 700	+ 264, 200	-----
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses	2, 443, 000	2, 631, 000	2, 600, 000	+ 157, 000	- 31, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses	2, 335, 000	2, 546, 800	2, 500, 000	+ 165, 000	- 46, 800
Plans and specifications	60, 000	135, 000	100, 000	+ 40, 000	- 35, 000
Construction of buildings:					
Appropriation	5, 659, 425	1, 994, 000	1, 662, 000	- 3, 997, 425	- 332, 000
Contract authority	[5, 882, 300]	[910, 000]	[-----]	[- 5, 882, 300]	[- 910, 000]
Total, Howard University	8, 054, 425	4, 675, 800	4, 262, 000	- 3, 792, 425	- 413, 800
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education, promotion and further development of	1 19, 977, 760	1 23, 435, 000	1 19, 977, 760	-----	- 3, 457, 240
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts	1 2, 480, 000	1 2, 480, 000	1 2, 480, 000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses	1, 900, 000	2, 168, 600	1, 900, 000	-----	- 268, 600
Total, Office of Education	24, 357, 760	28, 083, 600	24, 357, 760	-----	- 3, 725, 840

¹ See also table of permanent appropriations, post.² This is a special indefinite appropriation; figures are an estimate of the fees expected to be collected.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Payments to States-----	\$20, 500, 000	\$23, 000, 000	\$20, 600, 000	+\$100, 000	-\$2, 400, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	685, 000	715, 200	705, 000	+20, 000	-10, 200
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	21, 185, 000	23, 715, 200	21, 305, 000	+120, 000	-2, 410, 200
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Veneral diseases-----	15, 918, 961	14, 000, 000	14, 900, 000	-1, 018, 961	+900, 000
Tuberculosis-----	9, 604, 005	9, 600, 000	10, 000, 000	+395, 995	+400, 000
Assistance to States, general-----	16, 613, 292	26, 425, 000	16, 915, 000	+301, 708	-9, 510, 000
Communicable diseases-----	7, 076, 780	6, 415, 000	6, 415, 000	-661, 780	-----
Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene-----	3, 070, 030	4, 000, 000	3, 670, 030	+600, 000	-329, 970
Water pollution control grants-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Alaska disease and sanitation investigations and con- trol-----	1, 300, 000	1, 259, 000	1, 259, 000	-41, 000	-----

Hospital construction:									
Grants to States:									
Appropriation-----					\$ 40, 000, 000	\$ 125, 000, 000	\$ 100, 000, 000	+60, 000, 000	-25, 000, 000
Contract authority-----					[150, 000, 000]	[150, 000, 000]	[75, 000, 000]	[-75, 000, 000]	[-75, 000, 000]
Salaries and expenses, planning and construction services-----					1, 132, 257	2, 807, 000	1, 357, 000	+224, 743	-1, 450, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----					27, 451, 888	29, 278, 000	29, 000, 000	+1, 548, 112	-278, 000
Foreign quarantine service-----					3, 073, 055	3, 104, 000	3, 104, 000	+30, 945	-----
Employee health service programs-----					167, 000	181, 900	50, 000	-117, 000	-131, 900
National Institutes of Health:									
Appropriation-----					11, 737, 137	13, 250, 000	15, 750, 000	+4, 012, 863	+2, 500, 000
Contract authority-----					[1, 925, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-1, 925, 000]	[-----]
National Cancer Institute:									
Appropriation-----					19, 000, 486	20, 086, 000	20, 086, 000	+1, 085, 514	-----
Contract authority-----					[6, 000, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-6, 000, 000]	[-----]
Mental health activities:									
Appropriation-----					8, 598, 890	9, 944, 000	9, 944, 000	+1, 345, 110	-----
Contract authority-----					[2, 150, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-2, 150, 000]	[-----]
* To liquidate contract obligations.									

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
National Heart Institute:					
Appropriation-----	\$10, 811, 500	\$14, 150, 000	\$14, 150, 000	+\$3, 338, 500	-----
Contract authority-----	[5, 350, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-5, 350, 000]	[-----]
Dental health activities-----	1, 908, 000	2, 140, 000	2, 040, 000	+ 132, 000	—\$100, 000
Construction of research facilities:					
Appropriation-----	17, 000, 000	15, 125, 000	15, 125, 000	—1, 875, 000	-----
Contract authority-----	[12, 900, 000]	[350, 000]	[350, 000]	[-12, 550, 000]	[-----]
Research facilities, National Institute of Dental Re- search-----	100, 000	-----	-----	—100, 000	-----
Construction of Arctic Health Institute:					
Appropriation-----	-----	975, 000	-----	-----	—975, 000
Contract authority-----	[-----]	[6, 325, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-6, 325, 000]
Commissioned officers, pay, etc-----	1, 500, 000	1, 790, 000	1, 790, 000	+ 290, 000	-----

Salaries and expenses, PHS-----	2, 795, 070	2, 998, 000	2, 918, 000	+ 122, 930	- 80, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	199, 858, 351	303, 527, 900	269, 473, 030	+ 69, 614, 679	- 34, 054, 870
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 820, 000	2, 023, 000	1, 948, 000	+ 128, 000	- 75, 000
Construction, etc:-----					
Building for storeroom, etc-----	1, 044, 000	-----	-----	- 1, 044, 000	-----
Infirmary building-----	1, 800, 000	100, 000	100, 000	- 1, 700, 000	-----
Miscellaneous construction and replacements-----	624, 000	406, 000	406, 000	- 218, 000	-----
Construction and equipment, treatment building:-----					
Appropriation-----	150, 000	1, 812, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 1, 350, 000	- 312, 000
Contract authority-----	[-----]	[3, 626, 000]	[3, 938, 000]	[+ 3, 938, 000]	[+ 312, 000]
Plans and specifications, cafeteria annex-----	-----	40, 000	-----	-----	- 40, 000
Total St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	5, 438, 000	4, 381, 000	3, 954, 000	- 1, 484, 000	- 427, 000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, salaries and expenses:-----					
General fund appropriation-----	200, 000	375, 000	200, 000	-----	- 175, 000
Annual indefinite (fees)-----	[418, 500]	[309, 427]	[309, 427]	[- 109, 073]	[-----]
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:-----					
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----	[42, 425, 800]	[46, 238, 000]	[45, 988, 000]	[+ 3, 562, 200]	[- 250, 000]
Reimbursement to OASI trust fund-----	3, 604, 000	3, 944, 000	3, 694, 000	+ 90, 000	- 250, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropri- ations	1951 estimates
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Bureau of Public Assistance:					
Grants (titles I, IV, X)-----	\$1,058,000, 000	\$1,200,000, 000	\$1,200,000, 000	+\$142,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 350, 000	1, 413, 400	1, 413, 400	+ 63, 400	-----
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 466, 000	1, 522, 300	1, 500, 000	+ 34, 000	—\$22, 300
Conference on children and youth, salaries and expenses-----	75, 000	(1)	(1)	—75, 000	-----
Grants to States, maternal and child welfare-----	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	-----	-----
Office of Commissioner, salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation-----	240, 975	260, 700	223, 000	—17, 975	—37, 700
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[78, 700]	[126, 000]	[112, 000]	[+ 33, 300]	[—14, 000]
Total, Social Security Administration-----	1, 086, 935, 975	1, 229, 515, 400	1, 229, 030, 400	+ 142, 094, 425	—485, 000

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of Administrator:

Appropriation-----	2, 316, 207	2, 508, 000	2, 383, 100	+66, 893	-124, 900
Transfer from OASI-----	[325, 000]	[345, 800]	[334, 900]	[+9, 900]	[-10, 900]

Service operations, salaries and expenses:

Appropriation-----	1, 037, 146	1, 110, 800	1, 090, 000	+52, 854	-20, 800
Transfer from OASI-----	[164, 000]	[165, 600]	[165, 600]	[+1, 600]	[------]

General Counsel, salaries:

Appropriation-----	455, 068	531, 100	511, 100	+56, 032	-20, 000
Transfers (Food and Drug and OASI)-----	[319, 650]	[344, 050]	[344, 050]	[+24, 400]	[------]

Surplus property disposal and utilization-----

	176, 600	358, 300	333, 300	+156, 700	-25, 000
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Total, Office of Administrator-----

	3, 985, 021	4, 508, 200	4, 317, 500	+332, 479	-190, 700
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Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations-----

	1, 382, 181, 332	1, 635, 083, 600	1, 591, 784, 590	+209, 603, 258	-43, 299, 010
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¹ Current appropriation is available until June 30, 1951.² For comparability with 1951 estimates, excludes a total of \$140,097,353 appropriated to the Agency in 1950 for activities which the 1951 budget provides for in the Labor Department; also includes, for comparability with 1951 estimates, \$51,000 of 1950 funds made available to War Assets and subsequently transferred to the Agency.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

[Note.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropria- tions	1951 estimates
Salaries and expenses.....	\$8, 550, 000	\$8, 615, 000	\$8, 550, 000	-----	—\$65, 000

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$360, 400	\$412, 200	\$412, 200	+ \$51, 800	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	175, 000	150, 000	150, 000	—25, 000	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	675, 800	797, 300	797, 300	+ 121, 500	-----
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1, 211, 200	1, 359, 500	1, 359, 500	+ 148, 300	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (transfer from trust fund)-----	[\$5, 104, 000]	[\$5, 446, 000]	[\$5, 446, 000]	[+\$342, 000]	[-----]
Railroad retirement appropriated account:					
Annual specific amount-----	1 748, 889, 000	-----	457, 832, 724	-291, 056, 276	+\$457, 832, 724
Annual indefinite amount-----	-----	594, 000, 000	-----	-----	-594, 000, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	1 748, 889, 000	594, 000, 000	457, 832, 724	-291, 056, 276	-136, 167, 276

¹ Does not include \$133,852,000 appropriated in 1950 for years 1951 to 1954, inclusive, for military service credits. Budget and bill for 1951 contain proviso rescinding such amount.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 700, 000	\$2, 949, 700	\$2, 949, 700	+\$249, 700	-----
Boards of inquiry-----	25, 000	50, 000	50, 000	+25, 000	-----
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	2, 725, 000	2, 999, 700	2, 999, 700	+274, 700	-----
Grand total appropriations, all titles, chapter....	2, 335, 290, 285	2, 462, 072, 500	2, 271, 099, 614	-64, 190, 671	-\$190, 972, 886

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma
EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr., Indiana

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
WALT HORAN, Washington

In preparing this chapter of the bill, the committee was faced with the necessity of providing for a number of new programs adopted during the last session of Congress and covering the expansion of certain existing programs based on prior commitments of Congress. These mandatory allowances involve new programs, such as rural telephone, rural housing, reforestation, and fire protection, which were started during fiscal year 1950 and now must be provided for on a full-year basis in 1951. They also provide for the establishment of an estimated 150 new soil conservation districts in 1951, cover increased costs for marketing quotas and acreage allotments necessary to prevent surpluses, provide for the extension of the Federal crop insurance program to 240 additional counties in 1951, and cover the conservation and use of agricultural land resources program announced last year and to which the Government is committed. In addition the pay increases pursuant to Public Laws 359 and 429 will cost the Department approximately \$6,568,000.

For these programs the Bureau of the Budget recommended some 2,600 additional employees for 1951. The committee has eliminated such additional employees and has allowed increases only in sufficient amounts to permit the Department to continue positions authorized for 1950 on a full-year basis in 1951.

On a comparative basis with the present fiscal year, the amount recommended in this bill represents a decrease of \$9,250,917. If pending 1950 supplementals totaling \$7,085,000 are taken into consideration, the total reduction in the 1950 programs on a comparative basis is in excess of \$16,300,000. To cover the new and expanded programs mentioned above in 1951, there is provided \$41,955,011, which makes a total in this bill for direct appropriations of \$764,032,701. This is \$42,245,745 below the amount proposed in the 1951 budget estimates. In addition, the committee has reduced by \$199,990,000 the revolving fund for resubscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and has approved a reduction of \$125,000,000 in the revolving fund for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal land banks.

Attention is directed to the fact that direct annual appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for each of the 3 years preceding the last war were in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The amount appropriated in 1940 was \$1,543,000,000, more than double the amount for 1951 carried in this bill.

MERGING OF RESEARCH FUNDS

Special attention is directed to the fact that the Research and Marketing Act funds for research under sections 10a and 10b of the

Research and Marketing Act and the special research fund appropriations have been merged with the regular funds of the various bureaus and agencies handling this work. The purpose of this action is to eliminate the separate appropriations for the special research fund and Research and Marketing Act, except for activities under section 9 and title II of the Research and Marketing Act. This will tend to eliminate duplication and give more control to the Congress of work done under this program.

GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

The committee is concerned about the general financial condition of the Federal Government and the serious international problems facing the United States. In accordance with the movement underway to curtail Federal expenditures, it has made every effort to hold amounts approved for 1951 to the 1950 appropriation level or below. At the same time, the committee recognizes the importance of a sound agricultural economy to the future strength and solvency of this country, and an effort has been made to provide sufficient funds in this bill to assure such a condition. Only the most essential programs have been included in the bill and many important, but not absolutely essential, projects and activities have been eliminated or curtailed. Many of the reductions in estimates discussed later in this report have been made on this basis, and, therefore, are not outlined in detail under the separate paragraphs.

CLOSING FIELD STATIONS

In its report last year the committee directed the Department to absorb pay increases and other reductions in such a manner as to prevent the closing of field installations and stations.

In view of the fact that the committee has found it necessary to require many of the bureaus and agencies to absorb all or a portion of the pay increases under Public Law 429 and Public Law 359, it wishes to reemphasize this matter in connection with the 1951 programs. While the committee recognizes the difficulty of maintaining the same facilities in view of increased costs due to pay increases and similar items, it must insist that these costs be absorbed by increased operating efficiencies and by applying reductions to activities and field stations which can absorb them without complete closing or liquidation.

EFFICIENCY OF OPERATIONS

The committee is disturbed about the question of efficient administration and operation within the Department. In the case of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which was investigated by the staff of the committee during the past year, the need for better planning, organization, and administration is apparent. This same condition may apply to other segments of the Department. Overlapping and duplication of activities, particularly in connection with activities in the field, is constantly being brought to the committee's attention. The committee is concerned about the future of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural programs of the country, in view of the fact that a large number of separate organizational units are conducting separate and in many cases completely independent

programs in the field, each with a separate representative contacting the farmer. It appears to the committee that more positive coordination between the soil conservation programs of the Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration is essential if maximum results are to be obtained. It also appears that more frequent and more critical reevaluation of the programs of the Department must be made, especially in connection with research activities. The committee expects to give special study to these problems during the coming year so that they may be considered in connection with the 1952 budget estimates. The Secretary of Agriculture should have members of his immediate staff, as well as officials of the individual bureaus and agencies, make a special study of these matters during the coming year.

AVOIDING FUTURE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

For a number of years it has been customary to finance certain emergency programs of the Department by providing deficiency appropriations to supplement funds included in the regular annual bill. The items which have been handled in this manner are: "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases"; "Forest Pest Control Act"; and "Fighting forest fires." To avoid the necessity for such deficiency estimates, the President has recommended additional funds to put these three programs on a full annual basis in 1951.

The committee feels that, of the three items proposed, the estimate for fighting forest fires is the only one which can be approved on the new basis for 1951. The committee is not adverse to making such a change for the other two appropriations in the future, and requests the Department and the Bureau of the Budget to present the 1952 estimates on this basis. It must insist, however, that such estimates be based on complete advance surveys and sound program planning.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

The committee has approved a total of \$11,000,000, which provides \$5,000,000 for payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico under section 9 of the act, and \$6,000,000 for title II of the act. This amount is a continuation of the amounts available for these two sections of the act for the fiscal year 1950; it is expected that pay increases will be absorbed. Funds for sections 10a and 10b of the act have been consolidated with the regular appropriations for the various research bureaus and agencies of the Department which have been doing the work by allotment from this appropriation in the past.

The committee has had difficulty during the past several years in distinguishing between activities carried out by the various bureaus and agencies under regular appropriations and those conducted from sections 10a and 10b funds. To improve administration of these funds and to enable the various bureaus and agencies to utilize them more effectively, the committee has made the change outlined above. This action does not reduce amounts available in 1951 for these purposes, since adequate funds have been included in appropriations approved for each bureau and agency to carry out this work. The committee will expect the Department to present its budget estimates in the future in such a manner as to permit evaluation of the amounts used for Research and Marketing Act projects under the new arrange-

ment. This matter will be given further study by the committee during the next year to evaluate the effect of the consolidation, and to determine the advisability of taking similar action in connection with the funds retained under this appropriation for 1951.

It is expected that the Department will continue to utilize the commodity committees provided for under title III of the act to an even larger extent than has been done in the past. The committee feels that the use of these committees is of extreme importance to the future effectiveness of the research work of the Department. Since there is evidence that there is some reluctance throughout the Department to adopt new lines of research holding more promise and discontinue older projects which have ceased to be productive, the commodity committees can assist materially in the frequent reevaluation of all research activities to assure essentiality of programs undertaken.

The committee feels that the Department has not fully utilized the contract authority contained in the act. Therefore, it expects that increased emphasis will be given to the conduct of research activities through contracts in the future. To assure that attention will be given to this matter, the committee has provided in the bill that not less than \$650,000 of the amount approved for title II activities must be done by contract and not less than \$575,000 of the amounts provided in the appropriations of the various bureaus and agencies for work under 10a of the act must be done by contract.

The committee has included authority in the bill for the construction of a poultry-breeding house at Purdue University at a cost of not to exceed \$29,000, in order that adequate facilities for this work may be provided.

The special provision inserted in the 1950 act relative to work on oilseeds, fats and oils, and their products has been eliminated from the 1951 bill with the understanding that this work will be continued in 1951 on a basis comparable to that done in 1950.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The committee has approved \$2,600,000 for 1951. This amount includes funds for research projects previously handled by allotment from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. A total of \$15,000 is also included for economic research on farm housing and farm construction.

Crop and livestock estimates.—A total of \$2,725,000 has been approved for 1951 for this activity, which is a decrease of \$92,900 in the amount appropriated for 1950 and \$652,800 in the estimate for 1951. The amount approved includes funds for work relative to current farm construction and for the work formerly financed from the special research fund appropriation.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee has approved \$600,000 for 1951. This amount includes funds to cover the section 10 projects previously appropriated for under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

The budget request of \$400,000 for the establishment of a working capital fund to provide a more satisfactory method of financing reimbursable operations at the Center has been reduced by the committee to \$300,000. In the past, funds appropriated to the Office of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration have been used as a revolving fund for this purpose. Since this practice does not provide sufficient cash for financing the obligations of the Center on a current basis, and since the use of an administrative-type appropriation for this purpose is highly unsatisfactory, it is believed that the establishment of the new working capital fund will facilitate operations considerably and will result in more efficient and economical operations. It should be noted that this item is not an annual recurring appropriation and will not result in additional cost to the Government, since the initial amount of the fund will be returned to the Treasury in the event the fund is discontinued.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The budget estimate for 1951 for this item is \$515,500. The amount approved by the committee is \$399,000, an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated for 1950. The budget estimate for 1951 contains an increase of \$150,000 to conduct studies on large-scale extraction of vegetable tannins, \$25,000 for studies on hemp production and hemp seed storage, and \$8,300 for pay increases. The decrease of \$116,500 made by the committee has not been applied to any specific item. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Department to reevaluate all activities to be financed from this appropriation so as to do as much as possible on the projects proposed within the amount approved.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

The committee has approved \$260,000 for this work in 1951, which is a decrease of \$415,000 below the 1950 appropriation and \$56,200 in the 1951 budget estimate. The budget estimate proposes a reduction of \$415,000 for nonrecurring construction costs of buildings and facilities provided in the 1950 Appropriation Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States and Territories.—The amount approved for 1951, \$7,406,208, is a continuation of the amount appropriated for 1950. The 1951 budget estimate requested an increase of \$10,000 for additional research in Alaska, which the committee does not feel can be approved at the present time.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved \$237,500, which is a decrease of \$18,950 from the 1950 appropriation and \$26,150 from the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved includes funds for activities previously appropriated for under the special research fund appropriation.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico.—The committee has approved \$175,000, which is an increase of \$4,600 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$10,350 below the 1951 estimate. The

amount approved includes funds for activities previously covered by section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation, together with additional funds to replace the water supply line and increase reservoir capacity in connection with the water system for this station in Puerto Rico.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

A total of \$1,500,000 has been approved for this Bureau for 1951. This amount includes funds for section 10, Research and Marketing Act projects and special research fund projects previously financed by allotments from the appropriations for this work. The 1951 budget estimate included \$365,000 to conduct a national survey of rural family living expenditures as well as \$49,200 to assist in the development of farm-house plans as a part of the farm housing program. No funds have been approved for 1951 for either of these activities. The funds for this Bureau have increased from \$360,000 in 1941 to approximately \$1,800,000 in 1950, including Research and Marketing Act and special research fund allotments. The committee believes that continued increases in appropriations for the work of this Bureau cannot be justified at this time, that the survey of rural family living expenses cannot be provided for, and that development of farm-house plans is adequately covered by the regular work of this and other Bureaus.

The committee expects this Bureau to make a thorough reevaluation of all of its activities during the next year to make certain that attention is devoted only to the most essential research work in the field of human nutrition and home economics. A full report on this matter will be expected in connection with the 1952 budget estimates.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The committee has approved \$2,250,000 for this activity for 1951. This amount includes the funds for projects formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations as well as a small increase to cover additional pay costs. Two decreases have been proposed in the 1951 budget estimates, one in the amount of \$50,280 due to the liquidation of the agricultural remount service, and the other in the amount of \$19,000 resulting from the closing of the horse-breeding work at Middlebury, Vt. It is understood that a further decrease of \$11,000 will be reflected in the 1952 budget estimate in connection with the closing of the Middlebury station.

Diseases of animals.—The sum of \$1,300,000 has been approved by the committee for this purpose for 1951. This amount includes a small increase for additional pay costs together with funds to cover projects formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. Authority has been included in the bill to purchase a farm at Ames, Iowa, which is used in connection with research on hog cholera. The committee understands that this property is being disposed of by the present owner and feels that it is advisable to arrange for its purchase to assure continued facilities for this important work.

Animal disease control and eradication.—The committee has approved a total of \$7,950,000, which is an increase of \$113,000 above

the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$154,000 in the 1951 budget estimate. The increase covers approximately half of the pay increases, together with an additional \$100,000 to strengthen inspection services as proposed in the 1951 estimate. A decrease of \$50,000 has been made in the amount of funds requested to replace passenger-carrying vehicles. The committee believes that the combination of three appropriations under the single head in 1951 should result in some economies of operation. This has been taken into consideration in arriving at the figure for 1951.

The attention of the committee has been directed to the problem existing in connection with the animal-quarantine station at Clifton, N. J. The present location for the station was entirely satisfactory at the time it was established in 1900. Now, however, it is located in the geographical heart of the city, is very valuable property, and could well be sold and the station relocated. The Secretary is requested to look into this matter at the earliest possible time with a view to selecting a satisfactory location elsewhere. He is requested to furnish the committee with information as soon as practicable concerning (1) possible alternative locations, (2) cost of establishing the station at a new location, and (3) the maximum price for which the present facilities can be sold to the highest bidder.

Meat inspection.—The committee has approved \$12,800,000, which is an increase of \$223,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$159,000 in the 1951 budget estimate. The increase will cover approximately 60 percent of the pay increases.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

A total appropriation of \$1,600,000 has been approved for 1951. This amount includes \$20,000 for increased work load in connection with the dairy herd improvement association program. It also includes funds for projects formerly financed by allotment from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations.

The 1951 budget includes funds and authority for the construction of 10 housing units for employees at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. The Bureau has experienced serious difficulty at the center in employing competent dairy labor because of the lack of housing facilities in that area. While the committee recognizes the problem, the funds and appropriation language have not been approved for 1951. It is believed that consideration must be given to the overall housing problem at the center, and study must be made as to the possibility of obtaining housing for these employees at some nearby housing facility such as Greenbelt.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

The committee has approved a total of \$7,750,000 for this activity for 1951. The amount approved covers approximately half of the pay increases, and includes funds for research work formerly included under the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. The additional amount requested in House Document 457 for research into the utilization of plant materials potentially valuable as sources of the drug cortisone has not been included in the bill with the distinct understanding that an appropriation has been made to the Public Health Service for this purpose, \$140,000 of which will be transferred to this Bureau for this work.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The committee has approved \$3,400,000 for this purpose. This amount provides funds for approximately half of the pay increases, together with funds for projects formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.—A total of \$2,950,000 for this activity in 1951 is authorized. The amount approved covers approximately half of the additional pay costs, together with the funds for projects formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. The amount approved also includes funds for vegetable investigations at the Brawley, Calif., field station.

The supplemental request of \$60,000 submitted in House Document 457 for research work on vegetable sources for the new drug cortisone is not included in the amount approved for this item. The committee understands that this amount will be made available from appropriations made to the Public Health Service for research work on this drug.

Forest diseases.—The committee has approved \$450,000 for 1951. The amount approved includes funds for pay increases, together with funds for research work formerly appropriated for section 10 projects under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The committee authorizes \$2,680,000 for this program for 1951. The amount approved includes \$100,000 for continuation of construction at Brawley, Calif. It also covers half of the pay increases requested, and funds for projects formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. Funds for soil management investigations at Brawley, Calif., should be provided by the Department within this total.

Agricultural engineering.—A total of \$1,120,000 has been approved for this activity for 1951, which includes funds for approximately half of the pay increases. The amount approved also includes \$50,000 for the preparation and distribution of housing plans and studies, together with funds for activities formerly financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. The committee feels that the additional funds for farm housing should be devoted entirely to the compilation and distribution of bulletins and pamphlets based on information now available on this subject. It is felt that this bureau is already doing an adequate job of basic research in this field and that further increases for this work cannot be justified at this time, particularly since it would have the effect of slowing down the current farm housing program.

National Arboretum.—The committee has approved \$152,700 for this purpose, which is the amount proposed in the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved is a reduction from the 1950 appropriation of \$17,300, due to a decrease in the program for development of physical facilities.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Because the committee was not fully satisfied with the information furnished by officials of this Bureau during the hearings on the 1950

appropriation requests, it had a thorough investigation made of the work of this Bureau with the view to securing information as to the efficiency of management and effectiveness of its programs. Studies were made of the central-office activities and visits were made to field facilities in many cases. The results of this investigation are very disturbing, since they disclose a complete lack of advance planning of programs, a serious deficiency in control over and utilization of vehicles and other property, extremely inefficient utilization of manpower, and other serious deficiencies in administration. These matters were discussed with officials of the Bureau during the hearings on the 1951 estimates, and assurances were given to the committee that action would be taken to correct these conditions as soon as possible. The committee expects to look into the activities of this Bureau further during the coming year to assure itself that effective corrective action is taken, and a complete review of the matter will be made in the consideration of the 1952 budget estimates.

The amounts approved for 1951 reflect rather severe reductions in several of the programs of the Bureau. The committee is convinced that improved administration of the affairs of the Bureau will enable it to operate within amounts approved and feels that funds beyond those approved for 1951 will not be required when inefficiencies are corrected and programs and estimates are based on better advance planning.

Insect investigations.—The committee has approved a total of \$4,100,000 for this activity for 1951, which includes funds to cover research activities previously financed from the Research and Marketing Act (sec. 10) and special research fund appropriations. The committee feels that the pay increases amounting to \$83,000 and the \$78,000 requested for reallocation of professional positions should be absorbed.

Insect and plant disease control.—The sum of \$4,185,900 has been allowed for 1951, which is \$465,100 below the amount appropriated for 1950 and \$566,100 below the 1951 budget request. This reduction from the 1950 appropriation level is based on expected improvements in methods of operation in the control programs of this Bureau.

Foreign plant quarantine.—The committee has approved \$2,325,000, which is a continuation of the 1950 appropriation. The increase of \$293,000 requested in the 1951 budget estimates has not been approved because of the general lack of planning and management in this Bureau.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.—The committee has approved a total of \$850,000 for this activity for 1951. This represents a decrease of \$1,403,000 in the 1950 appropriation and \$1,650,000 in the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved includes \$650,000 for the furnishing of control materials, bulletins, and other assistance to farmers, in addition to \$170,000 for general surveys and \$30,000 for control and survey work on chinch bugs, citrus canker, and fire ants. The committee seriously questions the need and authority for maintaining a large staff of permanent employees for this program on a year-round basis and the need for keeping field offices, such as the one at Denver, Colo., open during the winter months.

Attention is directed to the fact that a supplemental estimate of \$2,200,000 for 1950 for this work is now pending before Congress.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

The 1951 budget included authority for the Department to construct an aircraft hangar at Turner Falls, Mass., at a cost of \$10,000. The committee has not approved this proposal, because it feels that arrangements should be made to use military or other Government facilities in the area. In addition, the committee questions the advisability of the Department handling its own repair and maintenance work on its aircraft since a small operation with only a few planes can generally be handled more economically on a contract basis. Certainly this should be investigated.

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.—The committee has approved \$539,500 for this item. This represents a reduction of \$57,500 below the 1950 appropriation, plus an increase of \$22,000 for the purchase of a building in Greenfield, Mass., now being used as the headquarters for the gypsy-moth control program.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The amount approved for this item, \$900,000, represents a \$100,000 reduction below the amount appropriated for this program in 1950. It should be noted that a supplemental estimate for 1950 of \$4,500,000 is now pending.

White pine blister rust.—The committee has approved \$3,280,000 for this program, which is a reduction of \$365,000 below the 1950 appropriation.

FOREST SERVICE

General administrative expenses.—The committee has approved \$665,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$11,500 below the 1951 budget estimate. The increase over 1950 will cover approximately half of the pay increases requested.

National forest protection and management.—A total of \$26,890,000 has been authorized for this program in 1951. This is an increase of \$590,000 over the 1950 appropriation, which is the major portion of the amount required for salary increases, and a decrease of \$3,380,500 below the 1951 budget estimate. Of the amount appropriated, however, the Department shall provide \$350,000 additional for reforestation and \$200,000 additional for reseeding, under the provisions of Public Law 348 approved October 1949. In addition, the Department should provide \$150,000 for the correction of inductive interference on national forest telephone lines from REA power lines and \$75,000 additional to improve sanitation and safety on recreational areas in the national forests. A prime example of the need for improvements in recreational areas is that at Salt Lake City, Utah. The approval of the \$200,000 for reseeding is contingent upon the increasing of grazing fees on the areas reseeded in sufficient amount to offset this increase.

The committee's attention has been called to the fact that timber sales are being handled on a basis that makes additional funds available for operating purposes. The committee questions this policy, and feels that some reduction in appropriations is warranted in view of this practice.

Fighting forest fires.—Due to the difficulty of predicting in advance amounts necessary for this work, the practice in the past has been to carry only a nominal sum in the annual appropriation bill and to provide supplemental funds to cover expenditures actually incurred in excess of the nominal appropriation. In order to place this appropriation on a full annual basis, and avoid future submissions of supple-

mental and deficiency estimates, the committee is recommending a total of \$6,000,000 for 1951. Of this amount, \$2,500,000 will be placed in reserve, to be made available only to the extent determined necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget.

Forest and range management investigations.—The committee has approved a total of \$2,995,000 for this item for 1951. The amount approved includes funds for research projects formerly financed by allotment from section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation. It also provides an increase of \$35,000 for replacement of buildings and facilities at the Agricultural Research Center destroyed by fire in July 1949, and covers the increased pay costs.

Many Members of Congress have brought to the attention of the committee the urgent need for increased forest experiment work in their respective areas, as well as urgent needs for increases in a number of other appropriations in the bill. This committee agrees that these facilities are essential to the development of a sound forestry and agricultural economy in this country. While the committee does not feel that it is in a position to recommend increased appropriations for these purposes at this time, it wishes to direct the attention of officials of the Department to these matters, and suggests that all requests appearing in the 1951 hearing record be given further consideration by the Department. One of the more important of these facilities needing more funds is the Institute of Forest Genetics at Placerville, Calif. The committee feels that additional stations can be established with no increase in Federal appropriations if legislation is enacted to place this program on a cooperative basis with the States. This committee is firmly convinced that such an arrangement will provide the only satisfactory permanent solution to this problem.

Forest products.—A total of \$1,300,000 has been approved by the committee for 1951. The amount approved includes the funds for research work formerly financed by transfer from section 10 funds under Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

Forest resources investigations.—The committee has approved \$880,000, an increase of \$14,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$413,500 below the 1951 budget estimate. The increase will cover approximately half of the pay increases requested.

Forest development roads and trails.—The sum of \$10,348,000 is approved for 1951, which is a continuation of the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,117,000 below the 1951 budget estimate. The Department's attention is directed to the fact that a number of roads in the national forests badly need attention. While the committee is unable to provide additional funds for this purpose in 1951, it is felt that a reevaluation of the use of the funds approved should be made by the officials of the Department prior to their use. Attention of the committee has been called to several situations which need correction. The Department should take these into consideration in formulating their 1951 program.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.—The committee has approved \$100,000 for 1951, which is a reduction of \$301,000 below the 1950 appropriation and \$600,000 below the 1951 budget estimate. While the committee recognizes the value of this program, it is believed that more than the amount approved for 1951 cannot be justified at this time.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, Superior National Forest.—The committee has approved \$150,000, an increase of \$75,000 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$50,000 from the 1951 budget estimate. Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948; authorized the establishment of this national forest and authorized appropriations of \$500,000 for the purpose. An initial appropriation of \$75,000 was made for 1950, and this authorization will enable the Department to continue the acquisition of privately owned lands within the area, which can be acquired at less cost now than in the future.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts.—The budget estimate of \$142,000 has been allowed for this purpose, which is a continuation of the 1950 program.

Forest fire cooperation.—The committee has approved a total of \$9,500,000 which is an increase of \$500,000 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$500,000 from the 1951 estimate. This increase is required to intensify cooperative fire protection on State and privately owned lands as contemplated by Public Law 392, approved October 26, 1949.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—The committee has approved \$1,300,000 for this program for 1951, an increase of \$224,600 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$775,400 below the 1951 estimate. The increase approved by the committee is to be used to strengthen cooperation with States in procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree and shrub seeds and plants. This increase is recommended in view of the recent enactment of reforestation legislation, Public Law 392, and because of the generally recognized need for increased emphasis on this important work.

FLOOD CONTROL

An authorization of \$10,750,000 has been allowed for this purpose in 1951, which is a decrease of \$950,000 in the 1951 estimate. The amount approved includes \$1,250,000 to cover project costs which were met in 1950 from prior-year balances. The reduction in this item is not intended to eliminate the work proposed in connection with development of an agricultural program for the Columbia Basin. The committee feels, however, that the appropriations are sufficiently large under this heading, as well as for the various cooperating bureaus and agencies of the Department, to permit this work to be done with existing personnel and facilities.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil conservation research.—The committee has approved a total of \$1,500,000 for this work in 1951. This is an increase of \$4,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$42,100 in the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved includes funds to cover approximately half of the pay increases requested, together with funds for research formerly covered by allotment from section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

Soil conservation operations.—A total of \$52,900,000 has been approved for 1951. This is an increase of \$2,327,700 over the 1950 appropriation and an increase of \$853,000 over the 1951 budget estimate. The estimate includes an increase of \$1,475,000 for pay increases requested. Offsetting this increase is a reduction of \$147,000

for passenger-carrying vehicles. In addition, it includes an item of \$1,000,000 for establishment of an estimated 150 new soil-conservation districts in 1951. The committee has included language in the bill authorizing the employment of soil experts to assist in meeting the expansion involved in establishing the new districts.

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.—The committee has approved \$1,490,000, an increase of \$265,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$403,100 under the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved includes \$265,000 for the replacement of the Greenleaf Lake spillway on the Cookson Hills land utilization project. In the past few years, the spillway apron has been damaged to the point where the entire dam is in danger of destruction in the event of a major storm.

The committee feels that every effort must be made to reduce the size of this program in the future through the disposition of land. The committee strongly urges that legislation be enacted during the present session to enable the Department to sell or otherwise dispose of much of this land.

Water conservation and utilization projects.—A fund of \$400,000 has been approved by the committee for this purpose for 1951, a decrease of \$569,900 below the 1951 budget estimate, and a decrease of \$287,011 below the amount available for this purpose in 1950 as a carry-over from prior years.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee has approved an administrative expense limitation of \$16,000,000 for 1951, which is \$1,000,000 above the amount authorized for 1950 and \$750,000 below the 1951 budget estimate. This increase will permit the Corporation to place the 1950 program on a full-year basis in 1951. In addition it covers nearly the full cost of the pay increases. It should be noted that a supplemental estimate for 1950 in the amount of \$420,000 for this organization is now pending before Congress. Attention is directed to the fact that the amount approved herein is a limitation on the amount of corporate funds which may be used for administrative purposes and is not a direct appropriation from the Federal Treasury.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$282,500,000 is approved for this program for 1951, which is based on a program authorization of \$285,000,000 contained in the 1950 Appropriation Act. The amount approved is an increase of \$25,456,561 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,500,000 in the budget estimate, including a reduction of \$2,000,000 in administrative costs. The limitation in the appropriation act for administrative expenses has been reduced to \$25,500,000. The limitation on funds for National and State expenses has been reduced to \$5,000,000, due largely to a reduction of \$264,700 in transfers to cooperating agencies for issuing checks and preauditing applications as proposed in the 1951 estimate.

A program authorization of \$285,000,000 for the 1951 crop year has been approved, which is a continuation of the amount approved for the 1950 crop year.

The provision permitting county committees to transfer 5 percent of their allocations to the Soil Conservation Service for employment of

technicians is being continued for 1951. The committee feels that this provision must be continued to more effectively integrate the work under this appropriation with that of the Soil Conservation Service. The committee is disturbed to find that this authorization, which was inserted in the act last year, has not been utilized as fully as was intended. The Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of the major units of the Department are urged to give this matter special attention in the coming year, since it is apparent that the utilization of this provision or some similar plan is absolutely essential if the Department is to meet the objectives set forth by Congress in connection with soil conservation. It is the opinion of the committee that the Production and Marketing Administration should use this service and should accept the certificate of Soil Conservation Service technicians. The Production and Marketing Administration is not to employ separate technicians of its own.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

A total of \$32,300,000 has been approved for 1951, which is an increase of \$2,149,226 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,700,000 below the 1951 estimate. In addition the committee has placed \$4,000,000 of the recommended appropriation in a reserve to be released by the Bureau of the Budget only after determination by the Secretary that marketing quotas on the 1951 crops of wheat, corn, and rice are necessary.

SUGAR ACT

The committee has approved a total of \$60,000,000 for this program for 1951. This is the amount of the 1950 appropriation and is a reduction of \$7,500,000 below the 1951 budget estimate. Since the increase proposed for 1951 is based on the estimated volume of sugar production in 1950, the committee does not feel justified in approving additional funds until firmer information is available on actual production, particularly since there is nothing definite at this time to indicate that 1950 crops will exceed those of 1949.

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, makes an annual appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws during the current year next preceding the beginning of each fiscal year. The amount estimated for this fund for 1951 is \$110,000,000, a reduction of \$15,606,982 below the amount available for 1950.

The committee has included a provision in the bill under this heading which will authorize the Department to pay from this fund transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department for the purpose of distribution to public welfare agencies. The committee believes that this authority should be provided to enable the Department to make surplus commodities available to public welfare organizations, where no other possible means exists to pay the cost of transportation from storage locations to points of use. This will not increase total expenditures from this fund but will enable the Department to distribute surplus commodities for use by the needy.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The committee has approved the 1951 budget estimate of \$83,500,000, which is a continuation of the amount included in the 1950 Appropriation Act. While the committee recognizes the importance of this activity and realizes that additional funds could be utilized to good advantage, no increase has been approved in view of the general financial condition of the Federal Government.

MARKETING SERVICES

Market news service.—The committee has approved \$2,050,000, an increase of \$150,000 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$224,300 below the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved includes approximately 75 percent of the pay increases requested and an increase of \$100,000 for additional marketing news and reporting services in critical marketing areas. The increase approved, which represents approximately one-half of the increase proposed in the 1951 budget estimate, should be used by the Department to put into effect the most important of the additional reporting services proposed. In reevaluation of the use of these funds, the committee feels that consideration should be given to the need for additional funds for the New England Radio News Service with headquarters at Boston.

Market inspection of farm products.—The amount approved, \$780,000, is an increase of \$22,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,800 below the 1951 budget estimate. All of the increase is required to meet increased pay costs.

Marketing farm products.—The committee has approved \$1,260,000 for this activity for 1951. The amount approved includes \$20,000 for increasing the cotton-fiber-testing service furnished by this organization. In addition, it includes funds for pay increases as well as funds for research projects formerly financed by allotment from section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

Tobacco acts.—A total of \$1,660,500 has been approved for 1951, an increase of \$38,500 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$21,600 below the 1951 budget estimate. The entire increase approved is required to meet increased pay costs.

Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts.—The committee has approved \$1,675,000 for 1951, an increase of \$19,000 over the 1950 appropriation, and a decrease of \$51,200 in the 1951 budget estimate. The increase will cover a small portion of the pay increases requested.

Marketing regulatory acts.—A total of \$3,550,000 has been approved for 1951, an increase of \$150,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$197,600 below the 1951 budget estimate. The amount approved will cover better than half of the increased pay costs, and will provide approximately \$100,000 to cover increased work load in connection with the various marketing acts under the supervision of this organization.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

An appropriation of \$650,000 for 1951 has been allowed by the committee, an increase of \$91,800 over the amount appropriated for 1950 and a decrease of \$25,000 below the 1951 budget estimate. The increase includes \$11,800 for increased pay costs. It also includes

\$80,000 to establish and enforce speculative trading limits on a number of commodities not now covered, to prevent price manipulation and corners and to insure fair and honest dealing on commodity exchanges.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has approved \$6,854,000, an increase of \$1,800,000 over the appropriation for 1950 and a decrease of \$596,000 in the 1951 budget estimate. This increase will extend the Federal crop insurance program to an estimated 240 new counties during 1951, as contemplated by Public Law 268, Eighty-first Congress.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved a total of \$8,150,000 for the administrative expenses of this organization during 1951. This is an increase of \$1,187,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,375,000 in the 1951 budget estimate. This increase will put on a full-year basis in 1951, administrative expenses of the rural telephone program authorized and appropriated for on a part-year basis in 1950, pursuant to Public Law 423, approved October 28, 1949, and will cover full-year costs of the part-year funds approved in the Second Supplemental Act, 1950. It should be noted that a supplemental estimate of \$385,000 for 1950 for this program is currently pending.

Loans.—A total of \$350,000,000 for rural electrification loans has been provided for 1951, with a continuation of authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain an additional \$150,000,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury if needed. Officials of the Department estimate that a balance of approximately \$100,000,000 of the additional borrowing authority approved for 1950 will be available for carry-over into the fiscal year 1951. The bill stipulates that this uncommitted balance shall be included within the additional \$150,000,000 which may be borrowed if necessary in 1951.

The committee has also approved a total of \$25,000,000, to be borrowed from the Treasury on the same basis as for rural electrification loans, for the new rural telephone program. This amount is the same as that authorized for 1950 and is a decrease of \$25,000,000 in the budget estimate for 1951. The committee feels that this loan authorization should be limited to the 1950 level until further evidence is available to indicate the demand for loans under this program.

The committee has been concerned for some time with the problem of area coverage under the rural electrification program and is of the opinion that special and primary attention should be given to expanding rural lines so as to provide current to those not yet receiving such service.

In the opinion of the committee, fees paid for engineering and legal work in connection with the larger loans are too high. It is believed that such fees should not be established strictly on a percentage basis but maximum limits should be fixed which would in the cases pointed out to the committee reduce the fees paid substantially. These costs are passed on to the consumer.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The committee has approved a total borrowing authority for 1951 of \$145,350,000. This is an increase of \$17,350,000 over the amount approved for 1950 and a decrease of \$14,650,000 below the

budget estimates for 1951. An increase of \$15,000,000 has been authorized for farm tenancy and housing loans, \$1,350,000 has been approved as a transfer from direct appropriation to borrowing authorization for enlargement and development loans under section 504b of the Housing Act of 1949, and an additional \$1,000,000 in borrowing authority has been provided for water facilities loans. The increase for farm tenancy and housing loans will give effect to the Homestead Entryman Act enacted in the last session of Congress, and will provide an increase of \$10,000,000 in borrowing authority for the farm housing program. The increase of \$1,000,000 for water facilities loans is necessary to meet the needs of settlers on reclamation projects as contemplated by Public Law 361. The committee has provided that the uncommitted balance of the \$25,000,000 made available for farm housing loans in 1950 will be carried forward into 1951 for consolidation with the new amounts approved.

Grants.—A total of \$650,000 has been approved for 1951 for repair and improvement grants for farm dwellings and other farm buildings under section 504a of the Housing Act of 1949. This is a continuation of the amount approved for this purpose for 1950 and is a decrease of \$1,350,000 below the 1951 estimate.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved \$27,700,000 for administrative expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, which is an increase of \$1,551,000 over 1950 appropriations and a decrease of \$2,300,000 below the estimate for 1951. This increase will permit the Department to put the farm housing program authorized on a part-year basis in 1950 on a full-year basis in 1951, and will cover increased pay costs. In addition, it will provide approximately \$300,000 for servicing insured mortgages made in prior years and for handling the additional farm-tenant and water-facilities loans authorized for 1951.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$2,910,000 is authorized for salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration for 1951. Of this amount, \$2,325,000 will be obtained by assessments against member banks and \$585,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The direct appropriation approved for 1951 includes funds for within-grade salary advancements and pay increases as well as funds for research projects previously financed by allotment from section 10 work under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,280,000 for administrative expenses for 1951, which is a reduction of \$220,000 below the authorization for 1950. It should be noted that this fund is an administrative expense limitation on the funds of the Corporation and not a direct appropriation from the Federal Treasury.

Federal intermediate credit banks.—The budget estimate of \$1,496,000 has been allowed, which is an increase of \$98,000 above the 1950 authorization. This increase will meet an estimated 6 percent increase in volume of loans and discounts in 1951 and will cover pay increases requested. The amount approved is an administrative expense limitation on the funds of the banks and not a direct appropriation.

Production Credit Corporation.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,358,000, an increase of \$30,000 over the 1950

authorization, to cover pay increases. The amount approved is a limitation on funds of the Corporation, not an appropriation.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Payments to States.—The total of \$27,000,000 has been authorized for 1951, which is a reduction of \$88,950 below the appropriation for 1950 and a reduction of \$856,538 below the 1951 budget estimate. The decrease represents a reduction in the amount of funds available for work under the Farm Housing Act of 1949.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved \$900,000 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$13,500 below the 1950 appropriation and \$58,200 below the 1951 budget estimate. The reason for this reduction is the same as that outlined above for payments to States.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

A total of \$2,143,300 has been approved for 1951, together with authorization to transfer from other appropriations not to exceed \$109,280. The amounts approved, which represent a slight reduction below the 1950 appropriation, and a reduction of \$132,000 below the budget estimate for 1951, include funds for the work formerly financed by allotment from section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation. The committee is not disapproving the work proposed in this Office in connection with the development of a program in the Columbia Basin. It is believed, however, that this work should be performed with existing staff and facilities.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

The committee has approved \$2,450,000 for this activity in 1951, which is an increase of \$86,000 over the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$620,000 in the 1951 estimates. The amount approved provides an increase for the handling of rural telephone contracts by the Solicitor's Office, together with funds for a small portion of increased pay costs. It also includes funds for work formerly handled by allotment from section 10 funds under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

A total of \$600,000 has been approved for 1951, an increase of \$23,600 above the 1950 appropriation and a decrease of \$23,400 in the 1951 budget estimate. The increase will strengthen United States representation in international organizations, which the committee is convinced is necessary if this country is to compete satisfactorily in foreign markets. This Office will be required to absorb the increase requested for pay increases and within-grade salary advancements within the amount approved for 1951.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The committee has approved a total of \$1,265,800 for 1951, which is an increase of \$9,572 above the 1950 appropriation. This allowance covers increased printing and inquiry service in connection with

the new farm housing program and the acreage allotments and marketing quotas program. The amount approved includes funds for the work formerly financed by allotment from section 10 money under the Research and Marketing Act appropriation.

LIBRARY

An appropriation of \$713,293, which is a continuation of the amount approved for 1950 and a decrease of \$26,707 in the 1951 budget estimate, is approved for the Library. It is believed that a review of the scope of the activities of the Office is advisable.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 156, line 19, in connection with the Research and Marketing Act:

Provided, that not less than \$650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act:

On page 157, line 15, in connection with the Research and Marketing Act:

except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed \$29,000.

On page 160, line 17, in connection with the working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center:

For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for furnishing facilities and services by the Agricultural Research Center to Government agencies, \$300,000. Said fund shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or other funds to cover the charges for such facilities and services, including handling and related charges, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs), for supplies, equipment and materials, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alterations, and repair, and applicable appropriations or other funds may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by the annual appropriation.

On page 161, line 12, in connection with research on strategic and critical agricultural materials:

including not to exceed \$30,000 for alterations at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, to provide pilot plant facilities for tannin extraction, and such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for alterations.

On page 164, line 1, in connection with the Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico:

and not to exceed \$24,950 to replace water supply line and increase capacity of reservoir,

On page 165, line 6, in connection with diseases of animals:

including not to exceed \$8,000 for the purchase of land and appurtenances near Ames, Iowa, for continuation of a hog cholera experiment station.

On page 165, line 20, in connection with animal disease control and eradication:

including not to exceed \$30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian border ports of entry:

On page 170, line 22, in connection with soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:

including not to exceed \$100,000 for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley, California.

On page 176, line 7, in connection with control of forest pests:

construction and alteration of necessary buildings, not to exceed \$23,500 for the purchase of one building at Greenfield, Massachusetts: Provided, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500,

On page 180, line 16, in connection with the Forest Service, national forest protection and management:

and not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the purchase of administrative sites.

On page 180, line 24, in connection with fighting forest fires:

of which \$2,500,000 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

On page 185, line 8, in connection with flood control:

and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department,

On page 193, line 5, in connection with acreage allotments and marketing quotas:

Provided, That \$4,000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Secretary as to necessity of marketing quotas on the 1951 crops of wheat, corn, and rice, to be released in such amounts and at such times as determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary in connection with such marketing quotas.

On page 193, line 19, in connection with removal of surplus agricultural commodities:

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay out of funds made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)) transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department or any of its instrumentalities or agencies for the purpose of distribution to public welfare agencies.

On page 199, line 19, in connection with Farmers Home Administration:

and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities:

On page 209, line 21, in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge \$170,515,131 of the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-4).

On page 214, line 17, in connection with Sec. 410 of general provisions:

Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

ANALYSIS OF ACTION BY COMMITTEE

145

1950 appropriation-----	\$731, 328, 607
Comparative total for 1951-----	722, 077, 690
Salary increases (Public Laws 359 and 429)-----	\$6, 568, 000
Capital improvements (nonrecurring):	
Improvement and acquisition of property for operating purposes-----	690, 450
Flood-control and water conservation projects-----	1, 915, 000
	<u>2, 605, 450</u>
New programs approved last session of Congress:	
Reforestation and fire protection-----	1, 275, 000
Rural telephone-----	600, 000
Farm housing-----	550, 000
	<u>2, 425, 000</u>
Expanded activities based on prior commitments:	
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	25, 456, 561
Federal Crop Insurance-----	1, 800, 000
	<u>27, 256, 561</u>
Other new programs:	
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas-----	2, 100, 000
Soil conservation operations-----	1, 000, 000
	<u>3, 100, 000</u>
Total increases-----	41, 955, 011
Total appropriation, 1951-----	<u>764, 032, 701</u>

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cooperative agriculture extension work-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico national forest fund-----	61, 000	61, 000	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forest fund-----	7, 719, 490	7, 500, 000	—\$219, 490
Roads and trails for States, national forest fund-----	3, 088, 000	3, 000, 000	—88, 000
Payments due counties, submarginal-land program-----	247, 500	243, 500	—4, 000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts)-----	125, 606, 982	110, 000, 000	—15, 606, 982
Payment from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	796, 000	550, 000	—246, 000
Net total, permanent appropriation-----	142, 223, 682	126, 059, 210	—16, 164, 472

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenues]

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods-----	\$95, 000	\$95, 000	-----
Forest Service: Cooperation work-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects-----	75, 640	19, 350	—\$56, 290
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects-----	9, 800	9, 800	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	5, 280, 000	5, 375, 000	+95, 000
Grading of agriculture commodities-----	691, 000	683, 800	—7, 200
Indemnity fund, county associations-----	500	500	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----	200	200	-----
Farmers Home Administration:			
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	20, 000	24, 000	+4, 000
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	11, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	378, 100	411, 600	+33, 500
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	800	800	-----
Total, trust accounts-----	23, 551, 040	21, 620, 050	—1, 930, 990

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 authorization	1951 estimate
Farmers Home Administration:					
Farm tenancy and housing loans-----	\$40, 000, 000	\$70, 000, 000	\$56, 350, 000	+\$16, 350, 000	—\$13, 650, 000
Production and subsistence loans-----	85, 000, 000	85, 000, 000	85, 000, 000	-----	-----
Water facilities loans-----	3, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Total, Farmers Home Administration-----	128, 000, 000	160, 000, 000	145, 350, 000	+17, 350, 000	—14, 650, 000
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Rural electrification loans-----	350, 000, 000	400, 000, 000	350, 000, 000	-----	—50, 000, 000
Rural telephone loans-----	25, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----	—25, 000, 000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	375, 000, 000	450, 000, 000	375, 000, 000	-----	—75, 000, 000
Total, loan authorization-----	503, 000, 000	610, 000, 000	520, 350, 000	+17, 350, 000	—89, 650, 000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agency and item	Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 authorization	1951 estimate
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$15, 000, 000	\$16, 750, 000	\$16, 000, 000	+\$1, 000, 000	—\$750, 000
Farm Credit Administration:					
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	1, 500, 000	1, 280, 000	1, 280, 000	—220, 000	-----
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.....	1, 398, 000	1, 496, 000	1, 496, 000	+98, 000	-----
Production Credit Corporation.....	1, 328, 000	1, 358, 000	1, 358, 000	+30, 000	-----
Total, administrative expense limitations.....	19, 226, 000	20, 884, 000	20, 134, 000	+908, 000	—750, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN THE BILL FOR 1951**

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
Research and Marketing Act of 1946:					
Title I:					
Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges) -----	\$5, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000	-----	-----
Sec. 10a (utilization research) -----	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization) -----	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Title II (improvement and development of marketing and distribution) -----	6, 000, 000	6, 102, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	---\$102, 000
Total, Research and Marketing Act of 1946 -----	11, 000, 000	11, 102, 000	11, 000, 000	-----	---102, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations -----	2, 621, 000	2, 915, 600	2, 600, 000	---\$21, 000	---315, 600
Crop and livestock estimates -----	2, 817, 900	3, 377, 800	2, 725, 000	---92, 900	---652, 800
Total Bureau of Agricultural Economics -----	5, 438, 900	6, 293, 400	5, 325, 000	---113, 900	---968, 400
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator -----	773, 400	692, 200	600, 000	---173, 400	---92, 200
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center -----	-----	400, 000	300, 000	+300, 000	---100, 000

Special research fund-----		(?)	-----	-----	-----
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials-----		349, 000	515, 500	399, 000	+ 50, 000
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----		675, 000	316, 200	260, 000	- 415, 000
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States-----		7, 406, 208	7, 416, 208	7, 406, 208	-----
Salaries and expenses-----		256, 450	263, 650	237, 500	- 18, 950
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico-----		170, 400	185, 350	175, 000	+ 4, 600
Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----		7, 833, 058	7, 865, 208	7, 818, 708	- 14, 350
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics-----		1, 749, 200	2, 217, 200	1, 500, 000	- 249, 200
					- 717, 200

¹ Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Forest products, Forest Service," "Office of the Secretary," "Office of the Solicitor," "Office of Information," "Economic investigation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Office of administrator, Agricultural Research Administration," "Animal husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry" and "Field crops," "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops," "Forest diseases," "Agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering."

² Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Forest and range management investigation, Forest Service," "Soil conservation research, Soil Conservation Service," "Marketing farm products, Production and Marketing Administration," "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration," "Office of the Secretary," "Office of Information," "Economic investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Office of administrator, Agricultural Research Administration," "Administration of grants, etc., Office of Experiment Stations," "Animal husbandry and diseases of animals, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry" and "Field crops," "Fruit, vegetable and specialty crops," "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," "Agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering."

³ Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Economic investigations and crop and livestock, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Administration of grants, Office of Experiment Stations," "Animal husbandry and disease of animals, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry," and "Field crops," "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops," "Agricultural engineering," "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil and Agricultural Engineering."

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimate
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry-----	\$2, 248, 200	\$2, 519, 700	\$2, 250, 000	+\$1, 800	—\$269, 700
Diseases of animals-----	1, 295, 600	1, 498, 100	1, 300, 000	+ 4, 400	—198, 100
Animal disease control and eradication----	7, 837, 000	8, 104, 000	7, 950, 000	+113, 000	—154, 000
Meat inspection-----	12, 577, 000	12, 959, 000	12, 800, 000	+223, 000	—159, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	23, 957, 800	25, 080, 800	24, 300, 000	+342, 200	—780, 800
Market agreements, hog cholera virus and serum--	[48, 800]	[49, 300]	[49, 300]	[+ 500]	-----
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals-----	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry----	23, 957, 800	25, 080, 800	24, 300, 000	+342, 200	—780, 800
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	1, 613, 300	1, 899, 300	1, 600, 000	—13, 300	—299, 300
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry--	8, 395, 625	8, 818, 800	7, 750, 000	—645, 625	—1, 068, 800
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering:					
Field crops-----	3, 446, 800	3, 638, 300	3, 400, 000	—46, 800	—238, 300
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	2, 956, 700	3, 328, 900	2, 950, 000	—6, 700	—378, 900

Forest diseases-----	443, 740	501, 500	450, 000	+6, 260	-51, 500
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	2, 576, 400	3, 014, 200	2, 680, 000	+103, 600	-334, 200
Agricultural engineering-----	1, 153, 000	1, 349, 500	1, 120, 000	-33, 000	-229, 500
National Arboretum-----	170, 000	152, 700	152, 700	-17, 300	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering-----	10, 746, 640	11, 985, 100	10, 752, 700	+6, 060	-1, 232, 400
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Insect investigations-----	4, 111, 300	4, 551, 700	4, 100, 000	-11, 300	-451, 700
Insect and plant-disease control-----	4, 651, 000	4, 752, 000	4, 185, 900	-465, 100	-566, 100
Foreign plant quarantines-----	2, 325, 000	2, 618, 000	2, 325, 000	-----	-293, 000
Total salaries and expenses-----	11, 087, 300	11, 921, 700	10, 610, 900	-476, 400	-1, 310, 800
Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases-----	2, 253, 000	2, 500, 000	850, 000	-1, 403, 000	-1, 650, 000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	13, 340, 300	14, 421, 700	11, 460, 900	-1, 879, 400	-2, 960, 800
Control of Forest Pests:					
Gypsy and brown-tail moths-----	575, 000	613, 500	539, 500	-35, 500	-74, 000
Forest Pest Control Act-----	1, 000, 000	1, 006, 500	900, 000	-100, 000	-106, 500
White-pine blister rust-----	3, 645, 000	4, 600, 000	3, 280, 000	-365, 000	-1, 320, 000
Total, control of forest pests-----	5, 220, 000	6, 220, 000	4, 719, 500	-500, 500	-1, 500, 500

⁴ Estimates for 1950 and 1951 deferred pending availability of information.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimate
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses-----	\$655,000	\$676,500	\$665,000	+\$10,000	-\$11,500
National forest protection and management--	26,300,000	30,270,500	26,890,000	+590,000	-3,380,500
Fighting forest fires-----	6,777,000	6,500,000	6,000,000	-777,000	-500,000
Forest and range management investigations--	2,893,100	3,067,000	2,995,000	+101,900	-72,000
Forest products-----	1,372,000	1,359,400	1,300,000	-72,000	-59,400
Forest resources investigations-----	866,000	1,293,500	880,000	+14,000	-413,500
Total, salaries and expenses-----	38,863,100	43,166,900	38,730,000	-133,100	-4,436,900
Forest development roads and trails-----	10,348,000	12,465,000	10,348,000	-----	-2,117,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Weeks Act-----	401,000	700,000	100,000	-301,000	-600,000
Superior National Forest-----	75,000	200,000	150,000	+75,000	-50,000
Special acts-----	142,000	142,000	142,000	-----	-----
Forest-fire cooperation-----	9,000,000	10,000,000	9,500,000	+500,000	-500,000

Farm and other private forestry cooperation-----	1, 075, 400	2, 075, 400	1, 300, 000	+ 224, 600	- 775, 400
Total, Forest Service-----	59, 904, 500	68, 749, 300	60, 270, 000	+ 365, 500	- 8, 479, 300
Flood control-----	⁶ 9, 500, 000	11, 700, 000	10, 750, 000	+ 1, 250, 000	- 950, 000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Soil conservation research-----	1, 496, 000	1, 542, 100	1, 500, 000	+ 4, 000	- 42, 100
Soil conservation operations-----	50, 572, 300	52, 047, 000	52, 900, 000	+ 2, 327, 700	+ 853, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	52, 068, 300	53, 589, 100	54, 400, 000	+ 2, 331, 700	+ 810, 900
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land-----	1, 225, 000	1, 893, 100	1, 490, 000	+ 265, 000	- 403, 100
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	(⁷)	969, 900	400, 000	+ 400, 000	- 569, 900
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	53, 293, 300	56, 452, 100	56, 290, 000	+ 2, 996, 700	- 162, 100
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	257, 043, 439	285, 000, 000	282, 500, 000	+ 25, 456, 561	- 2, 500, 000
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas-----	30, 150, 774	34, 000, 000	32, 300, 000	+ 2, 149, 226	- 1, 700, 000
Sugar Act-----	60, 000, 000	67, 500, 000	60, 000, 000	-----	- 7, 500, 000
National School Lunch Act-----	83, 500, 000	83, 500, 000	83, 500, 000	-----	-----

⁵ Includes \$100,000 regular appropriation plus \$6,677,000 estimated supplemental, approximately \$6,000,000 of which has been spent through December 1949.

⁶ In addition prior year balance of \$1,250,400 available.

⁷ Prior year balance of \$678,011 available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimate
Production and Marketing Administration—Continued					
Marketing services:					
Market news service.....	\$1,900,000	\$2,274,300	\$2,050,000	+\$150,000	—\$224,300
Market inspection of farm products.....	758,000	782,800	780,000	+22,000	—2,800
Marketing farm products.....	1,209,500	1,274,000	1,260,000	+50,500	—14,000
Tobacco acts.....	1,602,000	1,682,100	1,660,500	+58,500	—21,600
Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts.....	1,656,000	1,726,200	1,675,000	+19,000	—51,200
Marketing regulatory acts.....	3,400,000	3,747,600	3,550,000	+150,000	—197,600
Total, marketing services.....	10,525,500	11,487,000	10,975,500	+450,000	—511,500
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	441,219,713	481,487,000	469,275,500	+28,055,787	—12,211,500
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	558,200	675,000	650,000	+91,800	—25,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	5,054,000	7,450,000	6,854,000	+1,800,000	—596,000
Rural Electrification Administration (salaries and expenses).....	6,963,000	9,525,000	8,150,000	+1,187,000	—1,375,000

Farmers Home Administration:					
Grants-----	2, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	650, 000	-1, 350, 000	-4, 350, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	26, 149, 000	30, 000, 000	27, 700, 000	+1, 551, 000	-2, 300, 000
Total-----	28, 149, 000	35, 000, 000	28, 350, 000	+201, 000	-6, 650, 000
Farm Credit Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Assessments against member banks-----	[2, 281, 800]	[2, 327, 000]	[2, 325, 000]	[+43, 200]	[-2, 000]
Direct appropriation-----	531, 000	592, 000	585, 000	+54, 000	-7, 000
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:					
Sec. 21-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-----	-----
Sec. 23-----	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000	-----	-----
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	56, 100	23, 950	-----	-32, 150

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriation	1951 estimate
Extension Service—Continued					
Payments to States—Continued					
Puerto Rico.....	\$408, 000	\$540, 438	\$408, 000	-----	-\$132, 438
Housing Act of 1949.....	122, 000	725, 000	33, 050	-\$88, 950	-691, 950
Total, payments to States.....	27, 088, 950	27, 856, 538	27, 000, 000	-88, 950	-856, 538
Salaries and expenses.....	913, 500	958, 200	900, 000	-13, 500	-58, 200
Total, Extension Service.....	28, 002, 450	28, 814, 738	27, 900, 000	-102, 450	-914, 738
Office of the Secretary.....	2, 151, 300	2, 275, 300	2, 143, 300	-8, 000	-132, 000
Office of Solicitor.....	2, 364, 000	3, 070, 000	2, 450, 000	+86, 000	-620, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	576, 400	623, 400	600, 000	+23, 600	-23, 400
Office of Information.....	1, 256, 228	1, 297, 200	1, 265, 800	+9, 572	-31, 400
Library.....	713, 293	740, 000	713, 293	-----	-26, 707
Total direct annual appropriations.....	731, 328, 607	806, 278, 446	764, 032, 701	+32, 704, 094	-42, 245, 745

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates for 1951 total.....	¹ \$669, 251, 505
The committee recommends in the Interior Department chapter.....	² 621, 634, 130
This is a reduction under the estimates of....	47, 617, 375
The amount recommended in the Interior chapter is an increase over 1950 appropriations of.....	31, 430, 183

REVISED APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

A simplified and more orderly pattern of appropriations has been presented in the budget for the Department, and with minor revisions this has been approved by the committee. Assurance has been given by the Secretary of the Interior that the intent of Congress in approving appropriations and allocations of funds to various activities and for specific objects will be scrupulously observed even though the appropriation act does not so specify in detail. The new appropriation structure has been recommended by the committee for only one reason. That is to facilitate and encourage the measurement and control of the costs of performing the work of the Department.

The committee last year also urged improvement of the material submitted by the Department in justification of its estimates. Some improvement in the material submitted by certain of the bureaus was noted but on the whole the committee request of last year that the justification notes be "clear, concise, and insofar as practicable, uniform in treatment" was not honored. There were extenuating circumstances this year, but next year tangible and extensive improvement will be expected without fail.

The justification notes should be in the form of factual data relevant to the scope and cost of activities sought to be financed by appropriations and should not include historical or importuning essays. General narrative explanations of requests for increases in appropriations above the current-year level will not be adequate. Comparative data should be presented in explanation of all funds requested, although more detail should be presented with respect to increased

¹ And contractual authority totaling \$44,750,000.

² And contractual authority totaling \$37,250,000.

sums requested for the budget year than in explanations of sums requested to finance operations at the current-year level.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The proposal for soil and moisture conservation funds to be appropriated direct to the bureaus engaged in this work has been approved. The committee is strongly opposed, however, to any like change in the existing administrative procedures that would take away or diminish in any respect the general direction, planning, and supervision of this program through the Office of the Secretary. The increasing importance of this program and the corresponding need for effective coordination within the Department and for cooperation with other agencies, Federal and State, demand administration at the secretarial level.

A discussion of the estimates for the Interior Department and the committee recommendations for the various bureaus and activities of the Department follows.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—A direct appropriation amounting to \$2,345,400 was requested to finance activities designated as departmental direction, program direction and coordination, administrative management services, and legal services. Financing by reimbursement from other bureaus and agencies in the amount of \$148,048 was also proposed for program direction and coordination. The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$2,315,000 but does not approve any reimbursable financing for the Office of the Secretary. The sum approved is expressly to provide for two additional assistants for the Secretary and for the additional positions requested for budget and administrative management activities. The committee recognizes that strengthening departmental budgetary and administrative control at the secretarial level is needed.

The Secretary emphasized the need of a staff to assist in developing policy and in coordinating activities throughout the Department. In addition to a program staff there are several other divisions which engage in similar activities. It is noted that the Oil and Gas Division was established after the war to continue certain functions performed by the Petroleum Administration for War. There was a need to have active government cooperation with the petroleum industry during the period of maldistribution of oil products just after the war, but the committee is cognizant of no such condition or need at present. Therefore, the Oil and Gas Division should be either abolished or substantially reduced. Specialists in the petroleum field can be made a part of the program organization to advise the Secretary on policy and coordination of those matters for which the Department is responsible by law.

The remainder of the appropriation is to be available for allocation by the Secretary with the following exceptions. The only increase above the current year for personal services under the activity "legal services" is that requested for the Public Lands Division, and no

funds are provided for legal services in Alaska. No increase is provided for additional positions in the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management.

Standardization of geographic names.—An estimate of \$91,400 was presented for this activity. Since nearly all standardization of geographic nomenclature is financed from other appropriations and is not presented in any one budget category for congressional review of cost of performance, no direct appropriation is recommended under this head.

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act.—An appropriation of \$200,000, representing \$25,000 above the current appropriation, is recommended.

Working capital fund.—An appropriation of \$300,000 as requested in the budget to provide continuing capital for temporary financing of common services on a reimbursable basis is recommended. This working capital will not represent a Treasury expenditure but will serve merely as a bookkeeping account for use year after year.

Southeastern power marketing.—An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses of marketing electric power and energy generated at Federal flood-control projects in the southeastern area of the country. Seventy thousand dollars was provided in the current year to initiate this activity, and the increased amount recommended for 1951 is attributable to the fact that several new dams will begin producing power for which marketing arrangements must be worked out. Although revenues of approximately 1.5 million dollars are anticipated from power and energy sales in 1951, no marketing organization has yet been established so as to demonstrate adequately the need for the entire sum of \$175,000 which was requested.

Southwestern Power Administration—Construction.—Last year the Congress approved a basic program of construction of power distribution facilities extending over several years for the Southwestern Power Administration. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 and contractual authority in amount of \$5,000,000 was approved for the current fiscal year to carry such program forward. The committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of \$10,350,000, of which \$5,000,000 is for liquidation of current year contractual obligations, and approves new contract authority of \$6,000,000, thus making available \$11,350,000 for new obligation in 1951.

The Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration testified early in January that he had negotiated cooperative contracts with two privately owned utility companies in Oklahoma and that he had already submitted drafts of same to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. The Administrator further testified that he would continue negotiations with other private utility companies and shortly expected to reach agreement on drafts of cooperative contracts with some of these companies. The committee feels that the Secretary of the Interior has had ample time to approve or disapprove the contracts submitted to him at the beginning of the year and urges that the Secretary announce his decision on the contracts promptly. If the proposed contracts with the two Oklahoma private companies are signed, the Southwestern Power Administrator should return to the Treasury approximately \$6,000,000 of the appropriation and con-

tractual authority recommended in the accompanying bill, pursuant to his testimony before the committee.

Southwestern Power Administration—Operation and maintenance.—The 1950 appropriation available for operation, maintenance, marketing, and administrative expenses for 1950, was \$525,000. The 1951 estimate for these objects is \$785,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$760,000, a reduction of \$25,000 below the sum requested.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction.—The 1950 appropriation for construction by Bonneville Power Administration amounted to \$26,284,500 and \$16,239,500 of contractual authority. The 1951 estimate is \$42,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of previously authorized contractual obligations, and additional contractual authority of \$21,750,000. The committee recommends approval of a direct appropriation of \$41,500,000 and contractual authority in the amount of \$21,750,000. This would provide a net increase of approximately \$14,000,000 in obligational authority for the fiscal year 1951. This increase is to continue the transmission construction program already approved and to provide additional transmission facilities needed to market power from new generating facilities presently under construction and approaching completion in the near future.

Operation and maintenance.—The 1950 appropriation for operation, maintenance, power marketing, and general administrative expenses was \$4,000,000. The 1951 estimate for these activities is \$5,250,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000. The requested increase of \$571,975 for maintenance of transmission system and \$295,150 for operation of transmission system is approved, owing to the fact that the Administration will be operating a larger system in 1951. Also there are certain items of deferred maintenance which need to be corrected. The reduction of \$250,000 in the 1951 estimate should be applied against the total increase requested for power marketing and general administrative activities, since the estimates for the latter do not appear to be adequately justified.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,756,800, which is \$541,600 more than the amount appropriated in 1950, and is a reduction of \$1,893,200 below the 1951 estimate.

Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources.—The sum of \$884,210 is recommended for this activity in 1951, which provides only for the cost of pay increases and does not include other increases requested in the amount of \$235,390.

Land classification.—For this activity \$600,000 is recommended in 1951, a reduction of \$244,220 below the estimate. After allowing for pay increases this represents an increase of \$78,655 above the current year allowance.

Grazing administration.—A requested increase of \$640,730 for this activity has been denied by the committee, and \$1,010,800 has been approved—the same amount as the current year's appropriation plus

pay increases. The committee is unwilling to recommend appropriations in excess of the revenues from this activity.

Forest management.—For managing the Oregon and California grant lands \$742,000 is contained in the bill. For other forest lands \$300,000 is included for management and \$425,000 for fire protection. This total of \$1,467,000 for forest management exceeds the current year's appropriation by \$255,285 after allowing for pay increases, but represents a reduction of \$313,240 in the 1951 estimate.

Cadastral surveys.—The committee recommends continuing this activity at substantially the same level as in the current year and has provided \$743,000, which includes pay increases.

Soil and moisture conservation.—\$1,059,400, the full estimate for this activity, is recommended. This exceeds the 1950 funds by approximately \$50,000.

Fire suppression.—The estimate of \$50,000 for this activity is recommended for approval. This sum equals the amount appropriated for the current year.

General administration.—The sum of \$903,990 is approved for general administration in 1951. This provides approximately \$24,000 in excess of the current year's sum, after allowing for pay increases.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 and contractual authority of \$300,000 was requested for construction of access roads on the Oregon and California grant lands and for erection of buildings and facilities in Alaska. The committee has approved \$500,000 for construction of access roads and acquisition of rights-of-way for the Oregon and California lands, and \$100,000 for buildings in Alaska. Thus the bill contains an appropriation of \$600,000, of which \$200,000 is for liquidation of contractual obligations authorized in the 1950 act. No new contractual authority has been approved. The basic act for administration of the Oregon and California lands authorizes appropriation of not more than 25 percent of the receipts from such lands for purposes of administration. It is clear that the appropriation for management as well as any appropriations for construction should be charged against the 25-percent authorization afore-mentioned.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

An appropriation of \$37,929,000 is contained in the bill for this general category, representing a reduction of \$2,554,975 below the 1951 estimate and an increase of approximately \$5,400,000 above the appropriations available in the current year for the same purposes.

Hospital, disease preventive and curative services.—The sum of \$14,628,233 is provided for this activity. This represents a reduction below the estimate of \$324,185, which sum has been deleted at the instance of Indians from California. These people, while not holding themselves out as representing all Indians in California, stated to the committee that at least 3,000 Mission Indians concur in this request and that those who appeared before the committee are of the firm belief as citizens and taxpayers that expenditure of funds hereafter

by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in California for any purpose will be a hindrance to the emancipation of all Indians in California. Testimony indicates that the State of California is able and willing to provide medical services and facilities to indigents who cannot procure such services for themselves.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs plans to spend \$189,800 in 1951 for hospitalization of patients at the Seward Sanitarium in Alaska. This amount should be increased to \$225,000 by readjusting other allocations for health services.

Educational assistance, facilities, and services.—The committee has approved \$20,855,722 for this activity. This reduction of \$882,000 below the 1951 estimate has been made to eliminate all funds proposed for educational activities in California for the same reasons indicated with respect to the elimination of funds for health activities in California. The committee understands from testimony that the State of California is willing and able to admit all Indian children and students to its schools.

Welfare, guidance, and cooperative services.—The sum of \$2,160,710 is provided for these activities, representing a reduction of \$945,125 in the 1951 estimate. Seventy thousand dollars of this reduction is for welfare activities in the State of California as no appropriation for California Indians for these purposes is necessary. A further reduction of \$117,478 has been made so as to eliminate the increase requested for social services. The committee has approved, except for the State of California, all funds requested for health and educational activities but sees no justification for the increased social services contemplated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The new program for placement services has been denied. For placement activities the amount of the budget estimate, \$140,062, has been approved for the Navajo-Hopi program. And \$150,000 has been approved for job placement for Indians exclusive of Navajo-Hopi, instead of \$137,708 as proposed for 1951.

By utilizing the latter sum of \$150,000 to employ competent personnel, tangible assistance should become available in aiding Indians who are able and willing to work away from reservations to secure jobs. However, the on-the-job training program proposed for the Navajo-Hopi does not appear to be a practical approach toward rendering tangible assistance to those Indians. On-the-job training can be arranged in connection with the expanded construction program approved for Navajo-Hopi, and it is not necessary to set up a separate expensive staff and to provide special construction for this purpose. The proposed program of off-reservation resettlement appears inordinately expensive for the results contemplated.

The requested increase for tribal relations activity is denied. The sum of \$20,756 proposed to continue the work of the National Indian Institute is also denied.

Maintaining law and order.—\$284,335 is approved for this activity. This allows pay increases for the present staff but the sum of \$10,698 proposed to be expended in California has been eliminated by the committee.

Vessel services, Alaska.—The programs or activities for which vessel service is to be rendered should bear any necessary cost of operating these vessels and adequate funds have been provided for

such programs. Therefore, the sum of \$320,000 requested for this purpose has been denied.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

An appropriation of \$10,542,000 is recommended by the committee under this head. This is a decrease of \$1,433,000 below the 1951 budget estimate, and after allowing for pay increases, exceeds the sum available for the current year by \$827,545. Following is a brief discussion of the activities under this appropriation. From the total of sums approved \$302,862 has been deducted to eliminate all funds proposed for expenditure in the State of California.

Forest and range lands.—\$1,576,273 is approved for this activity, representing an increase of \$191,667 above the amount available for 1950 after allowing for pay increases.

Fire suppression.—The estimate of \$12,000 requested for this activity is approved.

Agricultural and industrial assistance.—For this activity \$1,484,207 has been approved. After allowing for pay increases, this constitutes an increase of \$333,000 above the amount available for the current year.

Soil and moisture conservation.—After allowing for pay increases, an increase of \$300,000 over the sum available in 1950 has been approved by the committee. The sum of \$1,563,200 which has been approved for soil and moisture conservation represents, in the judgment of the committee, one of the most advantageous of all expenditures for the Indian service.

Operation, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems.—For this activity \$842,023 is approved. In addition to meeting the cost of increased pay, this represents an increase of \$65,000 over the sum available in the current fiscal year.

Repair and maintenance of roads and trails.—The sum requested for this activity, \$2,277,130, has been approved. This represents a decrease below the 1950 appropriation of \$261,394 which is attributable to the fact that certain roads have deteriorated to a point where it is no longer economical to maintain and repair them.

Development of Indian arts and crafts.—The committee has approved \$45,250 for this activity, which is an increase of \$2,000 above the current year's sum after allowing for pay increase.

Management of Indian trust property.—The only increase allowed for this purpose is to cover pay increases. The approved amount of \$1,017,126 will be adequate if improved methods of accounting and management are applied to this activity.

Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.—Owing to the poor state of repair of many buildings and utilities, the committee has approved \$2,027,653, which constitutes an increase after pay increases of \$500,134 above the current year appropriation available for this purpose.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$21,922,000 and contractual authority in the amount of \$1,500,000 is recommended for construction and for land acquisition. This represents a decrease of \$4,680,400 below the 1951

estimate and an increase of \$11,025,343 above the appropriation available for these purposes in the current fiscal year.

To reduce destitution of Indians from unemployment, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should require that Indian labor be utilized to the fullest extent possible in all construction work. The Commissioner should establish such preference on all force account construction, and he should require contractors to accord the maximum preference possible to Indians both skilled and unskilled.

Buildings and utilities.—For the construction of hospital, educational, and other buildings and utilities, \$15,147,020 has been approved. This is an increase of \$8,717,420 above the sum available in 1950 for such purposes, and a decrease of \$2,108,980 below the 1951 estimate. A decrease of \$6,275,000 has been made in the amount of contractual authority requested. The proposed school at Hoopa, Calif., is not approved. The committee understands that the State school system is available to all persons resident in that State, including Indians, and can see no justification for the erection of this school notwithstanding the fact that it is expressly authorized by an act of Congress.

There has also been eliminated from the estimate the further sum of \$3,980 proposed for construction of buildings or utilities in California.

The proposed expenditure of \$180,000 on the Riverside dormitory in Oklahoma is not approved. While this proposed construction may be desirable, it appears to be much less urgent than the other items which have been approved by the committee.

The amount of \$500,000 cash and \$1,000,000 in contract authority requested for the construction of a hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., is not approved. Although the construction of this hospital is authorized by an act of Congress, the committee is unwilling to recommend the appropriation requested for this purpose. This does not appear to be a hospital which would provide benefits for Indians commensurate with the expenditures planned. The proposed arrangements for having this hospital operated by the county in which it would be located and the ambiguous provisions of the law respecting its operation have convinced the committee that a bad precedent would be established in approving funds for this construction.

The sum of \$300,000 requested for quarters in various locations in connection with all-purpose facilities is not approved.

The separate fund of \$325,000 requested for engineering, supervision, plans, and surveys is not approved. Necessary supervision for engineering can be financed out of the appropriation provided for construction of the various facilities, and preparation of future plans can be curtailed until current programs have been further advanced.

The sum of \$8,625,000 requested to be appropriated for the construction of buildings and utilities for Navajo-Hopi is approved but none of this sum is to be available for buildings for the proposed on-the-job training program, which has not been approved. Furthermore, the sum requested for surveys and advance engineering is not approved. The sum of \$225,000 requested for buildings for on-the-job training and the sum of \$425,000 requested for advance planning, designing, and related work should be spread to more needed construction. No contractual authority is approved for the construction of buildings and utilities for Navajo-Hopi.

Roads and trails.—The committee has approved \$2,023,421 for the construction of roads and trails. This constitutes an increase of \$1,292,215 above the funds available in 1950 for this purpose. The 1951 budget estimate has been reduced by \$1,326,539, of which \$17,500 is money programed for the State of California.

Irrigation systems.—For construction of irrigation systems, \$4,614,059 has been approved. This is an increase of \$1,015,708 above the sum available in 1950. The budget estimate for 1951 has been reduced by \$1,232,341, including \$108,317 which was requested for construction of irrigation systems in California. Projects under way should be given preference over new projects, and it is the intention of the committee that the sum of \$650,000 be allocated to the Wapato project, Washington. A reduction of \$225,000 has been made in the contract authority requested.

Land acquisition.—The same amount as was available in the current year, \$137,500, is approved for 1951. This is a reduction of \$12,500 in the amount requested.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$3,500,000 is recommended by the committee for general administration. The 1951 estimate is thus reduced by \$1,035,000, which includes \$100,000 proposed for expenditure in California. The amount approved by the committee exceeds the 1950 appropriation available for general administration by \$109,831 after allowing for pay increases. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has many antiquated procedures and complaints are frequently heard to the effect that there is much inefficiency in the Bureau. Until such conditions improve, the committee does not feel justified in recommending larger appropriations for general administration.

The committee has been advised that one election has been held and two others are pending regarding authorizing establishment of reservations for natives of Alaska. The committee understands that additional reservations may be sought. A policy of placing Alaska Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on reservations appears to be devoid of merit, retrogressive, unnecessary, and indefensible from the standpoint of settling native land claims. Therefore, none of the funds appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be used in connection with pending reservation orders or reservations orders which might hereafter be signed.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

An appropriation of \$2,400,000, as requested in the budget for 1951 is recommended for augmenting the revolving-loan fund.

TRIBAL FUNDS

An appropriation of \$2,525,465 (tribal funds) is approved. Furthermore, authorization is contained in the bill to permit the Secretary to approve additional advances of tribal funds when properly requested by the governing body of the particular tribe involved.

A group of Indians holding themselves out as representing approximately 3,000 Mission Indians in the State of California appeared before the committee with counsel and requested that an appropria-

tion of \$100,000 be made from the \$6,000,000 judgment fund in the Treasury to the credit of all the Indians of California. While no determination has been made as to the distribution of this fund, it is clear that the Mission Indians have some claim against the \$6,000,000. Therefore, the committee has included such an appropriation to finance legal services and expenses for the prosecution of further claims against the Government on behalf of any tribe, band, or other identifiable groups of Indians of California pursuant to contracts which may be approved by the Secretary.

The Menominee Advisory Council has adopted resolutions to increase their tribal budget by \$31,500 to \$348,107. This has been added to the regular budget estimate in the committee action on the bill.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

An appropriation of \$5,150,000 is recommended for surveys and investigations of potential developments; for rehabilitation, financial adjustments, and water conservation studies on existing Bureau projects; and for preparation of advanced plans of projects not yet in the construction stage. This is a reduction of \$2,650,000 below the budget estimate for 1951 and represents an increase of \$200,000 above the appropriation for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1950. By utilizing balances carried forward from previous years, a total of \$6,057,642 is stated by the Bureau of Reclamation to be available for general investigative program for fiscal year 1950. The committee notes that there have been substantial balances carried forward in each fiscal year since 1945 to date and cannot subscribe to a practice of appropriating more funds each year than are utilized. The following tabulation indicates the sums approved by the committee for the various activities under this appropriation.

Object	1951 estimate	Amount approved	Change in estimate
1. Engineering and economic investigations:			
Reconnaissance.....	\$565, 000	\$175, 000	—\$390, 000
Basin surveys.....	922, 000	680, 000	—242, 000
Project investigations.....	3, 889, 000	2, 775, 000	—1, 114, 000
General engineering and research.....	683, 000	200, 000	—483, 000
Total, engineering and economic investigations.....	6, 059, 000	3, 830, 000	—2, 229, 000
2. Advance planning:			
Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....	350, 000		—350, 000
Solano project, California.....	350, 000	350, 000	
Weber Basin project, Utah.....	350, 000	350, 000	
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	175, 000	175, 000	
Total, advance planning.....	1, 225, 000	875, 000	—350, 000
3. Investigation of existing projects.....	266, 000	195, 000	—71, 000
4. Alaskan investigations.....	250, 000	250, 000	
Total.....	7, 800, 000	5, 150, 000	—2, 650, 000

Funds were requested for advance planning activities in connection with the proposed Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico. Advanced planning must be restricted to projects authorized by findings of feasibility pursuant to reclamation law or to projects for which appropriations are authorized expressly by act of Congress. Since

there has been no authorization for appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation for the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico, no funds are provided in the bill for advanced planning of that project. However, within the sum of \$2,775,000 approved for project investigations, \$175,000 is included to conduct general investigations on the proposed Middle Rio Grande project.

Although the 1951 budgetary presentation of the Bureau of Reclamation shows availability in 1950 of \$427,000 for "General engineering and research," the Bureau's budget request for 1950 presented no description of activity which can be so identified, and the only discoverable basis for allocating funds to such an activity in the fiscal year 1950 is the Bureau's own administrative determination. Much of the activity proposed for 1951 under the category now labeled by the Bureau of Reclamation as "General engineering and research" is described in terms too vague for comprehension. Since part of the activity proposed has some merit, \$200,000 is provided in the bill under this category with the definite understanding that it is to be expended only for activities clearly authorized by acts of Congress. Such congressional authorization must be readily apparent from the words and context of the statutes, and should not be read into the law by devious legal conjuration. The committee expects to review such expenditures carefully.

Material submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation in justification of the estimate for general investigations does not include information adequate to show the investigations proposed to be conducted, nor is it possible from the Bureau's submission to ascertain the purposes for which the 1950 appropriation is being expended. Concise but more adequate factual data should supplant cryptic narrative material in the future. Carry-over balances from prior year appropriations do not constitute sound budgetary comparisons.

The committee has included in the bill language proposed in the budget to authorize the use of this appropriation for preparation of detailed designs of projects authorized for construction. In view of the time required to complete detailed plans, designs, and specifications on reclamation projects, the committee is in accord with the proposal that this important phase of work be accomplished before funds are appropriated for actual construction. It is highly important that no construction of any project be initiated until thorough plans, designs, and specifications have been prepared and thoroughly checked and approved for soundness and feasibility from all points of view. Otherwise the direct beneficiaries of reclamation projects, as well as the taxpayers in general, cannot expect to receive full value for expenditures on such projects. Changes in design when large-scale construction projects are under way result in unnecessary additional expense which can be obviated by adequate advance planning and preparation.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$297,467,000 for construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects. This is a reduction of \$23,054,500 in the 1951 estimate and amounts to \$36,494,638 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1950.

The following tabulation indicates the amounts requested in the budget and the sums approved by the committee for allocation to the respective projects.

	1951 estimate	Amount approved	Change in estimate
Reclamation fund, special fund:			
Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit.....	\$8,359,000	\$7,417,500	—\$941,500
Paonia project, Colorado.....	1,057,000	1,057,000	-----
San Luis Valley project, Colorado.....	1,839,000	1,839,000	-----
Boise project, Idaho, Payette division.....	204,400	204,400	-----
Milk River project, Montana, Fresno Dam.....	40,800	40,800	-----
Sun River project, Montana.....	54,000	54,000	-----
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	1,091,000	1,091,000	-----
W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma.....	263,000	263,000	-----
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	500,000	500,000	-----
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	940,000	940,000	-----
Provo River project, Utah.....	2,151,000	2,151,000	-----
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division.....	225,000	225,000	-----
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	3,358,000	3,000,000	—358,000
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division.....	51,000	51,000	-----
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power Division.....	64,000	64,000	-----
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	—2,000,000
Subtotal, reclamation fund, special fund.....	26,197,200	22,897,700	—3,299,500
General fund of the Treasury:			
Gila project, Arizona.....	6,508,000	6,508,000	-----
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.....	6,600,000	6,600,000	-----
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	14,320,000	14,320,000	-----
All-American Canal, Calif.....	4,662,000	424,000	—4,238,000
Central Valley project, California.....	49,513,000	45,063,000	—4,450,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	21,700,000	20,772,000	—928,000
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	1,743,000	1,743,000	-----
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	30,500,000	30,500,000	-----
Buffalo Rapids project, Montana, first division.....	160,000	160,000	-----
Fort Sumner project, New Mexico.....	1,681,000	1,681,000	-----
Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....	174,000	174,000	-----
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	53,500,000	53,500,000	-----
Eden project, Wyoming.....	206,000	206,000	-----
Missouri River Basin.....	102,057,300	91,918,300	—10,139,000
Subtotal, general fund.....	294,324,300	274,569,300	—19,755,000
Total, construction and rehabilitation.....	320,521,500	297,467,000	—23,054,500

It should be noted that a substantial increase of \$20,388,700 above the 1950 appropriation was requested for the Missouri River Basin. The following tabulation shows the committee's action with respect to the Missouri River Basin program:

Object	1951 estimate	Amount approved	Change in estimate
Phase A—Units selected for construction.....	\$82,961,300	\$76,000,000	—\$6,961,300
Phase B—Units being prepared for construction.....	6,000,000	5,259,000	—741,000
Phase C—Continuing work on the general plan of construction.....	4,000,000	3,563,300	—436,700
Phase D—Work in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers.....	96,000	96,000	-----
Work of other Department of the Interior agencies.....	9,000,000	7,000,000	—2,000,000
Total.....	102,057,300	91,918,300	—10,139,000

The Missouri River Basin includes a large number of divisions and units, and the reduction of \$10,139,000 in the 1951 estimate proposed for the over-all activity should be distributed by the Bureau of Reclamation so as to slightly reduce the tempo of construction contemplated for this basin program in 1951. This distribution should be made so that work under way will not be jeopardized and so that additional work on units under construction may be deferred or postponed until work under way is completed. The committee is in full accord with the objectives of developing the Missouri River Basin, and has approved an increase of more than \$10,000,000 in excess of the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year. But the financial situation of the United States requires that the plan of work not be advanced so rapidly that construction in other areas may be adversely affected.

The committee has eliminated funds and thereby has expressly denied authorization for certain new power facilities which were proposed for the following projects:

	<i>Reduction in 1951 estimate</i>
Central Valley project, California:	
Delta steam plant and switchyard.....	\$2, 000, 000
Folsom power facilities, including switchyards.....	750, 000
Elverta switchyard.....	500, 000
Keswick-Tracy via Elverta 115-kilovolt line.....	300, 000
Folsom-Elverta via Roseville 115-kilovolt line.....	500, 000
Tracy-Patterson 69-kilovolt line.....	150, 000
Substations:	
Roseville.....	150, 000
Patterson.....	50, 000
Vernalis.....	50, 000
Total, Central Valley project.....	4, 450, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project:	
Estes-Leyner-Plains 115-kilovolt line and substation.....	160, 000
Leyner substation.....	264, 000
Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of Flatiron-Leyner-Brighton- Brush 115-kilovolt line and substation.....	504, 000
Total, Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	928, 000
Missouri River Basin transmission division:	
Canyon Ferry-Three Forks-Anaconda 115-kilovolt line and sub- stations.....	150, 000
Forsyth-Yellowtail section of the Miles City-Yellowtail 115- kilovolt lines and substations.....	125, 000
Total, Missouri River Basin.....	275, 000

Testimony appearing at the bottom of page 707, part 4 of the hearings, indicates the Bureau of Reclamation requested authorization but no appropriation for a proposed Shasta-Boundary tie-line and terminal facility, the estimated total cost of which is indicated as \$7,637,000. This line is not to be considered as authorized and no expenditure of funds should be made in fiscal 1951 from any appropriation available to the Bureau for reconnaissance, preliminary survey, design, or any other work in connection with this proposed line.

The Bureau of Reclamation displays a propensity at times to be less than candid in presenting its budget proposals. For example, the budget program of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1950, under the Colorado-Big Thompson project, proposed construction of a transmission line

identified as "Estes-Valmont." This line was expressly denied in the conference report on the 1950 bill, which was approved by both Houses of Congress. Yet it is noted in the budgetary submission of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1951, under the Colorado-Big Thompson project, construction of a new transmission line from Estes to Leyner is proposed. The point designated as Leyner on the map presented by the Bureau in support of its 1951 estimates is but a short distance from the point designated as Valmont on the map submitted for the 1950 budget program. Obviously, this is basically the same transmission line as the one denied for 1950, yet the Bureau has not bothered to point out this fact affirmatively to the committee. The committee would be happy to see officials of this Bureau display more candor.

The committee considered insertion of restrictive language in the bill in conjunction with the appropriation for construction and rehabilitation of reclamation projects. This language was designed to require the Bureau of Reclamation to so plan and control its construction program that there would be no expenditure of funds or execution of contracts that would require an expenditure of funds in excess of the amounts appropriated for the purposes approved by Congress. However, since the Secretary has given sincere assurance that he will exercise adequate control over such matters, no restrictive language is contained in the bill to accomplish this purpose.

The committee has excluded from the bill the proviso proposed in the budget which would prohibit the expenditure of funds for the Coachella Valley distribution system unless additional repayment obligations are assumed by the Coachella Valley County Water District, and no appropriation has been included in the bill for further work on this system. The question is moot as to whether or not the latest contract between the Department and the Coachella Valley County Water District requires the Secretary to provide facilities costing in excess of the sum agreed by the district to be repaid. However, there is no lack of ambiguity as to whether or not the Congress is obligated to make additional appropriations. The committee cannot understand the motivation for entering into contracts of this nature, and no such contract should be agreed to in the future.

The President's budget message on page M-65 contains the following statement:

The activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and the flood-control program of the Corps of Engineers, involving the construction of dams, power facilities, canals, channels, and levees, will be limited in 1951 to continuation of work on projects started in prior years.

The committee does not agree with the determination of the Bureau of the Budget in rejecting appropriations for the construction of the Kennewick division, Yakima project, Washington, under this expression of policy. The committee has considered this division and has determined that it is not a new project but is part of the Yakima project under such policy.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,491,000 for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects in 1951. This is an increase of \$1,948,128 above the appropriation for 1950 and a

decrease of \$2,261,000 below the estimate for 1951. The increase is needed to meet the requirements of new irrigated areas and project facilities to be brought into operation in 1950 and 1951 and to continue deferred maintenance work. Except for \$150 the decrease below the 1951 estimate is attributable entirely to deducting from the budget estimate \$2,260,850 which is the sum estimated to be advanced by water users for operation and maintenance of projects operated by the Bureau. Language has been inserted in the bill whereby such advances shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation and may be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as the appropriation may be expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$7,000,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation is recommended—a reduction of \$800,000 in the 1951 estimate. Testimony of Bureau officials indicates that a comparable figure for similar activities in 1950 was \$7,489,200, to which the sum of \$155,500 should be added to allow for salary increases. The Bureau of Reclamation pointed out that the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), authorized expenses of this nature to be nonreimbursable. Although this act has been in effect for nearly 5 years, expenses of this nature have not previously been budgeted in the manner now proposed for 1951. The committee recommends approval of the proposals of the Bureau in this respect but does not agree to the necessity for the total sum requested for these purposes. Since the over-all program of the Bureau in 1951 is reduced below that of the current year, \$7,000,000 should be entirely adequate for general administrative expenses. The committee has inserted language in the bill to clarify the availability of funds under this head on a nonreimbursable basis, and the Comptroller General should provide advice and review of the Bureau's accounting with respect to which activities of the Bureau are properly chargeable to general administrative expenses as distinguished from expenses incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects.

The approval by the committee of the proposed new appropriation structure, with some modification, requires inclusion in the bill of provisions relating to fiscal and accounting treatment of the several funds from which appropriations are derived. However, the proposed language relating to "Appropriation of moneys received" lacks clarity of intent, and adequate explanation has not been furnished as to the need for this provision. These moneys, except for those advanced by water users for operation and maintenance, can still be handled on a trust-account basis.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An appropriation of \$19,129,000 is recommended for geological surveys, investigations, and research. This is an increase of \$3,084,600 above the 1950 appropriations and a decrease of \$871,000 in the 1951 estimate.

Topographic surveys and mapping.—\$7,800,000 is approved for this activity, representing a decrease of \$500,000 in the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$1,395,000 above the 1950 appropriation after

allowing for pay increases. Topographic surveys and mapping are of great value in the planning and location of highways, railways, dam sites, industrial plants, communication facilities, and many other projects and planning activities. Owing to the fact that such surveys and maps are far more economical than special-purpose surveys and maps, and because of the national importance of this type of data the committee has approved the increase indicated.

Geologic and mineral resources, surveys, and mapping.—For this purpose \$4,445,000 has been approved. This is a decrease of \$200,000 in the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$127,500 over the 1950 appropriation after allowing for pay increases.

Water-resources investigations.—The committee has approved \$5,200,000 for investigations of this nature, an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 over the 1950 appropriation after allowing for pay increases, but representing a decrease of \$235,000 in the 1951 estimate. Recent developments, such as the New York City water shortage and other inadequacies of water supply, have demonstrated a need to procuring more basic data in this field of activity.

Soil and moisture conservation.—The budget estimate of \$41,000 has been approved for the portion of this program under the jurisdiction of the Geological Survey. This is an increase of \$5,430 above the 1950 appropriation after allowing for salary increases.

Supervision of mining and oil and gas leases.—The committee has approved \$850,000 for the supervisory and regulatory functions of the Geological Survey in administering mineral leases on Federal lands. Testimony indicates that the volume of work in administering such leases has increased far beyond the proportional increases in appropriations to pay for the work. In view of the great importance of protecting the revenues from such resources and of safeguarding the mineral resources on Federal lands, the committee has provided an increase of \$110,000 above the sum available in 1950 after allowing for salary increases.

General administration.—The 1951 estimate of \$465,000 for this activity has been approved. After allowing for salary increases, this amounts to an increase of \$28,600 above the 1950 appropriation available for this purpose.

BUREAU OF MINES

The material submitted by the Bureau of Mines in support of the budget estimates defies all efforts to ascertain comparative costs of the various activities which it is engaged in. The Bureau in effect presented narrative explanations of the various programs in which it is engaged, and appended to such general statements an indication of the total funds desired. The committee cannot emphasize too strongly the inadequacies of the Bureau's budgetary submission covering these important activities.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$17,758,000 is recommended for this function. This is an increase of \$1,195,647 above the appropriation available for this purpose in 1950 and a decrease of \$444,400 in the 1951 estimate. After adding salary increases of \$357,154 to the sum available

in 1950, and after deducting nonrecurring items amounting to a total of \$205,916, net increases of \$1,044,449 have been provided for the functions covered by this appropriation. Under fuels, an increase of \$90,000 is provided for the lignite research laboratory, and an increase of \$80,000 is approved for the anthracite research laboratory in connection with coal investigations. No other increases above the current year's funds are approved for activities with respect to coal.

No increase has been approved for work on petroleum and natural gas.

For synthetic liquid fuels, an increase of \$200,000 above the sum available in the current year is approved for the operation of facilities used in research and demonstration work, instead of \$216,000 which was requested. An increase of \$600,000 is approved to continue the production of excess power at the plant located at Louisiana, Mo. The sum of \$115,000 proposed for transfer to the Department of Agriculture has been denied.

For the Alaska station \$74,409 has been provided.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

An appropriation of \$3,805,000 is approved for the promotion of health and safety in mines and in mineral industries. This constitutes a decrease of \$95,000 in the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$102,132 above the 1950 appropriation. The increase is granted only to cover statutory pay increases.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,372,600 for construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines. This is a decrease of \$1,140,479 below the 1950 appropriation and is attributable primarily to the nonrecurring nature of construction programs of that year. The appropriation approved by the committee is a decrease of \$425,000 in the 1951 estimate and eliminates the request for additional funds for continuation of work on the drainage tunnel at Leadville, Colo. Testimony by Bureau of Mines officials indicate that the appropriation of \$250,000 and contractual authority of \$250,000 approved for 1950 has not been utilized. The appropriation contained in the accompanying bill includes \$250,000 to liquidate the afore-mentioned contract authorization.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for general administration of the Bureau of Mines. The increase of \$31,800 above the 1950 appropriations for this purpose is to provide only for statutory increases in salaries and the reduction of \$8,700 in the 1951 estimate can be readily absorbed.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

An appropriation of \$7,688,700 has been approved by the committee for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service. This is an increase of \$685,752 above the 1950 appropriation and a reduction of \$166,300 in the 1951 estimate.

Management of parks and other areas.—The committee has approved \$6,458,587, an increase of \$372,827 above the 1950 funds, after allowing for salary increases. This increased sum is to provide for seasonal rangers and other personal services urgently needed to protect park facilities and features and to provide improved service to the millions of persons who visit the parks each year. The sum approved for this general activity represents a decrease of \$166,300 below the 1951 estimate. The request for additional police in the National Capital Parks has not been approved. Forty additional police positions were provided for in 1950 and additional funds have been included in the 1951 appropriation to cover full-year salaries and for pay increases for these additional police. Owing to this substantial augmentation of the police force in the current year, the committee feels that further increases are not justified at this time.

The committee's attention has been called to the difficult situation which exists owing to the intermingling of properties under the jurisdiction of the National Capital Parks with areas under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The committee urges that the Secretary discuss these matters at once with the appropriate officials of the District of Columbia and endeavor as soon as possible to propose remedies for this administrative problem. If necessary, legislation should be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees for consideration.

Forestry and fire control.—A 1951 estimate of \$507,416 has been approved for fire control and forestry protection in the 181 areas administered by the Park Service. This is an increase of \$27,021 above the 1950 funds available for this activity after allowing for pay increases. Many of the extensive natural areas under the jurisdiction of the Park Service contain virgin timber and other scenic vegetation which requires adequate protection.

Soil and moisture conservation.—The committee has approved \$96,000 as proposed in the 1951 budget submission, which only allows for the cost of pay increases.

Plans and investigations.—The 1951 estimate of \$626,697 has been approved for plans and investigations of recreational resources, archeological studies, and related activities. After allowing for pay increases the amount reflects an increase of \$67,392 above the funds available for these purposes in 1950.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,250,000 for maintaining and rehabilitating roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities administered by the National Park Service. This is an increase of \$259,738 above the 1950 appropriation and a reduction of \$220,000 in the 1951 estimate. The increase above the 1950 appropriation has been approved to take care of only the most urgently deferred maintenance on roads, trails, buildings, and other facilities. The decrease below the 1951 estimate should be distributed between the roads and trails activity and the buildings and utilities program on a pro rata basis.

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

An appropriation of \$20,542,000 is recommended by the committee for 1951. This is an increase of \$5,946,187 above the 1950 appropria-

tion and a decrease of \$2,225,000 in the 1951 estimate. The appropriation contained in the bill includes \$8,935,000 for liquidation of contractual authority granted in prior years. New obligational authority is provided in the amount of \$11,607,000 for 1951.

Parkways.—For continuing work on 6 parkways, \$5,750,000 has been approved. Of this amount, \$1,750,000 is to liquidate contractual obligations incurred during 1950 leaving a balance of \$4,000,000 available for new work. The appropriation available for parkways in 1950 was \$6,585,895 of which \$5,180,000 was to liquidate previously authorized contractual obligations. Therefore the new obligational authority provided in the accompanying bill exceeds the appropriation of 1950 for new obligations by \$2,594,105. The \$1,000,000 reduction in the 1951 estimate is to eliminate additional funds in amount of \$904,100 for extending the George Washington Memorial Parkway and to eliminate \$95,900 from the estimates for other parkways.

Roads and trails.—The 1951 estimate of \$7,050,000 for construction of roads and trails pursuant to the schedule contained in the committee's hearings has been approved. Of this amount, \$3,250,000 is for liquidation of contractual authority approved in 1950 which leaves \$3,800,000 available for new obligation.

Buildings and utilities.—The committee has approved \$3,790,000 for construction of buildings and utilities. This is a reduction of \$350,000 below the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$516,253 above the 1950 appropriation. The sum approved is to be utilized in accordance with the schedule contained in the hearings of the committee except that \$100,000 requested for additional work on the Castle-Clinton Monument is denied and a further general reduction of \$250,000 has been made in the estimate.

Acquisition of lands and water rights.—The committee has approved \$3,952,000, of which \$3,935,000 is required to liquidate contractual obligations authorized in the 1950 act in connection with the acquisition of properties to become a part of the proposed Independence Historical Park, Pa. The remainder of the amount approved is \$2,000 for acquisition of water rights and \$15,000 for the acquisition of Olympic recreation company property. The remainder of the estimate has been denied. This represents a reduction of \$875,000 below the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$3,149,709 above the appropriation for 1950.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$1,264,500 is recommended for general administrative expenses of the park service. This is \$119,223 above the appropriation for 1950 and a reduction of \$50,000 in the 1951 estimate. The sum of \$572,797 has been approved for regional offices and the remainder of the allowance is for departmental expenses.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The 1951 estimate of \$7,157,000 has been approved by the committee. This represents an increase of \$218,200 above the 1950 appropriation. The following tabulation indicates the distribution of this appropriation to the various activities which the committee has approved.

Activity:	Approved for 1951
Administration of fish and game laws.....	\$1, 582, 277
Propagation and distribution of food fishes.....	1, 996, 177
Mammal and bird reservations.....	1, 797, 402
Pribilof Islands reservations and resources.....	473, 406
River-basin studies.....	214, 060
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	986, 527
Soil and moisture conservation.....	107, 151
Total.....	7, 157, 000

The principal increase allowed is the sum of \$156,301 for the administration of fish and game laws, primarily in Alaska. An increase of \$43,784 has been provided for river-basin studies and is to finance investigations of the effects of proposed water impoundments on fish and wildlife. An increase of \$10,000 has been provided for soil and moisture conservation activities. It should be noted, however, that the foregoing increases are substantially offset by reduction for rehabilitation and maintenance of wildlife refuges.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$3,900,000 has been approved by the committee for investigations regarding conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, as proposed in the budget for 1951. This constitutes an increase of \$575,800 above the appropriation for 1950. The following tabulation indicates the sums approved for the various investigative activities.

Activity:	Approved for 1951
Research on fish and fisheries.....	\$1, 917, 866
Exploration, development, and utilization of fishery resources..	1, 475, 185
Research on birds and mammals.....	506, 949
Total.....	3, 900, 000

An increase over 1950 in the amount of \$141,902 has been provided for research on fish and fisheries, including research concerning commercial fisheries, commercial shell fisheries, inland fisheries, improvement of fish culture, and problems of water culture.

An increase of \$343,789 above the 1950 appropriation has been approved for exploration, development, and utilization of fishery resources in order to provide primarily for increased exploration and development of fishery resources and improvement in methods of capturing fish. An additional sum is also included for collection and publication of commercial fishery statistics.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,401,000 for the construction of fish and wildlife facilities. This is an increase of \$25,000 above the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$603,900 above the 1950 appropriation. The sums approved for construction and improvement of fish hatcheries are to be available in the respective amounts indicated on pages 218 and 219 of part I of the hearings except that in addition thereto, \$25,000 is to be available for further development of the Farnsworth, Pa., Hatchery in the Allegheny National Forest. Also, the Fish and Wildlife Service should make necessary adjustments in its proposed expenditures so as to provide \$12,542 for an improved water supply for the fish cultural station at Uvalde, Tex. Otherwise the construction program as submitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service is approved.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The 1951 estimate of \$917,500 for general administrative expenses is recommended by the committee for approval. This is an increase of \$41,100 above the 1950 appropriation, of which \$26,533 is required to cover the cost of pay increases.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

The committee recommends approval of an appropriation of \$3,329,500 for administration of Territories and possessions, which is a reduction of \$723,100 below the 1951 estimate and an increase of \$1,505,434 above the 1950 appropriation available for this purpose. The committee has approved the 1951 estimates for the Territory of Alaska including the Governor's office, legislative expenses, and care and custody of Alaskan insane, the total amount for which is \$605,681.

The 1951 estimate of \$82,200 for the Governor's office and legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii, is also approved.

The estimate of \$1,077,085 for the Virgin Islands has been reduced by \$40,000, and \$1,037,085 has been approved. This includes the requested amount for grants to municipalities and for agricultural assistance, but reduces by \$40,000 the sum requested for the Governor's office.

The 1951 estimate of \$2,000,000 for Guam has been reduced by \$620,420. Instead of \$73,190 requested for the Governor's office, \$50,000 has been approved. The salaries of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the executive assistant, and the chief justice are to be financed from this appropriation at not to exceed the rates paid for these positions as of February 1, 1950. This arrangement is intended to prevail unless and until legislation is enacted to specify different salary rates for the afore-mentioned positions in the government of Guam. A reduction of \$597,230 has been made in the sum requested for grants to assist the government of Guam, and the sum of \$1,250,000 is approved for this purpose. It is the opinion of the committee that the Guamanians must raise additional local revenues to support their government or reduce the services expected from the government. The committee is advised that there is adequate employment opportunity for those who are willing to work, and the committee cannot see adequate justification for the total sum requested for grants. Furthermore, it expects that a reduction below the amount provided by the committee for 1951 will be made in the estimate for the fiscal year 1952.

For general administration of Territories and island possessions, the sum of \$224,954 which includes statutory salary increases enacted in the last Congress, has been provided by the committee.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

An appropriation of \$20,400,000 of which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of prior contractual obligations, is recommended by the committee for construction of roads and related facilities in Alaska. The bill also contains new contractual authority for 1951 in the amount of

\$8,000,000 instead of the requested amount of \$8,700,000. In approving the 1951 estimate for the construction of roads in Alaska, the committee was cognizant of and favorable to the importance of an adequate highway system for defense purposes in the Territory.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,600,000 for operation and maintenance of roads and related facilities in Alaska. This is a reduction of \$200,000 below the 1951 estimate and an increase of approximately \$760,000 above the 1950 appropriation. The increase is necessary to provide maintenance funds for additional mileage which will be completed during the current fiscal year.

CLAIMS, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION

The committee has denied the estimate for \$525,000 for payment of claims stated to be due as overtime compensation for work performed in 1945 and prior fiscal years for the Alaska Road Commission. The committee has thoroughly reviewed this request and is not convinced that the equities of these claims are sufficient to warrant approval of the requested appropriation. These matters should be presented to the Court of Claims where judicial processes are available to weigh all relevant considerations and to ascertain the equities involved. The court can also establish whether or not any offsets might be due the Government. The action of the committee in denying this appropriation should not be considered as prejudicial to any litigation which might ensue.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

The 1951 estimate of \$31,000,000 for completion of the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad is recommended by the committee for approval. This compares with an appropriation of \$17,000,000 in 1950 and contractual authority in the amount of \$17,000,000 granted for the fiscal year 1950. The appropriation of \$31,000,000 for 1951 includes \$17,000,000 for liquidation of the afore-mentioned contractual authority. These funds are intended by the committee to be the final appropriation for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad and the committee will not be willing to entertain requests for any additional amounts for this purpose.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

GRANTS

The committee recommends approval of the 1951 estimate of \$474,000 for grants to cover the estimated losses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This compares with an appropriation of \$1,026,000 in 1950 and is a reduction of \$552,000 below that sum. The bill also contains language approving the budget program of the Corporation as submitted for the fiscal year 1951 including the authorization of \$121,480 for administrative expenses. This equals the administrative expense allowance for 1950.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:
On pages 216 and 217, under Office of the Secretary:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For establishment of a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) communication services; (3) a central supply service for stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere; (4) a central library service; (5) health services; and (6) such other similar service functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously on a reimbursable basis; \$300,000. Said fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.

On page 218, in connection with construction, Southwestern Power Administration:

** * * and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000.*

On pages 219 and 220, in connection with construction, Bonneville Power Administration:

** * * and, in addition, the Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$21,750,000.*

On page 221, in connection with construction, Bureau of Land Management:

** * * Provided, That the amounts of appropriation made herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce.*

On page 222, in connection with administrative provisions, Bureau of Land Management:

** * * Provided further, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for expenditure in connection with such lands in excess of such reimbursements during the current fiscal year.*

On page 226, in connection with construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

** * * and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000.*

On page 229, in connection with tribal funds, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

** * * Provided, That \$100,000 of the amount appropriated herein shall be available from the judgment fund appropriated for the Indians of California by section 203 of the Act of April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 77), to be advanced for compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by any tribe, band, or other identifiable group of Indians of California under contracts approved by the Secretary, each such advance creating a charge on any judgment or settlement won by such tribe, band, or group, reimbursable out of such judgment or settlement, with interest at 4 per centum per annum, to the judgment fund of the Indians of California: Provided further, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds advanced under this authority shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget for the next succeeding fiscal year.*

On page 231, in connection with general investigations, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *Provided further, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.*

On pages 232 and 233, in connection with operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *Provided, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.*

On page 233, in connection with general administrative expenses, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses.*

On pages 233 and 234, under Bureau of Reclamation:

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and maintenance" and "General administrative expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived.

On page 234 under Bureau of Reclamation:

PRIOR YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

Except for the emergency fund established in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, the unexpended balances on June 30, 1950, of sums heretofore appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation which were made available until expended shall be classified under the corresponding heads herein established, shall be transferred to and merged with the amounts appropriated under those headings, and shall be available for the purposes therein specified.

On page 235, in connection with administrative provisions, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *Provided, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except \$7,000,000 under the head "General Administrative Expenses" and \$375,000 (\$175,000 for reconnaissance and \$200,000 for general engineering research) under the head "General Investigations."*

On page 237, under Bureau of Reclamation:

APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS

There are hereby appropriated from the reclamation fund such sums as may be necessary after June 30, 1950, to make payments, to the extent authorized by the Act of May 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 273), to the Farmers' Irrigation District on behalf of the Northport Irrigation District (North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming) for water carriage in accordance with contracts entered into pursuant to said Act.

On page 237, under Bureau of Reclamation:

REFUNDS AND RETURNS

There are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary after June 30, 1950, for the Bureau of Reclamation to refund overcollections, and to return deposits

in excess of amounts applied to the purposes for which the deposits were accepted, each such refund or return to be derived from the account into which such overcollection or deposit shall have been covered.

On page 246, under Fish and Wildlife Service:

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), amounts equal to the sums credited during the next preceding fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter to the special fund created by said Act.

On page 247, under Fish and Wildlife Service:

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

For management of national wildlife refuges, including the construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings, roads, and other facilities, and enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (16 U. S. C. 703-711), amounts equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during the next preceding fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter under the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715s), to remain available until expended.

On pages 248 and 249, in connection with Administration of Territories and Possessions:

* * * *Provided, That the territorial and local governments of the Virgin Islands and Guam are authorized to make purchases for their public institutions through the General Services Administration.*

On page 249, in connection with construction of roads, Alaska:

* * * *and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$8,000,000.*

On pages 250 and 251, under operation and maintenance, Alaska Railroad:

* * * *Provided, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000.*

On page 254, sec. 110, under General Provisions:

Transfers to the Department of the Interior, pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, of equipment, material and supplies, excess to the needs of Federal agencies may be made at the request of the Secretary without reimbursement or transfer of funds when required by the Department for operations conducted in Territories and island possessions.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2 (A) OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 4. (a) Effective July 1, 1935, all receipts of the character theretofore credited to the appropriation accounts appearing on the books of the Government and listed in subsection (b) of this section shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and amounts equal thereto are authorized to be appropriated annually from the general fund of the Treasury for the same purposes for which such receipts are now appropriated. Appropriations to which expenditures under such accounts have been chargeable theretofore are hereby repealed, effective on such date: *Provided, That if the total of receipts for any one fiscal year for any of the*

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

foregoing purposes under this authority is greater than the amounts appropriated for such purpose, such excess is authorized to be appropriated for the following fiscal year.

(b) * * *

On page 223, lines 4 through 12:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

Five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands and materials from public lands received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to 5 per centum of all moneys received prior to June 30, 1950, as net proceeds of sales of public lands and materials from public lands but not yet appropriated), shall be available for payment to the States in which such lands are situated for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements.

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (34): Five Percent Funds to States * * *.

On page 223, lines 13 through 24:

PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

Thirty-seven and one-half per centum of the royalties received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to 37½ per centum of all royalties received during the fiscal year 1950 but not yet appropriated), from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), shall be available for payment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191).

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (4): Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River * * *.

On page 246, lines 18 through 24:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (29): After June 30, 1936, migratory bird conservation fund * * *.

On page 227, lines 19 through 25, and on page 228, lines 1 and 2:

PROCEEDS FROM POWER

After June 30, 1950, not to exceed the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (13): Maintenance, irrigation system (name of project), Act August 1, 1914.

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (14): Maintenance, irriga-

PENDING BILL

Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), as amended, including printing and binding, in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived.

On page 222, lines 18 through 25, and on page 223, lines 1 through 3:

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, as range-improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315) and 25 per centum of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, under the provisions of section 15 of said Act (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950 from either of such sources but not yet appropriated), shall be available until expended for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of said Act.

On page 224, lines 9 through 16:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

Thirty-three and one-third per centum of all grazing fees received after June 30, 1950, from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws, shall be available for payment to the State in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

EXISTING LAW

tion system (name of project), Act May 18, 1916.

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (15): Maintenance, power system, Flathead Reservation, Montana, Act May 10, 1926 * * *.

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (16): Power plant, Coolidge Dam, Arizona, electric current fund, Act March 7, 1928 * * * (Act of June 26, 1934, 31 U. S. C. 725c).

SEC. 3. Revenues hereafter collected from power operations on each Indian irrigation project and deposited into the Treasury for credit to miscellaneous receipts pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1227), or pursuant to other provisions of law, are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, in specific or in indefinite amounts, equal to the collections so credited, for the following purposes in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived * * * (Act of August 7, 1946, 31 U. S. C. 725s-3).

Except as provided in sections 315h and 315j of this title, all moneys received under the authority of sections 315-315m, 315n, 315o and 315o-1 of this title shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, but the following proportions of the moneys so received shall be distributed as follows: * * * (b) 25 per centum of all moneys collected under section 315m of this title during any fiscal year when appropriated by the Congress, shall be available until expended solely for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements * * * (Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 43 U. S. C. 315i).

When appropriated by Congress, 33½ per centum of all grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which said lands are situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such grazing lands are situated. * * * (Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 43 U. S. C. 315j).

PENDING BILL

On page 224, lines 1 through 8:

LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950 but not yet appropriated), from grazing fees for State, county, or privately owned lands leased in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-4), shall be available until expended for leasing of such lands.

On page 227, lines 13 through 18:

CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and payment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary after June 30, 1950.

On page 231, lines 13 through 21:

Construction and Rehabilitation
 * * * *Provided, That hereafter when funds appropriated under this head are transferred to the credit of the appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury Department for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam and related works, such funds, solely for the purpose of computing interest on advances under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December 21, 1928, as amended (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d), 618e), shall be considered as if advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.*

EXISTING LAW

All moneys received by the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of leased lands as provided in section 315m-2 of this title shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, but are hereby made available, when appropriated by the Congress, for the leasing of lands under sections 315m-1 to 315m-4 of this title and shall not be distributed as provided under sections 315i and 315j of this title. (Act of June 23, 1938, 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.)

SEC. 2. (a) Effective July 1, 1935, the permanent appropriations under the appropriation titles listed in subsection (b) of this section are repealed, and such portions of any Acts as make permanent appropriations to be expended under such accounts are amended so as to authorize, in lieu thereof, annual appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury in identical terms and in such amounts as now provided by the laws providing such permanent appropriations. * * *

(b) (2) Civilization of the Sioux * * *. (Act of June 26, 1934, as amended, 31 U. S. C. 725a.)

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance to the fund, from time to time and within the appropriations therefor, such amounts as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 617-617t of this title, except that the aggregate amount of such advances shall not exceed the sum of \$165,000,000. Of this amount the sum of \$25,000,000 shall be allocated to flood control and shall be repaid to the United States out of 62½ per centum of revenues, if any, in excess of the amount necessary to meet periodical payments during the period of amortization, as provided in section 617c of this title. If said sum of \$25,000,000 is not repaid in full during the period of amortization, then 62½ per centum of all net revenues shall be applied to payment of the remainder. Interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum accruing during the year upon the amounts so advanced and remaining unpaid shall be paid annually out of the fund, except as herein otherwise provided.

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall charge the fund as of June 30 in each year with such amount as may be necessary for the payment of interest on advances made under subdivision (b) of this section at the rate of 4 per centum per annum accrued during the year upon the amounts so advanced and remaining unpaid, except that if the fund is insufficient to meet the payment of interest the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, defer any part of such payment, and the amount so deferred shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum until paid. (Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d).)

Whenever by the terms of subchapter I of this chapter or this subchapter payment of interest is provided for, and whenever interest shall enter into any computation thereunder, such interest shall be computed at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually. (Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618e).)

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, power transmission facilities-----	\$500, 000	\$300, 000	-\$200, 000
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles-----	289, 250	307, 700	+18, 450
Continuing fund for emergencies, Bonneville power project-----	213, 935	-----	-213, 935
Range improvements on public lands-----	(1)	350, 000	+350, 000
Payments to States from grazing fees, Indian ceded lands-----	100	100	-----
Payments to States from sales of lands-----	(1)	75, 000	+75, 000
Oregon and California grant lands deficiency payments to counties in lieu of taxes-----	529, 918	300, 000	-229, 918
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties-----	(1)	4, 000	+4, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands-----	(1)	6, 000	+6, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties-----	1, 766, 394	1, 000, 000	-766, 394
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	12, 000, 000	13, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	212, 500	217, 500	+5, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	500	500	-----
Claims and treaty obligations, Indian affairs-----	(1)	151, 020	+151, 020

Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 835, 000	1, 880, 000	+45, 000
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----	1, 140, 000	1, 140, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	500	500	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Repayment of advances from Treasury-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	408, 223	435, 000	+26, 777
Payment from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	500	500	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	466, 000	466, 000	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	17, 887	22, 389	+4, 502
Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	265, 256	261, 000	-4, 256
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	10, 378, 538	7, 500, 000	-2, 878, 538
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	88, 418	87, 000	-1, 418
Alaska Railroad fund-----	13, 100, 000	14, 100, 000	+1, 000, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	50, 869, 119	49, 760, 409	-1, 108, 710

¹ Appropriated under annual definite appropriation.

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Not a charge against revenue)

	Appropriated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville power project-----	\$44, 450	-----	-\$44, 450
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	15, 000	\$15, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	2, 001, 000	2, 001, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	12, 000, 000	11, 500, 000	-500, 000
Operation and maintenance collections, Indian irrigation projects--	1, 347, 000	1, 365, 000	+18, 000
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 938, 625	20, 000	-1, 918, 625
Synthetic liquid fuels program, cooperative fund-----	33, 000	-----	-33, 000
Donations, including land, national parks-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	1, 100	1, 100	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks----	2, 400	2, 400	-----
Fox and fur seal industries-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----

Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----

Total, appropriations, trust funds-----

Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including
trust funds-----

215, 000	210, 000	-5, 000
19, 093, 575	16, 610, 500	-2, 483, 075
69, 962, 694	66, 370, 909	-3, 591, 785

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 1950, AND ESTIMATES AND THE
AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1951**

Departmental unit	Authorization, fiscal 1950	Estimates, fiscal 1951	Recommended in bill for fiscal 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1950 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1951 budget estimates
Office of the Secretary-----	\$5, 000, 000	\$6, 000, 000	\$6, 000, 000	+\$1, 000, 000	-----
Bonneville Power Administration-----	16, 239, 500	21, 750, 000	21, 750, 000	+5, 510, 500	-----
Bureau of Land Management-----	200, 000	300, 000	-----	-200, 000	-\$300, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	937, 500	8, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	+562, 500	-6, 500, 000
Bureau of Reclamation-----	8, 339, 700	-----	-----	-8, 339, 700	-----
Bureau of Mines-----	550, 000	-----	-----	-550, 000	-----
National Park Service-----	8, 935, 000	-----	-----	-8, 935, 000	-----
Fish and Wildlife Service-----	50, 000	-----	-----	-50, 000	-----
Government in the Territories-----	25, 000, 000	8, 700, 000	8, 000, 000	-17, 000, 000	-700, 000
Total, contract authorizations-----	65, 251, 700	44, 750, 000	37, 250, 000	-28, 001, 700	-7, 500, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1951

63968-50-13

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with--	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 918, 875	\$2, 345, 400	\$2, 315, 000	+\$396, 125	-\$30, 400
Standardization of geographic names-----	14, 200	91, 400	0	-14, 200	-91, 400
Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act-----	175, 000	205, 000	200, 000	+25, 000	-5, 000
Working capital fund-----		300, 000	300, 000	+300, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance, southeastern power mar- keting area-----	70, 000	175, 000	150, 000	+80, 000	-25, 000
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	¹ 3, 475, 000	² 10, 350, 000	² 10, 350, 000	+6, 875, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration-----	525, 000	785, 000	760, 000	+235, 000	-25, 000
Total, office of the Secretary-----	6, 178, 075	14, 251, 800	14, 075, 000	+7, 896, 925	-176, 800
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	12, 000	12, 530	12, 530	+530	-----

¹ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.

² And contract authorization of \$6,000,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction, Bonneville Power transmission system--	* \$26, 284, 500	* \$42, 000, 000	* \$41, 500, 000	+\$15, 215, 500	—\$500, 000
Operation and maintenance, Bonneville Power trans- mission system-----	4, 000, 000	5, 250, 000	5, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—250, 000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	30, 284, 500	47, 250, 000	46, 500, 000	+16, 215, 500	—750, 000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources-----	6, 215, 200	8, 650, 000	6, 756, 800	+541, 600	—1, 893, 200
Construction-----	(⁶)	* 1, 000, 000	600, 000	+600, 000	—400, 000
Range improvements on public lands-----	350, 000	(⁷)	-----	—350, 000	-----
Payments to States from sales of lands-----	5, 000	(⁷)	-----	—5, 000	-----
Payments to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties-----	4, 000	(⁷)	-----	—4, 000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands-----	6, 000	(⁷)	-----	—6, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	6, 580, 200	9, 650, 000	7, 356, 800	+776, 600	—2, 293, 200
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services-----	32, 535, 906	40, 483, 975	37, 929, 000	+5, 393, 094	—2, 554, 975
Resources management-----	9, 565, 517	11, 975, 000	10, 542, 000	+976, 483	—1, 433, 000
Construction-----	* 10, 896, 657	* 26, 602, 400	* 21, 922, 000	+11, 025, 343	—4, 680, 400

General administrative expenses.....	3,281,146	4,535,000	3,500,000	+218,854	-1,035,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	3,000,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	-600,000	-----
Alaska Native Service, vessel conversion.....	150,000	-----	-----	-150,000	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes.....	176,020	(¹¹)	-----	-176,020	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	59,605,246	85,996,375	76,293,000	+16,687,754	-9,703,375
NOTE.—The following appropriation shown in italic type, is from Indian tribal funds and is not included in the totals in this tabulation.					
<i>Tribal funds</i>	<i>3,172,500</i>	<i>2,393,965</i>	<i>2,525,465</i>	<i>-647,035</i>	<i>+131,500</i>
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations.....	4,950,000	7,800,000	5,150,000	+200,000	-2,650,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	¹² 333,961,638	¹³ 320,521,500	297,467,000	-36,494,638	-23,054,500
Operation and maintenance.....	13,542,872	17,752,000	15,491,000	+1,948,128	-2,261,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,300,000	7,800,000	7,000,000	+2,700,000	-800,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	356,754,510	353,873,500	325,108,000	-31,646,510	-28,765,500

³ And contract authorization of \$16,239,500.⁴ And contract authorization of \$21,750,000.⁵ And contract authorization of \$200,000.⁶ And contract authorization of \$300,000.⁷ Indefinite appropriation.⁸ And contract authorization of \$937,500.⁹ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.¹⁰ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.¹¹ Indefinite appropriation.¹² And contract authorization of \$8,339,700.¹³ Decreased from \$320,767,100 by H. Doc. 457.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	\$16, 044, 400	\$20, 000, 000	\$19, 129, 000	+\$3, 084, 600	—\$871, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	16, 562, 353	18, 202, 400	17, 758, 000	+ 1, 195, 647	— 444, 400
Health and safety.....	3, 702, 868	3, 900, 000	3, 805, 000	+ 102, 132	— 95, 000
Construction.....	¹⁴ 2, 513, 079	1, 797, 600	1, 372, 600	— 1, 140, 479	— 425, 000
General administrative expenses.....	1, 268, 200	1, 308, 700	1, 300, 000	+ 31, 800	— 8, 700
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	24, 046, 500	25, 208, 700	24, 235, 600	+ 189, 100	— 973, 100
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	7, 002, 948	7, 855, 000	7, 688, 700	+ 685, 752	— 166, 300
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	6, 990, 262	7, 470, 000	7, 250, 000	+ 259, 738	— 220, 000
Construction and land acquisition.....	¹⁵ 14, 595, 813	22, 767, 000	20, 542, 000	+ 5, 946, 187	— 2, 225, 000
General administrative expenses.....	1, 145, 277	1, 314, 500	1, 264, 500	+ 119, 223	— 50, 000
Travel Division.....	15, 650	-----	-----	— 15, 650	-----
Total National Park Service.....	29, 749, 950	39, 406, 500	36, 745, 200	+ 6, 995, 250	— 2, 661, 300

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Management of resources-----	6, 938, 800	7, 157, 000	7, 157, 000	+218, 200	-----
Investigations of resources-----	3, 324, 200	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	+575, 800	-----
Construction-----	¹⁶ 1, 797, 100	2, 376, 000	2, 401, 000	+603, 900	+25, 000
General administrative expenses-----	876, 400	917, 500	917, 500	+41, 100	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	12, 936, 500	14, 350, 500	14, 375, 500	+ 1, 439, 000	+25, 000
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories and possessions-----	1, 824, 066	4, 052, 600	3, 329, 500	+1, 505, 434	-723, 100
Construction of roads, Alaska-----	¹⁷ 24, 920, 700	¹⁸ 20, 400, 000	¹⁹ 20, 400, 000	-4, 520, 700	-----
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska-----	1, 841, 300	2, 800, 000	2, 600, 000	+758, 700	-200, 000
Payment of overtime claims, Alaska Road Commission-----	-----	525, 000	-----	-----	-525, 000
Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	²⁰ 17, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	+14, 000, 000	-----
Public schools, Alaska (receipt limitation)-----	50, 000	-----	-----	-50, 000	-----
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc., Alaska (receipt limitation)-----	100, 000	-----	-----	-100, 000	-----
Total, Government in the Territories-----	45, 736, 066	58, 777, 600	57, 329, 500	+11, 593, 434	-1, 448, 100
Subtotal, Department of the Interior-----	587, 927, 947	668, 777, 505	621, 160, 130	+33, 232, 183	-47, 617, 375

¹⁴ And contract authorization of \$550,000.¹⁷ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.¹⁸ And contract authorization of \$8,700,000.¹⁹ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.²⁰ And contract authorization of \$17,000,000.¹⁵ And contract authorization of \$8,935,000.¹⁶ And contract authorization of \$50,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1951—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	Recommended in bill for 1951	Bill compared with—	
				1950 appropriations	1951 estimates
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Administrative expense limitation ²¹	\$121, 480	\$121, 480			
Revolving fund	1, 250, 000			—\$1, 250, 000	
Grants to Virgin Islands Corporation	1, 026, 000	474, 000	474, 000	—552, 000	
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation	2, 276, 000	474, 000	474, 000	—1, 802, 000	
Grand total, Department of the Interior	590, 203, 947	669, 251, 505	621, 634, 130	+31, 430, 183	—\$47, 617, 375

²¹ Limitation on use of funds available to Virgin Islands Corporation for administrative expenses (not carried in total).

CHAPTER XI

CENTRAL SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, Chairman

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

JOHN TABER, New York
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
KARL STEFAN, Nebraska

Alternates

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan
FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The last chapter of the appropriation bill is entitled "General Provisions" and carries those provisions which have been made applicable to all appropriations carried in the bill. Other general provisions are carried in each chapter of the bill and are applicable only to the chapter in which they appear. The structure of the appropriation bill can be greatly simplified by consolidation of many of these general provisions in a single chapter relating to the entire bill inasmuch as many of the provisions in the separate chapters are similar in character. This consolidation will require a great deal of study so no attempt has been made to effect it in presenting the accompanying bill. However, the Bureau of the Budget is requested to review the whole matter and propose a draft of general provisions in the 1952 budget which will avoid the necessity of repetition in the several chapters of the bill.

In addition to the usual formal sections which are included each year, the committee recommends enactment of an amendment to the Antideficiency Act and a provision relating to transfer of appropriations which are explained in further detail on pages 8 and 9 of this report.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitation not heretofore included in any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 425, in connection with general provisions:

SEC. 1112. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any officer or employee during the calendar year 1950 and unused at the close of business on December 31, 1950.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2A

The following is submitted in compliance with rule XIII, clause 2A:

IN PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 417, beginning on line 15:

No funds made available by this or any other Act shall be withdrawn from one appropriation account for credit to another, or to a working fund, except as authorized by law: Provided, That, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, any funds so withdrawn and credited shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same limitations, conditions, and restrictions, as provided by the Act appropriating such funds: Provided further, That any such withdrawal

(c) Orders placed as provided in subsection (a) shall be considered as obligations upon appropriations in the same manner as orders or contracts placed with private contractors. Advance payments credited to special working funds shall remain available to the procuring agency for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year or years for which the appropriation involved was made and thereafter until said appropriation lapses under the law to the surplus fund of the Treasury (31 U. S. C. 686).

IN PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

and credit shall be made, without warrant action, by check: *Provided further, That no funds withdrawn and credited pursuant to section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (47 Stat. 417, 31 U. S. C. 686), shall be available for any period beyond that provided by the Act appropriating such funds.*

SEC. 1111. *Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 3679. (a) *No officer or employee of the United States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create or authorize an obligation under any appropriation or fund in excess of the amount available therein; nor shall any such officer or employee involve the Government in any contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for any purpose, in advance of appropriations made for such purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law.*

"(b) *No officer or employee of the United States shall accept voluntary service for the United States or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property.*

"(c) (1) *Except as otherwise provided in this section, all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a definite period of time shall be so apportioned as to prevent obligation thereof in a manner which would indicate a necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for such period; and all appropriations or funds not limited to a definite period of time, and all authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations, shall be so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and economical use thereof. As used hereafter in this section, the term 'appropriation' means appropriations, funds, and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations.*

"(2) *In apportioning any appropriation, reserves may be established to provide for contingencies, or to effect savings whenever savings are made possible by or through changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or other developments subsequent to the date on which such appropriation was made available. Whenever it is determined by an officer designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments that any amount so reserved will not be required to carry out the purposes of the appropriation concerned, he shall recommend the rescission of such*

§ 665. *Expenditures in excess of appropriations; voluntary service forbidden; apportionment of appropriations for contingent expenses or other general purposes.*

No executive department or other Government establishment of the United States shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law. Nor shall any department or any officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. All appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes, except appropriations made in fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law, or for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor, shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made; and all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment, but this provision shall not apply to the contingent appropriations of the Senate or House of Representatives; and in case said apportionments are waived or modified as herein provided, the same shall be waived or modified in writing by the head of such executive department or other Government establishment having control of the expenditure, and the reasons therefor shall be fully set forth in each particular case and communicated

IN PENDING BILL

amount in the manner provided in the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for estimates of appropriations.

"(3) Any appropriation subject to apportionment shall be distributed by months, calendar quarters, operating seasons, or other time periods, or by activities, functions, projects, or objects, or by a combination thereof, as may be deemed appropriate by the officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments. Except as otherwise specified by the officer making the apportionment, amounts so apportioned shall remain available for obligation, in accordance with the terms of the appropriation, on a cumulative basis unless reapportioned.

"(4) Apportionments shall be reviewed at least four times each year by the officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments, and such reapportionments made or such reserves established, modified, or released as may be necessary to further the effective use of the appropriation concerned, in accordance with the purposes stated in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(d) (1) Any appropriation available to the legislative branch, the Judiciary, or the District of Columbia, which is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the officer having administrative control of such appropriation. Each such appropriation shall be apportioned not later than thirty days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty days after approval of the act by which the appropriation is made available, whichever is later.

"(2) Any appropriation available to an agency, which is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The head of each agency to which any such appropriation is available shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget information, in such form and manner and at such time or times as the Director may prescribe, as may be required for the apportionment of such appropriation. Such information shall be submitted not later than forty days before the beginning of any fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than fifteen days after approval of the Act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall apportion each such appropriation and shall notify the agency concerned of his action not later than twenty days before the beginning of

EXISTING LAW

to Congress in connection with estimates for any additional appropriations required on account thereof. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month (R. S. § 3679; Mar. 3, 1905, ch. 1484, §4, 33 Stat. 1257; Feb. 27, 1906, ch. 510, § 3, 34 Stat. 48).

the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty days after the approval of the Act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. When used in this section, the term 'agency' means any executive department, agency, commission, authority, administration, board, or other independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States.

"(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reapportionment would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which require expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions towards, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.

"(2) In each case of an apportionment or a reapportionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate, such officer shall immediately submit a detailed report of the facts of the case to the Congress. In transmitting any deficiency or supplemental estimates required on account of any such apportionment or reapportionment, reference shall be made to such report.

"(f) The officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments receipts from industrial and power operations available under law and may exempt from apportionments any appropriation made specifically for—

"(1) Interest on, or retirement of, the public debt;

"(2) Payment of claims, judgments, refunds, and draw-backs;

"(3) Any item determined by the President to be of a confidential nature;

"(4) Payment under private relief Acts or other laws requiring payments to designated payees in the total amount of such appropriation;

"(5) Contingent expenses of the Senate or of the House of Representatives.

"(g) Any appropriation which is apportioned or reapportioned pursuant to this section may be divided and subdivided administratively within the limits of such apportionments or reapportionments. The officer having administrative control of any such appropriation available to the legislative branch, the Judiciary, or the District of Columbia, and the head of each agency, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe, by regulation, a system of administrative control (not inconsistent with any other accounting procedures prescribed by or pursuant to law) which shall be designed to (A) restrict obligations against each appropriation to the amount of apportionments of reapportionments made for each such appropriation, and (B) enable such officer or agency head to fix responsibility for the creation of any obligation in excess of an apportionment or reapportionment.

"(h) No officer or employee of the United States shall authorize or create any obligation (A) in excess of an apportionment or reapportionment, or (B) in excess of the amount permitted by regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (g) of this section.

"(i) (1) In addition to any penalty or liability under other law, any officer or employee of the United States who shall violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall be subjected to appropriate administrative discipline, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay or removal from office; and any officer or employee of the United States who shall knowingly and wilfully violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years or both.

"(2) In the case of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section by an officer or employee of an agency, or of the District of Columbia, the head of the agency concerned or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall immediately report to the President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress all pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken thereon."

Union Calendar No. 696

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7786

[Report No. 1797]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1950

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the
5 support of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June
6 30, 1951, namely:

1 CHAPTER I—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 For the general fund of the District of Columbia,
8 \$11,000,000, and for the water fund, established by law
4 (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), \$1,000,000, both amounts
5 to be advanced July 1, 1950.

1 tion by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designa-
2 tion of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
3 herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto:

4 *Provided*, That the provisions relating to positions and sal-
5 aries thereof carried in H. Res. 255, 303, 315, 370, 394,
6 414, and 453 (Eighty-first Congress) shall be the per-
7 manent law with respect thereto.

8 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 chapter shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
10 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of
11 the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be
12 prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:

13 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
12 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
13 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

14 This chapter may be cited as the "Legislative Branch
15 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER III—DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUS-
2 TICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
6 otherwise provided for, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia; expenses authorized by the Foreign
8 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158),
9 not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Com-
10 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooper-
11 ation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of
12 July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses
13 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
14 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passen-
15 ger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft
16 outside the continental United States; printing and binding,
17 including printing and binding outside the continental United
18 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
19 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
21 not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of tort claims pursuant /
22 to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as
23 authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official
24 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law
25 of such countries; dues for library membership in organiza-

1 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
2 bers at a price lower than to others; rental of tie lines and
3 teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for
4 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid
5 for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of
6 passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of
7 appropriations in the field; ice and drinking water for use
8 abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss
9 by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance
10 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
11 similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of
12 American seamen, and alien seamen in foreign countries
13 and in the United States Territories and possessions; ex-
14 penses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and
15 crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American
16 seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catas-
17 trophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt,
18 Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts
19 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
20 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
21 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of
22 bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons
23 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
24 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
25 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical infor-

1 mation, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
2 graphic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair
3 of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries,
4 including minor construction on Government-owned prop-
5 erties, (5) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and
6 operation of commissary and mess services, (6) fuel and
7 utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad,
8 and (7) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years,
9 of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the
10 use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be
11 made in advance; \$77,300,000: *Provided*, That pursuant
12 to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
13 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the
14 Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the
15 exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be
16 available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of
17 an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including
18 the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not
19 exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile
20 at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all
21 other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further*,
22 That of the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed
23 \$30,000 shall be expended for carrying out the provisions
24 of the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

1 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

2 For representation allowances as authorized by section
3 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
4 1131), \$675,000.

5 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

6 For financing the liability of the United States, created
7 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-
8 1116), \$2,233,000, which amount shall be placed to the
9 credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability
10 fund."

11 BUILDINGS FUND

12 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946
13 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations,
14 repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act,
15 \$8,000,000, which is exclusively for expenditure under the
16 provisions of said Act which relate to payments represent-
17 ing the value of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That,
18 when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or
19 such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6
20 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including
21 leaseholds of not less than ten years.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
2 SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
4 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
5 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
6 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
7 (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the
8 District of Columbia, \$10,600,000: *Provided*, That the
9 Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the
10 authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised
11 Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

12 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

13 For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to
14 international organizations, the Government of Panama, and
15 Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
16 or specific Acts of Congress, \$55,178,297, together with such
17 additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the
18 Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secre-
19 tary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign cur-
20 rencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several
21 treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the
22 obligation: *Provided*, That the Department of State, when
23 requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire
24 surplus property for the United Nations in accordance with
25 existing surplus property disposal laws and regulations, and

1 the contribution of the United States to the United Nations
2 shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and
3 necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental
4 to the acquisition thereof.

5 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
7 certain international organizations in which the United States
8 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
9 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
10 Acts and Conventions providing for such representation;
11 attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned
12 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
13 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
14 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
15 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement
16 only, including one at not to exceed \$3,000) and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
18 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
20 chauffeurs, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of
21 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
22 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
23 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, shall be applicable to
24 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with

1 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
2 tion Organization.

3 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

4 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
5 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in
6 international activities which arise from time to time
7 in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific
8 appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties,
9 conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without
11 regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, ex-
12 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
13 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
14 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; employment of aliens; travel expenses
15 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Reg-
16 ulations and without regard to the rates of per diem allow-
17 ances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Ex-
18 pense Act of 1949; transportation of families and effects
19 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
20 scribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for
21 persons serving without compensation in an advisory ca-
22 pacity while away from their homes or regular places of
23 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
24 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
25 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses

1 of international organizations; and printing and binding
2 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
3 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed
4 a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation
5 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
6 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for enter-
7 tainment.

8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

10 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
11 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
13 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
14 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including
15 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
16 canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence,
17 and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys,
18 and investigations; detailed plan preparation and construc-
19 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
20 protection during construction) ; Rio Grande emergency
21 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging
22 stations; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction ma-
23 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)

1 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem;
2 travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commis-
3 sioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of
5 the International Boundary and Water Commission which
6 may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the respon-
7 sibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase
8 of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire,
9 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
10 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft and
11 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-
12 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of
13 abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking
14 water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by
15 contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,
16 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs
17 and lithographs; leasing of private property to remove there-
18 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
19 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
20 U. S. C. 5) ; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28
21 U. S. C. 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as
22 amended (22 U. S. C. 277e) ; and payment of official tele-
23 phone service in the field in case of official telephones
24 installed in private houses when authorized under regulations
25 established by the Commissioner; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$1,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$5,035,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under

1 the International Boundary and Water Commission available
2 for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this
3 appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

4 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

5 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
6 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
7 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
8 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
9 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
10 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties be-
11 tween the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
12 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
13 \$30,000, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the
14 appropriation for this purpose for the next preceding fiscal
15 year, and to remain available until expended.

16 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

17 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
18 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
19 ventions between the United States and Canada signed May
20 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
21 Stat. 1351), and treaties between the United States and
22 Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11,
23 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat.
24 2102), including personal services in the District of Colum-
25 bia; stenographic reporting services by contract; printing and

1 binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; the United States
2 share of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon
3 Fisheries Commission and the International Fisheries Com-
4 mission, which except for the expenses of the members, may
5 be advanced to the respective Commissions; \$500,000, to be
6 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State and
7 to be available also for additional expenses of the American
8 Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

9 International Joint Commission, United States and
10 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
11 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
12 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
13 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
14 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
15 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
16 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
17 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
18 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Amer-
19 ican Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
20 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
21 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction, including
22 purchase for replacement only of two passenger automom-
23 biles: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized to
24 transfer to any department or independent establishment of
25 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, funds

1 from this appropriation for direct expenditure by such de-
2 partment or establishment for such investigations.

3 International Boundary Commission, United States,
4 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
5 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boun-
6 dary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
7 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
8 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each
9 (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field
10 party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger
11 motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment
12 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

13 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
14 ACTIVITIES

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
16 State to carry out international information and educational
17 activities as authorized by the United States Information
18 and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
19 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501),
20 and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b)
21 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
22 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) and the program authorized
23 by the Act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 265), includ-
24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; employ-
25 ment, without regard to the civil-service and classification

1 laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed
2 \$60,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries,
3 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
4 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
5 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
6 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not
7 to exceed \$11,000); printing and binding; entertainment
8 within the United States (not to exceed \$5,000); hire of
9 passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by sec-
10 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
11 advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Re-
12 vised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
13 and transporting to their former homes the remains of
14 persons, not United States Government employees, who
15 may die away from their homes while participating in
16 activities authorized under this appropriation; establish-
17 ment and operation of agricultural and other experiment
18 and demonstration stations in other American countries,
19 on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of neces-
20 sary buildings thereon; radio activities and acquisition and
21 production of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-
22 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
23 narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise; and
24 purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments,
25 schools, or organizations; \$34,000,000, of which not to

1 exceed \$3,000,000 may be transferred to other appro-
2 priations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, not-
3 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
4 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
5 authorized in making contracts for the use of the international
6 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
7 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
8 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
9 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
10 damage on account of injury to persons or property aris-
11 ing from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests
13 payments may be made in advance for the entire term
14 or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein
15 appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75
16 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from
17 any person or corporation holding an international short-
18 wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communica-
19 tions Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be
21 available for payment to private organizations abroad in
22 pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and
23 distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, \$13,000,000, to be consolidated with appropriations heretofore made under said head; and the unobligated balance of such consolidated appropriation shall remain available during the current fiscal year upon the terms and conditions specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950, for carrying out the purposes of sections 302 (a) and 303 (a) of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1782, 1783), as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1949 (Public Law 295), and for carrying out the purposes of section 311 of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 882).

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5, 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), as amended by the Act of September 3, 1949 (Public Law 283), including purchase (not to exceed eighteen for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,500,000, to remain available

1 until expended; and in addition, the Institute is authorized,
2 prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts for the pur-
3 poses of such Act, as amended, in an amount not to exceed
4 \$7,000,000.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
7 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
8 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
9 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

10 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
11 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
12 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
13 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds
14 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
15 State or the Department of State.

16 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
17 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
18 visions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his
19 absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate
20 the employment of any officer or employee of the Depart-
21 ment of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States
22 whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or ad-
23 visable in the interests of the United States.

24 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
25 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and

1 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
2 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
3 U. S. C. 543).

4 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this title available
5 for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside
6 the continental United States, including travel of de-
7 pendants and transportation of personal effects, household
8 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, shall be available
9 for such expenses when any part of such travel or transpor-
10 tation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel
11 orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such
12 travel or transportation may not be completed during the
13 current fiscal year.

14 SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)),
16 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-
17 tries for transportation of United States Government em-
18 ployees from their residence to the office and return when
19 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
20 *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior au-
21 thority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
22 portation.

23 SEC. 108. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
24 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
25 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-

1 ment of the General Services Administration for security
2 guard services for protection of confidential files.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
4 Appropriation Act, 1951".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
9 Department of Justice and for investigation of the official
10 acts, records, and accounts of officers and offices of United
11 States and territorial courts, including personal services in
12 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
13 vehicle at not to exceed \$4,000, for replacement only; serv-
14 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a); miscellaneous and emergency expenses
16 authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Ad-
17 ministrative Assistant; special attorneys and special assistants
18 to the Attorney General; and examination of estimates of
19 appropriations in the field; \$2,175,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
22 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; services as
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
25 U. S. C. 55a); miscellaneous and emergency expenses au-

1 thorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Admin-
2 istrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant
3 to law (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$7,300,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

5 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-
6 trust and kindred laws, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia and services as authorized by section
8 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 \$3,850,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available ex-
10 clusively for activities in connection with railroad repara-
11 tions cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall
12 be expended for the establishment and maintenance of
13 permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six passenger
19 motor vehicles (including four for Alaska at not to exceed
20 \$2,200 each, one van for replacement only at not to exceed
21 \$2,500, and one bus for replacement only at not to exceed
22 \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
23 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses incident to
24 the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States

1 marshals to narcotic farms; services in Alaska in collecting
2 evidence for the United States when specifically directed
3 by the Attorney General; meals and lodging for deputy mar-
4 shals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court;
5 notarial fees or like services; and firearms and ammunition;
6 \$12,600,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
7 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
8 lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

9 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

10 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
11 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
12 and not to exceed \$115,000 for such compensation and
13 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
14 formants as may be authorized or approved by the At-
15 torney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
16 approval shall be conclusive; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
17 no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to
18 pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
19 calendar day.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

21 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

22 For expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons
23 of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948
24 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), including personal services in

1 the District of Columbia, \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed
2 \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

3 - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
6 cution of crimes against the United States; protection
7 of the person of the President of the United States;
8 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of
9 identification and other records and their exchange with
10 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
11 States, cities, and other institutions; and such other
12 investigations regarding official matters under the control of
13 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
14 may be directed by the Attorney General, including per-
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not
16 to exceed five hundred for replacement only) and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000,
18 for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms
19 and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to
20 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
21 graph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attend-
22 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
23 purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$3,000
24 for membership in the International Commission of

1 Criminal Police; payment of rewards when specifically au-
2 thorized by the Attorney General for information leading
3 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
4 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
5 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
6 the Attorney General and to be accounted for solely on his
7 certificate; \$57,400,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
8 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
9 emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,
10 and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in such
11 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may
12 determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation of the
13 Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long
14 as the position is held by the present incumbent.

15 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
17 any civil-service employee.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
21 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
22 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-
23 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; advance
24 of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; pay-
25 ment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day)

1 to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws,
2 for work performed; payment of rewards for information
3 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of
4 the immigration laws; not to exceed \$20,000 to meet
5 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
6 expended under the direction of the Attorney General and
7 accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed
8 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
9 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replacement
11 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not
12 to exceed four for replacement only) and maintenance and
13 operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; free distribu-
14 tion of citizenship textbooks; refunds of head tax, main-
15 tenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
16 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
17 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
18 money; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; operation, maintenance,
20 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of
21 equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General
22 Services Administration for security guard services for pro-
23 tection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention,
24 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and
25 their wives and dependent children, including return of such

1 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place
2 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$31,400,000:
3 *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and
4 Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for
5 the use, on official business, of privately owned horses:
6 *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or re-
7 stricting the employment of aliens in the Government serv-
8 ice shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the
9 Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten
10 permanent and such temporary employees as are required
11 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are
12 not available.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
16 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
17 institutions, including not to exceed \$425,000 for depart-
18 mental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses
19 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
20 the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to ex-
21 ceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
22 including two busses at not to exceed \$20,000 each; services
23 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a); compilation of statistics relating to
25 prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correc-

1 tional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and
2 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees
3 in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant
4 to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruc-
5 tion of personal property (63 Stat. 167); firearms and
6 ammunition; payment of rewards for the apprehension, or
7 for information leading to the recapture, of escaped prison-
8 ers; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
9 construction of buildings at prison camps; and not to exceed
10 \$35,000 for acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
11 penal or correctional institution when in the opinion of the
12 Attorney General the additional land is essential for health
13 or safety; \$21,730,000: *Provided*, That collections in cash
14 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and
15 any other items for which payment is made originally from
16 appropriated funds may be deposited in the Treasury to the
17 credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That there
18 may be transferred to the Public Health Service such
19 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the At-
20 torney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for
21 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional
22 institutions.

23 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

24 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
25 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional

1 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
2 by contract or force account, \$900,000, of which \$540,000
3 is for liquidation of authority granted under this head in
4 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950, to
5 enter into contracts for replacement of a power plant at
6 the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and
7 of which \$270,000 is for replacement of a power plant at
8 the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia; and in
9 addition, the Attorney General is authorized to enter into
10 contracts and incur obligations in an amount not to exceed
11 \$700,000 for completion of the latter project at a total
12 cost not to exceed \$970,000: *Provided*, That labor of
13 United States prisoners may be used for work performed
14 under this appropriation.

15 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

16 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
17 institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including neces-
18 sary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards for
19 the apprehension, or for information leading to the recap-
20 ture, of escaped prisoners; \$1,875,000.

21 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
24 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
25 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him

1 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
4 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
5 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,240,000 shall be
6 available in the current fiscal year for the general adminis-
7 trative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including
8 rent of private or Government-owned space in the District
9 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed three passenger
10 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services
12 in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance
13 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
14 this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before
15 November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General
16 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of
17 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
18 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
19 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in
20 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
21 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein author-
22 ized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
23 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general adminis-
24 tration", Department of Justice.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$350,000 in the aggregate
3 from the appropriations made in this title for general ad-
4 ministration, general legal activities, and United States
5 attorneys and marshals shall be available, without regard
6 to the Classification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to
7 exceed \$11,000 per annum) of special attorneys and special
8 assistants to the Attorney General and to United States
9 attorneys not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That reports
10 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
11 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
12 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
13 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
14 duties.

15 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this
16 title may be used to pay the compensation of any person
17 hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel
18 employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
19 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
20 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
22 the offices of the United States attorney and the United
23 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
24 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United

1 States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States
2 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
4 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for pay-
5 ment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

6 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in
7 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for a
8 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
9 150).

10 SEC. 207. Appropriations and authorizations made in
11 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
12 printing and binding.

13 SEC. 208. Appropriations and authorizations made in
14 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
15 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
16 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
18 Appropriation Act, 1951".

19 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
23 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
2 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50
3 per diem; and teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000);
4 \$1,300,000.

5 Technical and scientific services: For necessary
6 expenses in the performance of activities and services relating
7 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
8 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
9 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000
11 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and printing and bind-
13 ing, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized,
14 upon request of any public or private organization or indi-
15 vidual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently
16 or through any other agency of the Government, any
17 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive
18 material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for
19 public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a
20 price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing
21 and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secre-
22 tary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited
23 in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be
24 available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have
25 borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination

1 and making refunds to organizations and individuals when
2 entitled thereto.

3 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

4 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

5 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
6 supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions
7 of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements
8 with respect to age and citizenship certification, including
9 personal services at the seat of government, travel, micro-
10 film, printing and binding, and photographic supplies,
11 \$109,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
12 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
13 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
14 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
15 Administration.

16 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
17 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
18 provided for by law; enumerators at rates to be fixed with-
19 out regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding;
20 the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records;
21 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other
22 work of specialized character by contract; and purchase,
23 construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical
24 tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices;

1 \$6,000,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively
2 for vessel shipping statistics.

3 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
4 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth decen-
5 nial census including the census of housing as authorized by
6 law (13 U. S. C. 201-219; Public Law 171, approved July
7 15, 1949), including personal services at the seat of govern-
8 ment and elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
9 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949
10 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended;
11 printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service
13 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and com-
14 pensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and
15 other departments and independent establishments of the
16 Government who may be detailed for field work;
17 \$29,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952,
18 and to be merged with the appropriation made under this
19 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
20 1950.

21 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
22 penses necessary for general administration, and printing
23 and binding, \$898,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$420,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed ten, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection therewith, of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other organizations serving aviation;

1 \$97,000,000, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army
2 and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics
3 Administration without charge, subject to the approval of
4 the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only),
5 aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line,
6 and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Depart-
7 ments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
8 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities,
9 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
10 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

11 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
12 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire
13 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
14 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction
15 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
16 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
17 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
18 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease, condemnation or
19 grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related
20 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-
21 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at
22 remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommoda-
23 tions are not otherwise available; personal services in the
24 District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
25 printing and binding; and not to exceed \$200,000 for emer-

1 gency repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by
2 fire, flood, or storm; \$32,000,000, of which \$26,500,000
3 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority
4 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing
5 purposes; and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
6 tration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
7 tions for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount
8 not exceeding \$13,461,500: *Provided*, That authority here-
9 tofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for
10 such purposes may be exercised until June 30, 1951: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the consolidated appropriation under
12 this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby consoli-
13 dated with and made a part of this appropriation to be
14 disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*,
15 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
16 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-
17 ministration," for costs of maintenance and operation of
18 aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under
19 this appropriation (not to exceed \$171,000) ; for necessary
20 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
21 from and within the Territories of the United States of
22 materials and equipment secured under this appropriation
23 (not to exceed \$115,000) ; and for necessary administra-
24 tive costs (not to exceed \$389,000) : *Provided further*, That

1 the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are
2 authorized during the current fiscal year to transfer without
3 charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
4 air-navigation and communication facilities, including appur-
5 tenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

6 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
7 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
8 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
9 tive to such developmental work and service testing as
10 tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities,
11 including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,
12 appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of neces-
14 sary sites by lease or grant; operation and maintenance of
15 five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number
16 authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and
17 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; and printing
18 and binding; \$1,375,000.

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
21 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
22 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
23 ment only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$3,380 for
24 the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
25 and ammunition; \$1,300,000.

1 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
2 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-
3 tional Airport, including acquisition of an existing fuel sys-
4 tem and necessary related facilities, \$540,000, to remain
5 available until expended.

6 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
7 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
8 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until
9 June 30, 1953, \$45,000,000, of which \$42,000,000 is for
10 liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore
11 granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes;
12 and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is
13 authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and
14 incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount
15 not exceeding \$36,700,000, of which \$36,000,000 shall be
16 for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of
17 said Act, \$500,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, \$150,000
18 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, and \$50,000 for
19 projects in the Virgin Islands: *Provided*, That of the amount
20 appropriated herein, \$3,000,000 shall be available as one
21 fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative
22 expenses; including personal services in the District of
23 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed twenty-five for replace-
24 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and print-
25 ing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed

1 \$600,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
2 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide
3 for necessary administrative expenses, including the main-
4 tenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding:
5 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for
6 the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this
7 appropriation.

8 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
9 For an additional amount for construction of public airports,
10 Territory of Alaska, \$3,200,000, to remain available until
11 expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under au-
12 thority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
13 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

14 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary
15 for planning and developing a national system of aids
16 to air navigation and air traffic control common to
17 military and civil air navigation, including research, ex-
18 perimental investigations, purchase, and development, by
19 contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids
20 (including plans, specifications, and drawings); personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles and aircraft; printing and binding; services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
25 of \$50 per diem; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or

1 grant; payments in advance under contracts for research or
2 development work; and not to exceed \$130,000 for admin-
3 istrative expenses; \$6,000,000, of which \$2,885,000 is
4 for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority
5 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing
6 purposes, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
7 tration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obli-
8 gations for the purposes contained in this paragraph in
9 an amount not exceeding \$2,250,000.

10 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

11 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
12 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract steno-
14 graphic reporting services; employment of temporary guards
15 on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of
16 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
17 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
18 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
19 hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, operation, mainte-
20 nance, and repair of aircraft; and printing and binding;
21 \$3,400,000.

22 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

23 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
24 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-
25 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-

1 883i)', including personal services; purchase of maps
2 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an
3 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal-
4 working and woodworking supplies and equipment; chart
5 paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and print-
6 ing supplies and equipment; printing and binding; instru-
7 ments (except surveying instruments) ; and stationery for
8 field use; \$3,800,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
10 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August
11 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation
12 and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement
13 of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;
14 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
15 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
16 and seismological buildings; hire of aircraft; operation,
17 maintenance and repair of an airplane for photographic sur-
18 veys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household
19 effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one
20 official station to another, and of commissioned officers who
21 die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
22 officers, as authorized by law; and extra compensation at
23 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
24 of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
25 reader or duties of a-similar nature, and at not to exceed \$1

1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agen-
2 cies while observing tides or currents or tending seismo-
3 graphs; \$6,200,000: *Provided*, That the Departments of
4 the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
5 current fiscal year to transfer to the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
7 landing craft, launches, marine engines, electronic equip-
8 ment, automotive vehicles, parts, equipment, and supplies,
9 excess to the needs of such Departments, which will serve to
10 expedite surveys in Alaska for the national defense.

11 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
12 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and sev-
13 enty-one commissioned officers on the active list and of
14 officers retired in accordance with existing law, including
15 payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
16 \$1,515,000.

17 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
18 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
19 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
20 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
21 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

22 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

23 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal ser-
24 vices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
25 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-

1 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and
2 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
4 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That expenses of
5 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental per-
6 sonnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount
7 herein appropriated.

8 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
9 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
10 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
11 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
12 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
13 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 and printing and binding. \$2,050,000.

15 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying out
16 the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
17 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
18 controls, including personal services in the District of
19 Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to
21 exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and
22 binding, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$828,000
23 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury
24 Department, for enforcement of the export control pro-
25 gram, and of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be trans-

ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography, \$11,300,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding, purchase of periodicals, purchase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research

1 and investigational studies, either independently or in co-
2 operation with State highway departments, or other agencies,
3 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
4 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
5 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
6 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
7 methods of road making, especially by the use of local
8 materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appli-
9 ances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods
10 of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of dif-
11 ferent localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental
12 highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects;
13 for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same;
14 and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
15 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
16 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
17 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
18 provided.

19 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
20 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
21 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as
22 amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
23 of the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
24 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid
25 to any State on account of any project on which con-

1 vict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
2 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
3 or probation: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,
4 whenever performing authorized engineering or other serv-
5 ices in connection with the survey, construction, and mainte-
6 nance, or improvement of roads for other Government agen-
7 cies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
8 agencies the charge for such services may include depre-
9 ciation on engineering and road-building equipment used,
10 and the amounts received on account of such charges shall
11 be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
12 *further*, That during the current fiscal year the appropria-
13 tions for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be
14 available for meeting the expenses of warehouse mainte-
15 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
16 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
17 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads,
18 and for sale and for distribution to other Government activi-
19 ties, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
20 agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the
21 value of such equipment (including the cost of transporta-
22 tion and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations cur-
23 rent at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment
24 are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the
25 cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the appropriations available to the Bu-
2 reau of Public Roads may be used in emergency for medical
3 supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the
4 immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work
5 under that Bureau, and for temporary services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
7 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per
8 diem: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000,
9 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under
10 the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented
11 (23 U. S. C. 21), shall be available until expended for
12 continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site al-
13 ready acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and
14 research work of the Bureau of Public Roads.

15 For all necessary expenses to enable the President
16 to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public Roads
17 in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
18 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
19 the United States and Other American Republics, signed
20 at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed
21 September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation
22 of cooperation with several governments, members of the
23 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
24 construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in
25 public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolu-

tion 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1944 and 1948 (58 Stat. 838; 62 Stat. 1105), to remain available until expended, \$405,000,000, which sum is composed of \$263,491,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the third postwar fiscal year by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, \$135,509,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1950 by section 1 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948, and \$1,828,050 and \$4,171,950, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 3 of the Act approved June 18, 1934, and section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-

1 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
2 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, to
3 remain available until expended, \$4,600,000, which sum is
4 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
5 fiscal year 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved Septem-
6 ber 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

7 Forest highways: For expenses necessary for carrying
8 out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act
9 of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a),
10 in accordance with section 3a of the Federal-Aid Highway
11 Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1105), to remain available until
12 expended, \$22,500,000, which sum is composed of \$4,900,-
13 000, the remainder of the amount authorized by section 9
14 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 842)
15 to be appropriated for the second postwar fiscal year and
16 \$17,600,000, a part of the amount authorized by section 3
17 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948, to be appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1950: *Provided*, That this appropriation
19 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
20 alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and
21 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction
22 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under
23 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

24 Access roads: During the current fiscal year, not to
25 exceed \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon com-

1 pletion of access road projects authorized to be constructed
2 under the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941,
3 as amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
4 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads on
6 Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

7 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
10 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
11 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
12 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
13 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
15 in the field; repairs and alterations to buildings and
16 other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$540,000
17 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant
18 facilities including construction of minor buildings and other
19 facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to house
20 special apparatus or material which must be isolated from
21 other activities; building of temporary experimental struc-
22 tures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of
23 the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise
24 as may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and
25 cleaning of uniforms for guards; printing and binding; not

1 to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and
3 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
4 of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as
5 follows:

6 Operation and administration: For the general operation
7 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care
8 of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
9 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
10 \$1,270,000.

11 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
12 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
13 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
14 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
15 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
16 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
17 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
18 the maintenance and development of national standards of
19 measurement; the development of improved methods of
20 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
21 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
22 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
23 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids
24 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
25 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of

1 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investi-
2 gation of the properties of rare substances; investigations
3 relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants
4 and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
5 of fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connec-
6 tion with standards; cooperation with Government purchas-
7 ing agencies, industries, and national organizations in
8 developing specifications and facilitating their use; encour-
9 agement of the application of the latest developments in the
10 utilization and standardization of building materials; the
11 development of engineering and safety codes, simplified
12 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
13 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-
14 semination of scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

15 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
16 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
17 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-
18 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards
19 in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
20 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
21 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
22 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
23 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measurement
24 of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided, That*

1 for employees conducting observations on radio propagation
2 phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appropriated and
3 the funds transferred or advanced from other Government
4 agencies to the National Bureau of Standards shall be avail-
5 able for the appointment of such employees at base rates
6 not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without regard to the civil
7 service and classification laws and titles II and III of the
8 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and for the furnishing
9 of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment,
10 without repayment therefor, to employees of the Govern-
11 ment assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of
12 the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to
13 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer with-
14 out charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials,
15 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and neces-
16 sary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
17 Arctic ionosphere observation stations, \$3,100,000.

18 Construction of laboratories: For the acquisition of sites,
19 the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the con-
20 struction and equipping of a radio laboratory building and a
21 guided missile laboratory building, together with necessary
22 utilities and appurtenances, as authorized by Acts of October
23 25, 1949 (Public Laws 366 and 386), \$500,000, to remain
24 available until expended; and, in addition, the Secretary of

1 Commerce is authorized to enter into contracts and to incur
2 obligations for the purposes of this appropriation in an
3 amount not to exceed \$5,675,000.

4 WEATHER BUREAU

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District of
7 Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft; printing
8 and binding; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
10 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing of-
11 fice in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to
12 exceed \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the
13 cost of the secretariat of the International Meteorological
14 Committee; \$24,447,000: *Provided*, That during the current
15 fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under section
16 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public Law 573), for
17 extra compensation to employees of other Government
18 agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observa-
19 tions, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of
20 pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for em-
21 ployees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic
22 region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that not more
23 than five of such employees at any one time may receive a
24 base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-
3 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-
4 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the
5 Act of October 26, 1949 (Public Law 390), to the extent
6 and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

7 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
8 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
9 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
10 150), and for the payment of tort claims pursuant to law
11 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

12 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
13 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available,
14 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
15 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
16 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

17 SEC. 305. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
18 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the pro-
19 visions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may,
20 in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year,
21 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the
22 Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such
23 termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the
24 United States.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Com-
2 merce Appropriation Act, 1951".

3 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

4 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

5 SALARIES

6 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices,
7 and all other officers and employees, whose compensation
8 shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided
9 by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the
10 Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$915,000.

11 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

12 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
13 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.

14 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

15 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
16 Justice may approve, \$52,100.

17 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

18 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the
19 Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
20 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C.
21 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
22 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
23 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
24 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-

tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$159,200.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$192,200.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$417,465: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other

1 CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND
2 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
7 ferred to as the Secretary), including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
11 purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
12 replacement only; teletype news service; and payment in
13 advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees
14 for library membership in organizations whose publications
15 are available to members only or to members at a price lower
16 than to the general public; \$1,382,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
18 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,861,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
21 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
22 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
23 for labor and industry; performance of the functions
24 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Manage-
25 ment Relations Act, 1947 [(29 U. S. C. 159 (f)] and

1 (g)) ; and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the
2 President's Committee on National Employ the Physically
3 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
4 1949 (63 Stat. 409) , including personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for
6 informational exhibits; and expenses of attendance of co-
7 operating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
8 with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called
9 by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary;
10 \$714,000.

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
12 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in
13 connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of vet-
14 erans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
15 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308) , the Serv-
16 ice Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve
17 and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended,
18 and section 9 (h) of title I of the Selective Service Act of
19 1948 (50 U. S. C., App. 459 (h)) , and, under the Act
20 of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1472) ,
21 of persons who have performed service in the Merchant
22 Marine, including personal services in the District of
23 Columbia, \$281,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,788,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force; and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,531,000, of which \$1,587,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

1 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
2 employment service administration: For grants to the several
3 States (including Alaska and Hawaii) in accordance with
4 the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29
5 U. S. C. 49–491), for carrying into effect section 602 of the
6 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to
7 the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security
8 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501–503), including, upon
9 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment and the
10 payment of rental for space made available to such State in
11 lieu of grants for such purpose, and for necessary expenses
12 in connection with the operation of employment office
13 facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
14 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
15 Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico, \$178,500,000,
16 of which \$8,500,000 shall be available only to the extent
17 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs
18 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or
19 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
20 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
21 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
22 Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration
23 cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:
24 *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make
25 any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said

1 Act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1952: *Provided*
2 *further*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
3 in section 5 (a) or section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, or
4 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
5 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to
6 the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State
7 found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
8 Act of June 6, 1933, and with the provisions of section
9 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts
10 as he determines to be necessary for the proper and effi-
11 cient administration of its unemployment compensation law
12 and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*,
13 That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Depart-
14 ment of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be
15 used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may
16 jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official
17 mail matter in connection with the administration of unem-
18 ployment compensation systems and employment services
19 by States receiving grants herefrom.

20 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
21 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
22 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
23 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
24 apply.

25 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year payments
2 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
3 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
4 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
5 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
6 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
7 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to
8 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

9 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement to
12 State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
13 services rendered; personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized
15 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
16 \$5,720,700.

17 Revision of consumers' price index: For expenses neces-
18 sary to enable the Bureau to revise the Consumers' Price
19 Index, including personal services in the District of Columbia ;
20 temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary
21 without regard to the civil service and classification laws
22 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended ;
23 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
24 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$2,000,000.

1 WOMEN'S BUREAU

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
4 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of reports
6 and material for informational exhibits; \$399,000.

7 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
9 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
10 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
11 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
12 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
13 38), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
14 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
15 employees for inspection services rendered; and expenses of
16 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
17 ferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour
18 Division when called by the Division with the written
19 approval of the Secretary; \$9,396,400.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available
22 for salaries and expenses shall be available, in accordance
23 with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for expenses

1 of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
2 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available
4 for salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
5 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available
8 for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment
9 of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672)

10 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available
11 for salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
12 binding.

13 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
14 the practical and efficient operation of the Department,
15 shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appro-
16 priation made available under this title for salaries and ex-
17 penses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation
18 shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 per centum
19 by such transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall
20 not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within
21 the Department.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
23 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

3 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
4 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

5 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
7 expenses, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia and not to exceed \$49,600 for the Employees'
9 Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,935,000, together
10 with not to exceed \$119,000 to be derived from the War
11 Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims
12 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012)

13 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
14 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
15 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
16 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
17 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
18 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
19 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of
20 benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Bene-
21 fits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
22 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries
23 in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital

1 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
2 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
3 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
4 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
5 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
6 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
7 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
8 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
9 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5
10 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
11 ment, and expenses in such cases; \$25,000,000, together
12 with not to exceed \$5,000,000 to be derived from the War
13 Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims
14 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and to be available for
15 payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of such Act,
16 which amounts may be accounted for as one fund.

17 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
19 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
20 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
21 \$368,200.

22 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for
24 carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,
25 as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation

1 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
2 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
3 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
4 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services
5 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed
6 seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
7 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
8 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
9 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests
10 and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and
11 per diem in connection with studies of new developments
12 pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations;
13 \$5,066,700.

14 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection serv-
15 ices: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
16 tion of certain products in accordance with sections 406,
17 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
18 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346,
19 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
20 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover
21 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
22 of such products, to remain available until expended. The
23 total amount herein appropriated shall be available for per-
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;

1 and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has
2 been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one
6 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; furnish-
7 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
8 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
9 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
10 Howard University" for salaries of technical and profes-
11 sional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the
12 appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses
13 and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
14 university; \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident
15 physician receiving compensation from this appropriation
16 on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form
17 of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title.

18 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

19 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
20 Howard University, including personal services and miscel-
21 laneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
22 \$2,500,000.

23 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
24 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of

1 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
2 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, includ-
3 ing engineering and architectural services, printing and
4 binding, advertising, and travel, \$100,000, which amount,
5 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
6 expenses of the University, may be transferred to the Gen-
7 eral Services Administration for the above purposes, to
8 remain available until expended.

9 Construction of buildings: For construction of buildings
10 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
11 of the General Services Administration, to remain avail-
12 able until expended, as follows:

13 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
14 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
15 Appropriation Act, 1950, for construction of a law school
16 building, biology building and greenhouse, administration
17 building, and men's dormitory units, \$1,250,000;

18 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
19 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropria-
20 tion Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency Appro-
21 priation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction
22 of an engineering building and women's dormitory units,
23 \$412,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), and section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), \$19,977,760: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,760 for the current fiscal year.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and

1 cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles
2 of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative
3 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,
4 and repairing the same; \$1,900,000, of which not less than
5 \$533,700 shall be available for the Division of Vocational
6 Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from
7 non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for ex-
8 penses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
9 performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be
10 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
11 of this appropriation.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
14 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
15 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
16 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
17 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
18 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
19 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
20 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for
21 the use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment
22 to be controlled by the State agency, \$20,600,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$170,000 shall be available to
24 the Federal Security Administrator for providing re-
25 habilitation services to disabled residents of the District

1 of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which
2 latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses
3 in connection with providing such services in the District
4 of Columbia, printing and binding, including the purchase
5 of reprints, and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15
6 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for adminis-
7 trative purposes.

8 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
9 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
10 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States in
11 accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
12 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
13 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
14 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
15 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
16 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
17 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
18 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
19 of the current fiscal year.

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
21 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
22 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
23 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
24 of Columbia and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, pur-
25 chase, and distribution of educational films; \$705,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; and increased allowances to Reserve Officers for foreign service; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;

1 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
2 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
3 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; the
4 purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor
5 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
6 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as
7 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
8 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
9 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
10 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
11 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$14,900,000.

12 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
13 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
14 two passenger motor vehicles, \$10,000,000.

15 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
16 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
17 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make
18 field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section
19 301 of the Act; and to provide for collecting and compiling
20 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics (including procure-
21 ment by contract of transcripts of State, municipal, and other
22 records), including the purchase of not to exceed fourteen
23 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$16,915,000.

24 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
25 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the

1 prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, and
2 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
3 purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles
4 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
5 of aircraft; \$6,415,000.

6 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For
7 expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out
8 those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act
9 relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental
10 health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws
11 and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out
12 the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water
13 Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), including
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-one passenger motor
15 vehicles, of which seven shall be for replacement only;
16 \$3,670,030.

17 Grants, water pollution control: For grants to carry out
18 section 8 (a) of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S.
19 C. 466-466 (j)), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
22 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
23 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory
24 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
25 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,

1 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
2 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in
3 sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of
4 subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set
5 forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704
6 of the Act, including the purchase of one passenger motor
7 vehicle, and hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
8 \$1,259,000: *Provided*, That property of the Public Health
9 Service located in Alaska and used in carrying out the
10 activities herein authorized may be transferred, without
11 reimbursement, to the Territory of Alaska at the discretion
12 of the Surgeon General.

13 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of
14 contractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be
15 incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
16 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
17 Act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended. Allotments under such part C to the several
19 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
20 of \$75,000,000. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have
21 approved an application for a construction project in ac-
22 cordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the amount
23 of the allotments available to the States for such purposes,
24 the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided

1 by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the
2 Federal Government.

3 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
4 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
5 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to
6 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
7 \$1,357,000.

8 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
9 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
10 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the Act, and Executive Order
11 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
12 change of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to
13 exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles, including ten am-
14 bulances, for replacement only; and firearms and ammuni-
15 tion; \$29,000,000.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
17 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing
18 the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
19 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
20 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment
21 of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
22 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
23 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
24 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when

1 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not
2 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
3 only, \$3,104,000.

4 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
5 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of
6 August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$50,000: *Provided*,
7 That when the Public Health Service, at the request of
8 any department or agency of the Government, establishes
9 or operates a health service program for such department
10 or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made
11 in advance by check for deposit to the credit of this
12 appropriation.

13 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
14 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
15 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
16 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; the
17 regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase
18 of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replace-
19 ment only; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visit-
20 ing scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon
21 General; and erection of temporary structures for storage
22 of equipment and supplies and housing of animals,
23 \$15,750,000, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be
24 available exclusively for grants for studies with adreno-
25 corticotropic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone (compound

1 E), including development of other related compounds for
2 treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, and
3 metabolic diseases, and including studies in the basic sciences
4 related to such diseases.

5 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
6 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
7 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
8 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
9 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit
10 institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
11 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations,
12 and grants-in-aid; for the purchase of not to exceed six
13 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and to
14 otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of
15 the Act, \$20,086,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000
16 shall be available exclusively for payment of obligations
17 for research and training grants incurred under authority
18 heretofore granted under this head.

19 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
21 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
22 eases, \$9,944,000, of which not less than \$2,375,000 shall
23 be available exclusively for payment of obligations for re-
24 search and training grants incurred under authority here-
25 tofore granted under this head.

1 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
2 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, including
3 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles,
4 \$14,150,000, of which \$5,350,000 shall be available ex-
5 clusively for payment of obligations for research and training
6 grants incurred under authority heretofore granted under
7 this head.

8 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise pro-
9 vided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry
10 out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases
11 and conditions, including the purchase of twelve passenger
12 motor vehicles for replacement only, \$2,040,000.

13 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
14 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
15 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
16 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
17 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
18 follows:

19 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
20 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for construction
21 of a combined hospital and research building as authorized
22 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
23 tion Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$7,500,000.

24 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
25 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for construction of

1 auxiliary service area structures, as authorized under this
2 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
3 1950, \$3,600,000.

4 For construction of additional auxiliary structures to
5 provide station quarters for personnel and a grounds main-
6 tenance building, including necessary distribution facilities
7 and roads and walks, \$1,025,000; and in addition, con-
8 tracts may be entered into an amount not to exceed \$350,-
9 000 toward completion of such construction at a cost not
10 to exceed \$1,375,000.

11 For purchase and installation of additional equipment
12 and furnishings to partially equip and furnish structures
13 heretofore or herein provided under this head (except struc-
14 tures for station quarters), \$3,000,000.

15 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
16 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
17 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
18 one thousand five hundred regular active commissioned
19 officers; for medals, decorations, and retired pay of regular
20 and reserve commissioned officers; for payment of claims
21 for private property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned,
22 or damaged in the military service of the United States, as
23 authorized by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213) ;
24 and for six months' death gratuity pay and burial payments
25 for regular commissioned officers; \$1,790,000, and the

1 Surgeon General is authorized to advance to this appro-
2 priation from appropriations made available to the Public
3 Health Service for the current fiscal year such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary for pay and allowances of the
5 officers herein authorized.

6 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
7 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
8 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
9 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nursing
10 standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; pre-
11 paring information, articles, and publications related to public
12 health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public
13 health methods; carrying on international health activities,
14 including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials
15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Sur-
16 geon General; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger
17 motor vehicles for replacement only; \$2,918,000.

18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including pur-
21 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles, includ-
22 ing one bus-ambulance, for replacement only, clothing for
23 patients and cooperation with organizations or individuals
24 in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and
25 treatment of mental illness, \$1,948,000.

1 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
2 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For payment
3 of obligations incurred under authority provided in the Fed-
4 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, for comple-
5 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
6 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$100,000,
7 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any
8 part of this amount may be transferred to the General Serv-
9 ices Administration.

10 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
11 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
12 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prep-
13 aration of plans and specifications, advertising, and super-
14 vision of construction, \$406,000, to remain available until
15 expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
16 transferred to the General Services Administration.

17 Construction and equipment of treatment building: For
18 construction and equipment, including administrative ex-
19 penses, of a treatment building (providing separate male
20 and female facilities), and demolition and removal of those
21 buildings designated as Oaks and Toner Buildings with
22 their appurtenances and attachments, within the grounds
23 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$1,500,000, to remain avail-
24 able until expended; and, in addition, contracts may be
25 entered into in an amount not to exceed \$3,938,000

1 toward completion of such work at a total cost not to ex-
2 ceed \$5,588,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation in
3 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, for
4 preparation of plans and specifications for two treatment
5 buildings, shall be consolidated with this appropriation, to
6 be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be
7 available for all of the foregoing purposes, and any part of
8 such consolidated appropriation may be transferred to the
9 General Services Administration.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
12 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
13 unions, including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia, \$200,000, together with the aggregate of amounts re-
15 ceived from certificate, supervision, and examination fees
16 collected from Federal credit unions as authorized by law.

17 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
18 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
19 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnish-
20 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equip-
21 ment used by building guards; not more than \$45,988,000
22 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
23 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by
24 the Administrator as payment for services performed for
25 any department or agency of the Government by persons

1 whose salaries are paid from the amount made available
2 under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit of
3 this appropriation for the fiscal year in which such sums
4 are received, and shall be available for the same purposes.

5 Reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insur-
6 ance trust fund: For reimbursement to the Federal old-age
7 and survivors insurance trust fund for benefits paid during
8 the fiscal year 1949 to the survivors of veterans of World
9 War II eligible for benefits as provided under section 210
10 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 410),
11 \$3,694,000.

12 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
13 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and
14 aid to the blind as authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the
15 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch.
16 I, IV, and X), \$1,200,000,000, of which such amount as
17 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any
18 period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that
19 year.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For
21 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, in-
22 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia,
23 \$1,413,400.

24 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-

1 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
2 amended (29 U. S. C. 18a), and title V of the Social
3 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
4 including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 and purchase of reports and material for the publications
6 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
7 \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
8 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
9 out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care
10 of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons
11 licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided*
12 *further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed
13 as to prevent any patient from having the services of any
14 practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so
15 long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*,
16 That any State plan which provides standards for pro-
17 fessional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of
18 the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
20 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
21 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
22 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$22,000,-
24 000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to

1 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
2 in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of
3 sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or
4 estimated to be expended by the State.

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
6 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
7 Social Security, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, \$223,000, together with not to exceed \$112,000
9 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
10 insurance trust fund.

11 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
12 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
13 to States under titles I, IV, V, and X, respectively, of the
14 Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the
15 next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary,
16 the obligations incurred and the expenditures made there-
17 under for payments under each of such titles to be charged
18 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

19 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
20 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
21 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the
22 period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
23 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
24 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during

1 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
2 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
3 such plan was submitted for approval.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries, Office of the Administrator: Salaries, Office
6 of the Administrator, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia, \$2,383,100, together with not to
8 exceed \$334,900 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
9 and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That the
10 Administrator may advance to this appropriation from appro-
11 priations of constituent organizations of the Federal Security
12 Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the
13 regional office activities of such constituent organizations.

14 Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations:
15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator,
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia for
17 the Division of Service Operations, \$1,090,000, together
18 with not to exceed \$165,600 to be transferred from the
19 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That the Administrator may advance to this appro-
21 priation from appropriations of constituent organizations of
22 the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be nec-
23 essary to cover the charges for services, supplies, equip-
24 ment and materials furnished.

25 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel: Salaries, Office

1 of the General Counsel, including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, \$511,100, together with not to exceed
3 \$22,950 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries
4 and expenses, certification and inspection services", and
5 not to exceed \$321,100 to be transferred from the Federal
6 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

7 Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for
8 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k)
9 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
10 1949, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property
11 for educational purposes and protection of public health,
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 \$333,300.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available, in accordance with
17 regulations prescribed by the Federal Security Administrator,
18 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
19 function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

20 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of tort
22 claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

23 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
24 salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of
25 estimates of appropriations in the field, for exchange of books,

1 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
2 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
3 ship in organizations whose publications are available to
4 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
5 general public.

6 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service
8 programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and such
9 amounts as may be necessary may be transferred to the
10 appropriations of the organizational units operating such
11 programs.

12 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and bind-
14 ing, including the purchase of reprints.

15 SEC. 207. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as author-
17 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
18 55a).

19 SEC. 208. None of the funds appropriated by this
20 title to the Social Security Administration for grants in
21 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
22 of operation of said agencies including the salaries and ex-
23 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
24 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
25 established by legislative enactment and have in operation

1 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
2 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
3 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
4 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the
5 said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

6 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
7 Appropriation Act, 1951".

8 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary
10 for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out
11 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
12 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and
13 other laws, including personal services in the District of
14 Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
15 with the work of the Board when specifically authorized
16 by the Chairman or the General Counsel; printing and
17 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort claims
19 pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; and a health service
20 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; \$8,550,000:
21 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
22 to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or
23 used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives,
24 or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agri-
25 cultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act

1 of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the
2 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in
3 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

4 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
5 Board Appropriation Act, 1951".

6 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 National Mediation Board, including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, printing and binding, and stenographic
10 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$412,200.

12 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
13 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
14 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
15 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
16 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including printing
17 and binding, and stenographic reporting services as author-
18 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
19 55a), \$150,000.

20 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including printing
23 and binding, and stenographic reporting services as author-
24 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S.
25 C. 55a), \$797,300, of which not less than \$296,700, shall

1 be available for compensation (at rates not in excess of
2 \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pursuant
3 to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

4 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
5 Appropriation Act, 1951".

6 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
8 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
9 Board, including personal services in the District of Colum-
10 bia; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at
11 meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
12 specifically authorized by the Board; printing and binding;
13 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
15 of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; a health
16 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
17 and payment in advance, when authorized by the Board,
18 for library memberships in organizations which issue publi-
19 cations to members only or to members at a lower price
20 than to the general public; \$5,446,000, to be derived from
21 the railroad retirement account.

22 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
23 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
24 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
25 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad

1 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
2 latter Act, \$457,832,724: *Provided*, That such total
3 amount shall be available until expended for making
4 payments required under said retirement Acts, and the
5 amount not required for current payments shall be invested
6 by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the
7 provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24,
8 1937: *Provided further*, That so much of the first proviso
9 under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Approp-
10 riation Act, 1950, as made appropriations for the fiscal
11 years 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 for military service
12 credits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is
13 hereby repealed.

14 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
15 Board Appropriation Act, 1951".

16 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
17 CONCILIATION SERVICE

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
20 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
21 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
22 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
23 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor rela-
24 tions at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
25 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and indus-

1 trial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a); health service program as authorized by law (5
4 U. S. C. 150); and payment of tort claims pursuant to law
5 (28 U. S. C. 2672); \$2,949,700.

6 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
7 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President
8 pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations
9 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing
10 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and rent in the District
12 of Columbia, \$50,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
14 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1951".

15 This chapter may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security
16 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I

3 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
5 sions of section 9 of title I and title II of the Act of August
6 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427h, 427j, 1621-
7 1629), as follows:

8 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
9 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of
10 the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
11 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

12 For the improvement and development, independently
13 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
14 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
15 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
16 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of Au-
17 gust 14, 1946, as amended), including the objects for which
18 funds are available for titles II and III of such Act of August
19 14, 1946, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not less than
20 \$650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in
21 accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act:
22 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available
23 to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such
24 amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to
25 carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts

1 made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the
2 Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those
3 which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
4 with representatives of the Department, shall determine),
5 and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts trans-
6 ferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation
7 items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part
8 of this appropriation shall be available for work relating
9 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the
10 support of equitable transportation rates before Federal
11 agencies concerned with such rates and for development of
12 foreign markets.

13 In all, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of
15 any building costing in excess of \$15,000, except that a poul-
16 try breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University
17 at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed \$29,000.

18 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
20 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
21 (5 U. S. C. 673) and related Acts, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
3 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
4 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
5 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
6 land ownership and values, farm structures, costs, prices and
7 income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for
8 their variations and trends, \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That
9 no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available
10 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading
11 "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county
12 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for
13 the maintenance of regional offices.

14 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
15 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
16 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
17 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
18 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
19 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
20 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and resin
21 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
22 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
23 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
24 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), and data on farm
25 construction as provided by title V of the Housing Act

1 of 1949 (Public Law 171), \$2,725,000: *Provided*, That
2 no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
3 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating,
4 or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to
5 the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
6 production for other than the commercial crop.

7 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

8 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

9 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
10 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, travel
11 and subsistence expenses of Advisory Committee authorized
12 by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-
13 1629), and the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of
14 facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center,
15 \$600,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the
16 time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance
17 credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual
18 charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges,
19 including handling and other related services, for equipment
20 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs);
21 for services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished:
22 *Provided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
23 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
24 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sen-
25 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5

1 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of Au-
2 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the
3 several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Adminis-
4 tration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and
5 repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*,
6 That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any
7 one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses)
8 shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of
9 buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the
10 limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and
11 the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year
12 shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the
13 building as certified by the Research Administrator, which-
14 ever is greater.

15 WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
16 CENTER

17 For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be
18 available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses neces-
19 sary for furnishing facilities and services by the Agricultural
20 Research Center to Government agencies, \$300,000. Said
21 fund shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or
22 other funds to cover the charges for such facilities and
23 services, including handling and related charges, for equip-
24 ment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and

1 repairs), for supplies, equipment and materials, stores of
2 which may be maintained at the Center, and for building
3 construction, alterations, and repair, and applicable appro-
4 priations or other funds may also be charged their propor-
5 tionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center
6 not covered by the annual appropriation.

7 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
8 MATERIALS

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
10 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
11 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
12 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$399,000, including not to exceed
13 \$30,000 for alterations at the Eastern Regional Research
14 Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, to provide pilot plant
15 facilities for tannin extraction, and such amount shall be in
16 addition to amounts otherwise available for alterations.

17 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
19 conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and prob-
20 lems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of
21 the Department as he may designate, independently or in
22 cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
23 Alaska, \$260,000.

1 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

2 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

3 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
4 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
5 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricul-
6 tural experiment stations:7 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
8 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
9 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
10 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
11 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
12 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
13 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act
14 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,-
15 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
16 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of
17 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
18 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
19 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
20 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
21 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
22 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to
23 the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act
24 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
25 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress

1 to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
2 Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,406,208.

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 For necessary expenses in connection with adminis-
5 tration of grants and coordination of research with States,
6 to carry out the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
7 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
8 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
9 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
10 383, 386-386f), and title I of the Act approved June 29,
11 1935, as amended by the Act of December 21, 1944 (7
12 U. S. C. 427-427g), relative to their administration and
13 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
14 in Puerto Rico, \$237,500; and the Secretary shall prescribe
15 the form of the annual financial statement required under
16 the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in
17 accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research
18 work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment
19 stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research
20 of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon
21 to Congress.

22 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico

23 For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an
24 agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including
25 the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and

1 bulletins, and not to exceed \$24,950 to replace water supply
2 line and increase capacity of reservoir, \$175,000.

3 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

4 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
5 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
6 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the
7 home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for
8 the more effective utilization of such products for these pur-
9 poses, and such economic investigations, including housing
10 and household buying, as have for their purpose the improve-
11 ment of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services
12 made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and
13 for disseminating useful information on these subjects,
14 \$1,500,000.

15 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

16 Salaries and Expenses

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
18 Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry,
19 and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the
20 livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of
21 fur-bearing animals, as follows:

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
24 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
25 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-

1 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
2 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
3 ucts, and hatcheries, \$2,250,000.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
5 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
6 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,300,000, in-
7 cluding not to exceed \$8,000 for the purchase of land and
8 appurtenances near Ames, Iowa, for continuation of a hog
9 cholera experiment station.

10 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control
11 and eradication, including inspections and quarantines, of
12 tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuber-
13 culosis, Bang's disease of cattle, scabies in sheep and cattle,
14 southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases,
15 and dourine in horses, and inspection and quarantine work;
16 for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including
17 administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection
18 of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act
19 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), relating to
20 veterinary biological products, \$7,950,000, including not to
21 exceed \$30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction
22 of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian
23 border ports of entry: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
24 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter for
25 tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or Bang's disease shall exceed

1 (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred
 2 animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the appraised
 3 value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the amount
 4 paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating agency,
 5 and no payment hereunder shall be made for any animal if
 6 at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong to or be
 7 upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to
 8 which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter:
 9 *Provided further*, That inspection service shall be maintained
 10 at all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
 11 year.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
 13 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
 14 products, \$12,800,000.

15 Marketing Agreements, Hog Cholera Virus and Serum

16 The sum of \$49,300 of the appropriation made by
 17 section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, ap-
 18 proved May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made
 19 available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
 20 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive,
 21 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855).

22 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious

23 Diseases of Animals

24 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of
 25 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-

monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production,

1 dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based
2 on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall
3 exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value,
4 and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be
5 determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
6 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
7 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
8 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for
9 appraisal is the same for each bird.

10

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

11

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
12 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404),
13 including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
14 in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions
15 of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)),
16 relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the
17 Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it
18 relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter,
19 \$1,600,000.

20

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

21

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
22 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
23 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-
24 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ; for
25 the development of new and extended food, feed, and in-

1 dustrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and
2 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
3 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological,
4 and technological investigation thereof, \$7,750,000: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for the
6 alteration to buildings of the Naval Stores Station at Olustee,
7 Florida.

8 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
9 ENGINEERING

10 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
11 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
12 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
13 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
14 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases,
15 including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
16 control; plant and plant-disease collections, and surveys; the
17 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
18 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
19 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
20 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
21 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
22 this country; and for the operation and maintenance of
23 airplanes, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
25 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton,

1 flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans,
2 sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops,
3 \$3,400,000.

4 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investiga-
5 tions on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit,
6 vegetable, nut, ornamental, and related crops and plants,
7 \$2,950,000.

8 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
9 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
10 control, \$450,000.

11 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
12 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
13 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
14 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
15 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricul-
16 tural use; soil management and crop production on dry
17 and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and
18 its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a
19 national system and indication of their extent and distribu-
20 tion on maps, and determination of their potential produc-
21 tivity under adapted cropping and improved soil manage-
22 ment, \$2,680,000, including not to exceed \$100,000 for
23 construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities, and equip-
24 ment for the station at Brawley, California.

25 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving

1 the application of engineering principles to agriculture,
2 including farm power and equipment, rural water supply
3 and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and
4 their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing
5 farm products, and the preparation and distribution of build-
6 ing plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
7 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
8 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
9 \$1,120,000.

10 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
11 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
12 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
13 191-194), \$152,700.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

15 Salaries and Expenses

16 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
17 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
18 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
19 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
20 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
21 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
22 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
23 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
24 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
25 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,

1 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
2 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
3 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149),
4 and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,
5 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
6 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
7 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
8 exceed two, as follows:

9 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
10 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
11 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
12 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
13 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
14 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
15 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
16 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
17 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
18 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
19 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
20 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
21 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
22 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant dis-
23 eases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides,
24 including methods of their manufacture and use and the
25 effects of their application, \$4,100,000: *Provided*, That of

1 the amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed
2 \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private
3 agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing
4 law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall
5 remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That
6 \$50,000 shall be transferred to applicable appropriations of
7 the Public Health Service for investigations and studies of
8 effects of insecticidal and fungicidal residue on human health.

9 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out opera-
10 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
11 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
12 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
13 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
14 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, and the
15 Hall scale, including the enforcement of quarantine regu-
16 lations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quaran-
17 tines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August
18 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including
19 the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be neces-
20 sary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as
21 authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67),
22 and for cooperation with States in the compensation of grow-
23 ers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not plant-
24 ing potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to
25 infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose author-

1 ized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
2 approved June 15, 1948), and for the enforcement
3 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in
4 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
5 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
6 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
7 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
8 \$4,185,900: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
9 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
10 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or de-
11 stroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under
12 the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the
13 discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
14 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
15 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
16 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
17 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
18 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, coun-
19 ties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for
20 the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the
21 golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the
22 Golden Nematode Act.

23 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
24 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
25 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-

1 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
2 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
3 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
4 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7
5 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
6 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
7 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of
8 plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated
9 under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August
10 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification
11 of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary require-
12 ments of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of
13 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,325,000.

14 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
15 Diseases

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$850,000.

23 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
25 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-

1 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases
2 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
3 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as
4 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act
5 of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
6 including the purchase (not to exceed three) and operation
7 and maintenance of airplanes, construction and alteration
8 of necessary buildings, not to exceed \$23,500 for the pur-
9 chase of one building at Greenfield, Massachusetts: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one build-
11 ing during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

12 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
13 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
14 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$539,500.

15 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provi-
16 sions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,
17 Supp. I, 594-1—594-5), \$900,000.

18 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant
19 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
20 \$3,280,000, of which amount \$508,750 shall be avail-
21 able to the Department of the Interior for the control of
22 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under
23 the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
24 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
25 tions of the United States; \$1,727,800 of said amount to

1 the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister
2 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
3 \$1,043,450 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology
4 and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordi-
5 nation of the entire program, method development, and
6 for operations conducted under its direction for such con-
7 trol, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine
8 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned
9 lands.

10 FOREST SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary including not to exceed \$10,000
13 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
14 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
15 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations
17 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
18 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
19 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction
20 of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands
21 as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test
22 American timber and timber trees and their uses, and
23 methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek,
24 through investigations and the planting of native and foreign

1 species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect neces-
2 sary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building
3 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost
4 (not to exceed \$1,000) of constructing a water-supply
5 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
6 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower
7 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not
8 exceed \$15,000, with the exception that any building
9 erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
10 \$15,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropria-
11 tions made under this chapter for the Forest Service by an
12 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
13 building as certified by the Chief of the Forest Service, and
14 that not to exceed \$8,000 may be expended for the installa-
15 tion of an elevator in the Yeon Avenue warehouse in Port-
16 land, Oregon; to protect, administer, and improve the
17 national forests, including tree planting and other measures to
18 prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
19 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural
20 conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport
21 and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national
22 forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and
23 illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made
24 by the Forest Service, as follows:

25 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-

1 tration, including expenses of the National Forest Reserva-
2 tion Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of
3 March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$665,000.

4 National forest protection and management: For the
5 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
6 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
7 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
8 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
9 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
10 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
11 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
12 ceed three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
13 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
14 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
15 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
16 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
17 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
18 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the
19 construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
20 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
21 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and appli-
22 cation of fish and game management plans; propagation
23 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
24 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of
25 timber and other resources and development and application

1 of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; ex-
2 amination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land
3 incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of
4 lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may
5 be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act
6 of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
7 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
8 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment
9 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
10 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
11 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
12 administration and public use of the national forests; and
13 all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improve-
14 ment, protection, and general administration of the national
15 forests, \$26,890,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall
16 be available for the purchase of three nursery sites, and
17 not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the purchase of
18 administrative sites.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
21 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
22 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
23 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
24 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
25 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of

1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
2 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

4 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
5 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
6 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
7 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
8 nance of improvements, as follows:

9 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-
10 cultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
11 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and inves-
12 tigation and experiments to develop improved methods of
13 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
14 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,995,000.

15 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
16 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
17 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,300,000.

18 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
19 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
20 under section 10, \$880,000.

21 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
23 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved
24 November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a),
25 relating to forest development roads and trails, including the

1 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
2 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
3 tration, \$10,348,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-
4 priated by the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834),
5 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
6 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
7 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
8 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road
9 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
10 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
11 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000 with the excep-
12 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
13 cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved
14 within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per
15 centum of the cost of such buildings certified by the Chief
16 of the Forest Service.

17 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

18 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under the
19 provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended
20 (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$100,000, to be available
21 only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands
22 acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with
23 such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall
24 be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair,

1 Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, with-
2 out the specific approval of the Board of County Commis-
3 sioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest
5 land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under
6 the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public
7 Law 733), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
9 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating with-
10 in the exterior boundaries of the following national forests,
11 in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts au-
12 thorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
13 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
14 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah.
15 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
16 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
17 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
18 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
19 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
20 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
21 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
22 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
23 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
24 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June

1 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
2 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
3 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

4 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

5 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
6 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
7 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
8 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act ap-
9 proved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
10 \$9,500,000.

11 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

12 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
13 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
14 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
15 forest management principles to federally owned lands
16 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
17 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
18 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
19 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest indus-
20 tries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the
21 Department as he may designate, the provisions of the
22 Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937
23 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$490,382) and the
24 provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$671,392) and 5
25 (not to exceed \$138,226) of the Act approved June 7,

1 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
2 thereto; \$1,300,000.

3 FLOOD CONTROL

4 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
5 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
6 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exam-
7 inations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,
8 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of
9 the Columbia Basin area in accordance with the provisions
10 of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to
11 remain available until expended, \$10,750,000, with which
12 shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-
14 control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall
15 be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
16 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
17 county board of supervisors of the county in which such
18 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
19 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
20 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
21 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
22 in which such lands are situated.

23 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
25 Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),

1 which provides for a national program of erosion control
2 and soil and water conservation, furnishing of subsistence to
3 employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the
4 purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings:
5 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
6 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
7 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with
8 any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
9 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
10 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings
11 to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per
12 building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated
13 in this chapter shall be available for the construction of
14 any such building on land not owned by the Government:
15 *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the
16 State has established a central State agency authorized
17 to enter into agreements with the United States or any of
18 its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving
19 of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conserva-
20 tion district in such State, the agreements made by or on
21 behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation
22 district shall have the prior approval of such central State
23 agency before they shall become effective as to such district,
24 as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
2 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
3 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of
4 erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
5 water conservation (including the construction and hydro-
6 logic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water
7 regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the
8 Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for all
9 work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum not
10 in excess of funds made available for such work by the State
11 of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for con-
12 struction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
13 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
14 \$1,500,000.

15 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out pre-
16 ventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
17 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
18 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
19 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
20 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
21 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
22 \$52,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
23 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
24 in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to

1 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to
2 the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
3 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
4 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

5 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL
6 LAND

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
9 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
10 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011
11 note), \$1,490,000.

12 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

13 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
14 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53
15 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
16 10), as amended and supplemented, and June 28, 1949
17 (Public Law 132), relating to the construction, operation,
18 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
19 ects, to remain available until expended, \$400,000, which
20 sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds
21 heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department
22 for the purposes of said Act.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

2 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

3 RESOURCES

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
5 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
6 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
7 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
8 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits,
9 including such displays at State, interstate, and international
10 fairs within the United States; \$282,500,000, to remain
11 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal
12 year for compliance with the program of soil-building prac-
13 tices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized
14 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
15 priation Act, 1950, carried out during the period July 1,
16 1949, to December 31, 1950, inclusive: *Provided*, That not
17 to exceed \$25,500,000 of the total sum provided under this
18 head shall be available during the current fiscal year for
19 salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out
20 such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however,
21 not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
22 \$5,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,

1 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
2 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
3 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
4 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
5 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
6 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
7 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
8 the statements and information contained in the application
9 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowl-
10 edge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States
11 Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
12 appropriated or made available for the functions assigned
13 to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the
14 Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942,
15 shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional
16 information employees or any State information employees,
17 but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or
18 supplying of information at the county level to individual
19 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
20 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
21 nection with the formulation and administration of the
22 1951 program of soil-building practices and soil- and
23 water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29,
24 1936, as amended (amounting to \$285,000,000, including
25 administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution

1 of the funds available for payments and grants among the
2 several States in accordance with their conservation needs
3 as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion
4 allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per
5 centum from the distribution for the next preceding
6 program year, and no participant shall receive more than
7 \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such programs
8 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
9 to which such payments or grants are to be made in con-
10 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
11 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
14 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
15 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
16 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)),
17 for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the
18 county agricultural conservation committee in any county
19 with the approval of the State committee may allot not to
20 exceed 5 per centum of its allocation for the agricultural
21 conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for
22 services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out
23 the agricultural conservation program and the funds so
24 allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service
25 for technical and other assistance in such county: *Provided*

1 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
2 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
3 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
4 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out
5 farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
6 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part
7 of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau,
8 office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of
9 such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year
10 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person
11 who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An
12 Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
13 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
14 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States
15 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
16 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
17 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
18 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
19 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
20 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
21 proper official channels.

22 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

23 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acre-
24 age allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to
25 the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment

1 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393),
2 \$32,300,000, of which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be
3 transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
4 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
5 1938": *Provided*, That \$4,000,000 of this appropriation
6 shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Sec-
7 retary as to necessity of marketing quotas on the 1951 crops
8 of wheat, corn, and rice, to be released in such amounts and
9 at such times as determined by the Bureau of the Budget
10 to be necessary in connection with such marketing quotas.

11 SUGAR ACT

12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
13 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
14 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
15 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-
16 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-
17 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

18 REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

19 The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay
20 out of funds made available by section 32 of the Act of
21 August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)) transportation
22 and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the
23 Department or any of its instrumentalities or agencies for
24 the purpose of distribution to public welfare agencies.

1 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

2 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
3 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
4 \$83,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
5 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
6 Act.

7 MARKETING SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations,
9 experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

10 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
11 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
12 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
13 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
14 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
15 and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vege-
16 tables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds,
17 cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products,
18 \$2,050,000.

19 Market inspection of farm products: For the investiga-
20 tion and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to ship-
21 pers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and
22 condition of any agricultural commodity or food product,
23 whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any
24 product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative
25 thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received

1 at such important central markets as the Secretary may
2 from time to time designate, or at points which may be
3 conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regu-
4 lations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
5 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
6 cost for the service rendered, \$780,000.

7 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
8 among the people of the United States useful information
9 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
10 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
11 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
12 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
13 standards of classification of American farm and food products
14 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
15 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
16 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d),
17 inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
18 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000
19 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pur-
20 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
21 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
22 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
23 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
24 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
25 of persons serving without compensation while away from

1 their homes or regular places of business, \$1,260,000:
2 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
3 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
4 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
5 the functions for which this appropriation is made, and
6 any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts trans-
7 ferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items
8 in this Act.

9 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
10 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classi-
11 fication for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
12 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
13 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
14 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
15 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
16 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
17 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
18 \$1,660,500.

19 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
20 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
21 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
22 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
23 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
24 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
25 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton

1 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
2 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
3 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
4 \$1,675,000.

5 Marketing regulatory Acts: For expenses necessary to
6 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
7 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r),
8 the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
9 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards
10 for baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as
11 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards
12 for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
13 fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to
14 provide export standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C.
15 581-589), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S.
16 C. 71-87), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C.
17 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610),
18 the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
19 181-229), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and
20 the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
21 (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), \$3,550,000.

22 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
24 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
25 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$650,000.

1 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

2 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,854,000.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-
5 fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
6 as follows:

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
9 \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$8,150,000.

10 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

11 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
12 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
13 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-
14 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural elec-
15 trification program, \$350,000,000; and rural telephone
16 program, \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to
17 exceed a total of \$150,000,000 (including the uncommitted
18 balance available as a carry-over from the fiscal year 1950),
19 may be borrowed for the rural electrification program
20 under the same terms and conditions if and to the
21 extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from
22 time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such
23 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1951,
24 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
25 orderly development of the program.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031), the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439) ; the Act of October 19, 1949 (Public Law 361) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; and the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance for farm housing (Public Law 171, approved July 15, 1949), as follows:

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)) \$56,350,000 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to remain avail-

1 able until expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
2 Tenant Act, as amended, \$85,000,000; the Act of August
3 28, 1937, as amended, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed
5 in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury on the
6 request of the Secretary of Agriculture at such rate of
7 interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the
8 Treasury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum;
9 and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized
10 and directed to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the
11 security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secre-
12 tary under the provisions of said Acts: *Provided further*,
13 That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments
14 of principal and interest under such Acts to repay the
15 Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom
16 for the purposes of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for
17 the purpose of making loans pursuant to the foregoing
18 authority, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to
19 use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale
20 of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond
21 Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities
22 may be issued under that Act are extended to include such
23 loans to the Secretary: *Provided further*, That repayments
24 to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be
25 treated as a public-debt transaction.

GRANTS

1

2 For grants and for the grant portion of combination
3 loans and grants for the purpose of section 504 (a) of the
4 Housing Act of 1949, \$650,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and
8 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made
9 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to
10 Farmers Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers
11 Home Administration Act of 1946, and the extension of
12 financial assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, \$27,-
13 700,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item
14 of not to exceed \$80,000 of the fees and administrative
15 expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e)
16 of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
17 as amended.

18

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

19 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000
20 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of or-
21 ganizations at which matters of importance to the work of the
22 Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or trans-
23 acted; library membership fees or dues in organizations which
24 issue publications to members only or to members at a lower
25 price than to others, payment for which may be made in

1 advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized
 2 by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C.
 3 833) ; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replace-
 4 ment only) for use in the District of Columbia and else-
 5 where; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment
 6 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
 7 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons
 8 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
 9 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
 10 to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expend-
 11 itures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination of corporations,
 12 banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or
 13 regulated by the Farm Credit Administration \$585,000,
 14 together with not to exceed \$2,325,000 of collections from
 15 Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and charges,
 16 to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to this
 17 appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Administra-
 18 tion facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to
 19 such agencies; \$2,910,000.

20 EXTENSION SERVICE

21 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

22 RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 24 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

25 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

1 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
 2 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 3 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
 4 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 5 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935,
 6 as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C.
 7 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act
 8 approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1),
 9 \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929
 10 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-
 11 Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section
 12 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e),
 13 extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the
 14 Territory of Alaska, \$10,000; the Act approved August
 15 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
 16 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
 17 \$408,000; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act of
 18 1949 (Public Law 171), \$33,050; in all, payments to
 19 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,000,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of
 22 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
 23 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
 24 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department

1 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
2 \$900,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture, including the purchase of one passenger motor
6 vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including
7 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
8 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
9 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication
10 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
11 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise
12 provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient
13 work of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,143,300, to-
14 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
15 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
16 for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses,
17 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
18 mined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$109,280,
19 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-
20 tion: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of
21 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
22 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
23 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
24 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
25 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts

1 as the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
2 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
3 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
4 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

5 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
7 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
8 service, \$2,450,000, together with such amounts from
9 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
10 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for
11 such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
12 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a
13 total of \$207,000, shall be transferred to and made a part
14 of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total
15 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the
16 current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below
17 the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget
18 for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
19 therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or de-
20 creased in such amounts as the Bureau of the Budget, after a
21 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall
22 determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed
23 by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or
24 authorizations.

1 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

2 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
3 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
4 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
5 with foreign agricultural work, \$600,000.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
8 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,
9 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
10 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and ex-
11 hibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
12 Department, \$1,265,800, together with such amounts from
13 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
14 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
15 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
16 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
17 \$16,200, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
18 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not ex-
19 ceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumer-
20 ated as follows: For preparation and display of exhibits,
21 \$109,959; for preparation, distribution, and display of motion
22 and sound pictures, \$58,700; for farmers' bulletins, which
23 shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different
24 sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths
25 of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the

1 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representa-
2 tives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7
3 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty thousand
4 eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and
5 House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of
6 the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as
7 authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
8 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided*, That if the total
9 amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the cur-
10 rent fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation
11 are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below
12 the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget
13 for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
14 therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or de-
15 creased in such amounts as the Bureau of the Budget, after
16 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
17 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
18 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
19 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to
20 the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural
21 exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the
22 authorized programs of the various agencies of the Depart-
23 ment can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or
24 distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency
25 of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding

1 \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and
2 made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable,
3 and shall be available for the objects specified herein: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures
5 or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
6 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*,
10 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
11 establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices,
12 or for the compensation of employees in such offices except
13 that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the
14 San Francisco radio office.

15 LIBRARY

16 For necessary expenses, including dues, when author-
17 ized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies
18 or associations which issue publications to members only
19 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
20 are not members; \$713,293.

21 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

22 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
23 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits
24 of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
25 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make

1 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
2 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
3 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
4 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
5 Budget for the fiscal year 1951 for such corporation or
6 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

7 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

8 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this chap-
9 ter shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity
10 Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any
11 program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
12 \$16,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
13 of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary
14 expenses (including legal and special services performed
15 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other per-
16 sonal services) in connection with the acquisition, oper-
17 ation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
18 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
19 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
20 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
21 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
22 the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
23 directed to discharge \$170,515,131 of the indebtedness of
24 the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the

1 Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the
2 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to
3 section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15
4 U. S. C. 713a-4).

5 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
6 \$1,280,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
7 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for
8 administrative expenses, including employment on a contract
9 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
10 formance of special services, including legal services, and the
11 use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, na-
12 tional farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and
13 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
14 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said
15 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
16 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
17 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
18 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
19 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-
20 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:
21 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year
22 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-
23 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as divi-
24 dends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Cor-

1 poration may issue and have outstanding at any one time
2 shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

3 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
4 \$1,496,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
5 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
6 expenses and services performed for the banks by other Gov-
7 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
8 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
9 tral office, and services performed by any Federal Reserve
10 bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with
11 the financial transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum
12 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special ser-
13 vices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
14 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
15 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
16 property belonging to the banks or in which they have an
17 interest.

18 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,358,-
19 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
20 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses and
21 services performed for the corporations by other Govern-
22 ment agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
23 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
24 central office) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of
25 interest expense, legal and special services performed on a

1 contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the
2 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
3 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
4 to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

5 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

6 Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-
7 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be
8 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
9 immediately upon the approval of this Chapter:

10 An amount of \$199,990,000 in the revolving fund held
11 in the Treasury available to the Governor, Farm Credit
12 Administration, as authorized by the Federal Farm Mortgage
13 Corporation Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1020b), for
14 resubscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Farm
15 Mortgage Corporation.

16 The total amount of \$125,000,000 in the revolving
17 fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury
18 Department, as authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act,
19 as amended (12 U. S. C. 698), for subscriptions to the
20 capital stock of the Federal land banks.

21 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,
23 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for
24 the Department under this chapter shall be available for
25 the purchase of not to exceed 497 passenger motor vehicles

1 for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles,
2 necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department
3 outside the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
5 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-
6 porary employment of translators when competent citizen
7 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
8 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
9 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employ-
10 ment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agri-
11 cultural Relations.

12 SEC. 403. Appropriations and authorizations made in
13 this chapter shall be available for health service programs as
14 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

15 SEC. 404. Funds available to the Department during the
16 current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of tort
17 claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

18 SEC. 405. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
19 culture during the current fiscal year may be expended for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 406. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
22 culture may be used for printing and binding, including the
23 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles.

24 SEC. 407. Of appropriations herein made which are
25 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may

1 be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
2 or tracts of land.

3 SEC. 408. No part of the funds appropriated by this
4 chapter shall be used for the payment of any officer or
5 employee of the Department who, as such officer or em-
6 ployee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, com-
7 mission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued,
8 any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
9 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
10 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

11 SEC. 409. Except to provide materials required in or
12 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
13 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
14 priated by this chapter shall be expended in the purchase
15 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
16 duced outside of the United States.

17 SEC. 410. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
18 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
19 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
20 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
21 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;
22 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-

1 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
2 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
3 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

4 This chapter may be cited as the "Department of Agri-
5 culture Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 TITLE I

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
6 of the Interior (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the
7 Secretary), including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia and elsewhere; for purchase of one passenger motor
9 vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,500; print-
10 ing and binding; employment of a Director of the Oil and
11 Gas Division without regard to the civil service laws; and
12 teletype rentals and service; \$2,315,000.

13 ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

14 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
15 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
16 715), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
18 replacement only; and printing and binding; \$200,000.

19 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

20 For establishment of a working capital fund, to be avail-
21 able without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary
22 for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central repro-
23 duction service; (2) communication services; (3) a central
24 supply service for stationery, supplies, equipment, blank
25 forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which adequate stocks

1 may be maintained to meet in whole or in part requirements
 2 of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of
 3 Washington and elsewhere; (4) a central library service;
 4 (5) health services; and (6) such other similar service
 5 functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more
 6 advantageously on a reimbursable basis; \$300,000. Said
 7 fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of bureaus,
 8 offices, and agencies for which services are performed at
 9 rates which will return in full all expenses of operation,
 10 including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation
 11 of equipment.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
 13 MARKETING AREA

14 For necessary expenses of marketing electric power and
 15 energy produced or to be produced at multiple-purpose
 16 projects of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army,
 17 in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood
 18 Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the
 19 area east of the Mississippi River, including purchase (not
 20 to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
 21 printing and binding; \$150,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

23 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
 24 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
 25 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-

1 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
 2 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
 3 to remain available until expended, \$10,350,000, of which
 4 not to exceed \$5,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations
 5 incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in
 6 addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts
 7 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to
 8 exceed \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances
 9 of funds appropriated under the head "Construction, opera-
 10 tion, and maintenance, power transmission facilities" in the
 11 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, for the fore-
 12 going purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this
 13 appropriation.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
 15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
 17 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
 18 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
 19 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s),
 20 as applied to the southwestern power area, \$760,000.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administra-
 23 tion shall be available for personal services in the District
 24 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed eight, of which six
 25 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; and printing and binding. Appropriations made
2 herein to the Southwestern Power Administration shall be
3 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
4 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
5 for the service of the current fiscal year.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
12 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
13 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
14 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
15 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
16 by the Commission, \$12,530.

17 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
20 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
21 to remain available until expended, \$41,500,000, of which
22 not to exceed \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations
23 incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in
24 addition, the Administrator is authorized to enter into con-
25 tracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount

1 not to exceed \$21,750,000: *Provided*, That unexpended bal-
2 ances of prior year appropriations, including unused bal-
3 ances of related contract authorizations, for the foregoing
4 purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this appro-
5 priation.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
8 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
9 electric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administra-
12 tion shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed
13 upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
15 seventeen of which twelve shall be for replacement only)
16 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to ex-
17 ceed two) of aircraft; and printing and binding. Appro-
18 priations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administra-
19 tion shall be available in one fund, except that the appro-
20 priation herein made for operation and maintenance shall
21 be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
25 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and

1 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
2 management of lands and their resources under the juris-
3 diction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$6,756,800:
4 *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a
5 reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under
6 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
9 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
10 Road grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
11 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; and for acquisition,
12 construction, or reconstruction of buildings and appurtenant
13 facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended,
14 \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 is for liquidation
15 of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under
16 the head "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
17 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands" in the Inte-
18 rior Department Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That
19 the amounts of appropriation made herein for road construc-
20 tion shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads,
21 Department of Commerce.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
24 shall be available for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed twenty-eight for replace-

1 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
2 of two aircraft; printing and binding; and alteration and
3 maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facili-
4 ties to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of
5 appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Man-
6 agement expenditures in connection with the revested
7 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay
8 Wagon Road grant lands shall be reimbursed from the 25
9 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
10 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
11 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
12 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
13 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund":
14 *Provided further*, That no part of such appropriations shall
15 be available for expenditure in connection with such lands
16 in excess of such reimbursements during the current fiscal
17 year.

18 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

19 The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30,
20 1950, as range-improvement fees under the provisions of
21 section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315)
22 and 25 per centum of all moneys received after June 30,
23 1950, under the provisions of section 15 of said Act (in
24 addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950
25 from either of such sources but not yet appropriated), shall

1 be available until expended for construction, purchase, and
2 maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provi-
3 sions of sections 3 and 10 of said Act.

4 PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

5 Five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public
6 lands and materials from public lands received after June 30,
7 1950 (in addition to 5 per centum of all moneys received
8 prior to June 30, 1950, as net proceeds of sales of public
9 lands and materials from public lands but not yet appro-
10 priated), shall be available for payment to the States in
11 which such lands are situated for the purpose of education or
12 of making public roads and improvements.

13 PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

14 Thirty-seven and one-half per centum of the royalties
15 received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum
16 of all royalties received during the fiscal year 1950 but
17 not yet appropriated), from the south half of Red River
18 in Oklahoma under the provisions of the joint resolution of
19 June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), shall be available for pay-
20 ment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local
21 taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be
22 expended by the State in the same manner as if received
23 under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920
24 (30 U. S. C. 191).

1

LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

2 The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30,
3 1950 (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal
4 year 1950 but not yet appropriated), from grazing fees for
5 State, county, or privately owned lands leased in accordance
6 with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43
7 U. S. C. 315m-4), shall be available until expended for
8 leasing of such lands.

9

PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

10 Thirty-three and one-third per centum of all grazing
11 fees received after June 30, 1950, from each grazing dis-
12 trict on Indian lands ceded to the United States for dispo-
13 sition under the public-lands laws, shall be available for
14 payment to the State in which said lands are situated, in
15 accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

17

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
20 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in coopera-
21 tion with States and other organizations, including payment
22 (in advance or from date of admission) of care, tuition,
23 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
24 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
25 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of

1 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
2 of law on Indian reservations or lands; operation of Indian
3 arts and crafts shops and museums; and per diem in lieu
4 of subsistence and other expenses of Indians participating
5 in folk festivals; \$37,929,000.

6 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

7 For expenses necessary for management, development,
8 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
9 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
10 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
11 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
12 experiments and demonstrations; furnishing plants or seed
13 to Indians; advances for Indian industrial and business
14 enterprises; payment of expenses of Indian fairs, including
15 premiums for exhibits; and development of Indian arts and
16 crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305), including
17 expenses of exhibits; \$10,542,000.

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
20 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
21 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
22 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and archi-
23 tectural and engineering services by contract; to remain
24 available until expended, \$21,922,000, of which not to ex-

1 ceed \$3,737,500 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
2 pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in addition,
3 the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the
4 purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed
5 \$1,500,000.

6 The unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore
7 made, including unused balances of related contract author-
8 izations, under the heads "Construction, and so forth, build-
9 ings and utilities, Indian Service," "Construction, and so
10 forth, irrigation systems, Indian Service," "Roads, Indian
11 Service," "Navajo and Hopi construction and maintenance
12 services," and "Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes", shall
13 be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration
16 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
17 in field offices, \$3,500,000.

18 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

19 For an additional amount for loans as authorized by
20 sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
21 U. S. C. 470, 471), as amended and supplemented,
22 \$2,400,000.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
25 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not
2 to exceed two hundred and twenty-seven, of which two hun-
3 dred and twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire
4 of passenger motor vehicles, which may be used for the
5 transportation of Indians; printing and binding, including
6 illustrations and purchase of reprints; purchase of ice for
7 official use of employees; services as authorized by section
8 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), includ-
9 ing not to exceed \$5,000 for expenditure at rates for indi-
10 viduals not in excess of \$100 per diem on irrigation and
11 power matters, when authorized by the Secretary; and ex-
12 penses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

13 CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

14 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of
15 New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and pay-
16 ment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as
17 provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary after
18 June 30, 1950.

19 PROCEEDS FROM POWER

20 After June 30, 1950, not to exceed the amount of
21 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit
22 of each of the power projects, including revenues credited
23 prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes
24 authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public
25 Law 647), as amended, including printing and binding, in

1 connection with the respective projects from which such
2 revenues are derived.

3 TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
5 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
6 \$2,525,465 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
7 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
8 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tui-
9 tion and other assistance to Indian children attending public
10 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from
11 date of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on
12 land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
13 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
14 lands and water rights; printing and binding; compensa-
15 tion and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed
16 by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and
17 other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees
18 thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for
19 use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu
20 of subsistence at rates established administratively but not
21 to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
22 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section
23 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including
24 cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for
25 the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage

1 Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval
2 of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the
3 classification laws: *Provided*, That \$100,000 of the amount
4 appropriated herein shall be available from the judgment
5 fund appropriated for the Indians of California by section 203
6 of the Act of April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 77), to be advanced
7 for compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons
8 employed by any tribe, band, or other identifiable group
9 of Indians of California under contracts approved by the
10 Secretary, each such advance creating a charge on any
11 judgment or settlement won by such tribe, band, or group,
12 reimbursable out of such judgment or settlement, with inter-
13 est at 4 per centum per annum, to the judgment fund of
14 the Indians of California: *Provided further*, That in addi-
15 tion to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
16 advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be
17 designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
18 involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds
19 advanced under this authority shall be reported to the
20 Congress in the annual Budget for the next succeeding fiscal
21 year.

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Rec-
24 lamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act
25 of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof

1 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
2 Bureau, as follows:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
5 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
6 tion and development plans; engineering and economic
7 investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports
8 thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development
9 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
10 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
11 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to appro-
12 priations for construction of such projects or parts; and
13 activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and
14 betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing
15 projects; to remain available until expended, \$5,150,000,
16 of which \$4,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation
17 fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River
18 development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any
19 sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
20 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests
21 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
22 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
23 cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That the
24 limitation on the amount available for surveys and precon-
25 struction work in connection with the North Side pumping

1 division, Minidoka project, Idaho, stated in the Interior
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1950, is increased from
3 \$725,000 to \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That, except as
4 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
5 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
6 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

8 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
9 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
10 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
11 by law, to remain available until expended, \$297,467,000,
12 of which \$22,897,700 shall be derived from the reclama-
13 tion fund: *Provided*, That hereafter when funds appropri-
14 ated under this head are transferred to the credit of the
15 appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury De-
16 partment for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam
17 and related works, such funds, solely for the purpose of
18 computing interest on advances under the provisions of
19 section 2 of the Act of December 21, 1928, as amended
20 (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d), 618e), shall be con-
21 sidered as if advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

22 Of the amount appropriated under the preceding para-
23 graph, \$1,600,000 is for liquidation of the contract au-
24 thority granted under the appropriation "Reclamation fund,
25 special fund, construction, Santa Barbara County project,

1 California, Cachuma unit", in the Interior Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1949; \$225,700 is for partial liquida-
3 tion of the contract authority granted under the appropriation
4 "General fund, construction, advances to Colorado River
5 dam fund, Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)"
6 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950;
7 \$1,000,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority pro-
8 vided under the appropriation "General fund, construction,
9 Fort Sumner project, New Mexico", in the Interior Depart-
10 ment Appropriation Act, 1950; and \$1,770,000 is for partial
11 liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appro-
12 priation "General fund, construction, Missouri River Basin",
13 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

15 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
16 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
17 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
18 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pur-
19 suant to law, \$15,491,000, of which \$12,001,400 shall be
20 derived from the reclamation fund and \$1,808,000 shall
21 be derived from the Colorado River dam fund: *Provided,*
22 That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of
23 reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to
24 the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the
25 same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated

1 herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of
2 such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the
3 next succeeding fiscal year.

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of general administration and
6 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
7 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
8 tion, \$7,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund
9 and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19,
10 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any
11 other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activi-
12 ties or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as
13 general administrative expenses.

14 SPECIAL FUNDS

15 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the recla-
16 mation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado
17 River development fund, are appropriated from the special
18 funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902
19 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43
20 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C.
21 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon
22 request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended
23 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
24 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
25 "Operation and maintenance" and "General administrative

1 expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
2 from which derived.

3 PRIOR YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

4 Except for the emergency fund established in the First
5 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, the unexpended bal-
6 ances on June 30, 1950, of sums heretofore appropriated for
7 the Bureau of Reclamation which were made available until
8 expended shall be classified under the corresponding heads
9 herein established, shall be transferred to and merged with
10 the amounts appropriated under those headings, and shall be
11 available for the purposes therein specified.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
14 available for personal services in the District of Columbia;
15 purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement
16 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of not
17 to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; printing and
18 binding; not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by
19 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
20 including such services at rates for individuals not to exceed
21 \$100 per day, when authorized by the Secretary;
22 payment of claims for damage to or loss of property,
23 personal injury, or death arising out of activities of
24 the Bureau of Reclamation; rewards for information or
25 evidence concerning violations of law involving property

1 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; pay-
2 ments to school districts as authorized by law (43 U. S. C.
3 385a and 618 (a) (e)); performance of the functions
4 specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
5 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
6 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
7 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
8 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
9 uses of reservoir areas, as authorized by law: *Provided,*
10 That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be
11 available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C.
12 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf
13 of specific reclamation projects except \$7,000,000 under
14 the head "General Administrative Expenses" and \$375,000
15 (\$175,000 for reconnaissance and \$200,000 for general
16 engineering and research) under the head "General Investi-
17 gations."

18 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
19 appropriation under the head "Construction and rehabilita-
20 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
21 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
22 the head "General investigations" (but this authorization
23 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
24 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
25 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the

1 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
2 may be expended through or in cooperation with State and
3 other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are
4 hereby authorized.

5 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
6 performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall
7 be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner
8 provided by law.

9 Any agency of the United States Government having title
10 thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
11 without reimbursement, parts, equipment and supplies for
12 aircraft excess to its needs.

13 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
14 mation, contained in this chapter or in any prior Act, which
15 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
16 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
17 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
18 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this
19 paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of
20 title 31 of the United States Code.

21 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
22 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
23 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
24 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation

1 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
2 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
3 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
4 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
5 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by
6 the Bureau of Reclamation.

7 APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS

8 There are hereby appropriated from the reclamation
9 fund such sums as may be necessary after June 30, 1950,
10 to make payments, to the extent authorized by the Act of
11 May 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 273), to the Farmers' Irrigation
12 District on behalf of the Northport Irrigation District
13 (North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming) for water car-
14 riage in accordance with contracts entered into pursuant to
15 said Act.

16 REFUNDS AND RETURNS

17 There are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be
18 necessary after June 30, 1950, for the Bureau of Reclama-
19 tion to refund overcollections, and to return deposits in
20 excess of amounts applied to the purposes for which the
21 deposits were accepted, each such refund or return to be
22 derived from the account into which such overcollection or
23 deposit shall have been covered.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

3 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
4 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
5 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
6 the United States, its territories and possessions; classify
7 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
8 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
9 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
10 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
11 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate
12 data relative to the foregoing activities; \$19,129,000, of
13 which \$3,100,000 shall be available only for cooperation
14 with States or municipalities for water resources investi-
15 gations: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey
16 in any topographic mapping or water resources investiga-
17 tions carried on in cooperation with any State or munic-
18 ipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
21 shall be available for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and twenty-
23 nine, of which eighty-five shall be for replacement only) and
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, in-
25 cluding purchase of reprints; reimbursement of the General

1 Services Administration for security guard service for pro-
2 tection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing
3 of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or
4 other specialized surveys when it is administratively deter-
5 mined that such procedures are in the public interest; con-
6 struction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appur-
7 tenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations;
8 and payment of compensation and expenses (not to exceed
9 \$10,000) of the person appointed by the President to par-
10 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the
11 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of
12 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
13 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
14 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,
15 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and
16 he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition
17 to his retired pay.

18 BUREAU OF MINES

19 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

20 RESOURCES

21 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
22 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
23 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
24 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
25 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling

1 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
2 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$17,758,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
4 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private
5 property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment in
6 the current fiscal year of a sum equal to not less than one-
7 half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or
8 extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds
9 provided under the authorization of this Act except that
10 expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
11 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to in-
12 vestigation and supervision.

13

HEALTH AND SAFETY

14 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
15 safety in mines and in the minerals industries as authorized
16 by law, \$3,805,000.

17

CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and improvement of facilities under the
19 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until
20 expended, \$1,372,600, of which not to exceed \$550,000 is
21 for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
22 granted under the heads "Anthracite research laboratory"
23 and "Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado", in The Interior
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That un-
25 expended balances of appropriations heretofore made, includ-

1 ing unused balances of related contract authorizations, under
2 the heads, "Synthetic liquid fuels", "Drainage tunnel, Lead-
3 ville, Colorado", "Lignite research laboratory", and "An-
4 thracite research laboratory" shall be transferred to and
5 merged with this appropriation.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
8 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
9 offices, \$1,300,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
12 Mines may be expended for personal services in the District
13 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and forty-
14 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; printing and binding, including purchase of re-
16 prints; providing transportation services in isolated areas
17 for employees, student dependents of employees, and other
18 pupils, and such activities may be financed under coopera-
19 tive arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for
20 personal services and employment of persons without regard
21 to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of
22 programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits
23 and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and
24 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine

1 rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
2 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other
3 contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute
4 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
5 or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the
6 operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at
7 Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may
8 be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the
9 Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power
10 shall not exceed the total amount of such sales, and expendi-
11 tures for the production of excess power shall not be deemed
12 a charge against the total appropriations authorized by the
13 Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
14 That the sums made available for the current fiscal year in
15 the Act making appropriations for the Departments of the
16 Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium
17 from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau
18 of Mines on July 1 of said fiscal year: *Provided further*,
19 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
20 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
21 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral prod-
22 uct that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by
23 the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall
24 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
4 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of de-
8 tailed plans and working drawings) and archaeological
9 values in river basins of the United States (except the Mis-
10 souri River Basin) ; \$7,688,700: *Provided*, That the unex-
11 pended balance of the appropriation under the head "Missis-
12 sippi River Parkway" in the Second Supplemental Appro-
13 priation Act, 1950, shall be transferred to and merged with
14 this appropriation.

15 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

16 FACILITIES

17 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
18 and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and
19 other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas
20 administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
21 \$7,250,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to

1 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
2 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
3 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
4 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
5 until expended, \$20,542,000, of which not to exceed
6 \$8,935,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
7 suant to authority granted under the heads "Independence
8 National Historical Park, Pennsylvania", "Parkways, Na-
9 tional Park Service", and "Roads and Trails, National
10 Park Service", in the Interior Department Appropriation
11 Act, 1950: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of prior
12 year appropriations, including unused balances of related
13 contract authorizations, for the foregoing purposes, shall be
14 transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of
17 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
18 regional offices, \$1,264,500.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
21 available for personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 purchase (not to exceed nineteen, of which sixteen shall
23 be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehi-
24 cles; printing and binding; cleaning and repair of uniforms
25 for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the

1 objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946
2 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
6 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
7 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
8 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
9 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
10 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
11 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of
12 land, and functions related to wildlife management in Cali-
13 fornia (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); \$7,157,000.

14 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

15 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
16 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
17 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
18 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
19 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
20 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
21 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,900,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
24 facilities required in the conservation, management, pro-
25 tection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and

1 the acquisition of lands and interests therein, including
2 continuing the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands
3 owned by the State of South Dakota; to remain available
4 until expended, \$2,401,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000
5 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
6 granted under the head "Investigations respecting food
7 fishes" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
10 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, \$917,500.

12 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Sep-
14 tember 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j),
15 amounts equal to the sums credited during the next preceding
16 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter to the special fund
17 created by said Act.

18 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

19 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
20 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts
21 equal to the sums received during the current year and each
22 fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of
23 stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available
24 until expended.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

For management of national wildlife refuges, including the construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings, roads, and other facilities, and enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (16 U. S. C. 703-711), amounts equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during the next preceding fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter under the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715s), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed ninety, of which sixty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed ten, of which six shall be for replacement only) of aircraft; printing and binding, including purchase of reprints; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$2 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational

1 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
2 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
3 of acquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the juris-
4 diction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
5 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
6 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
7 and wildlife resources.

8 TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

9 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

10 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
11 tories and possessions under the jurisdiction of the Depart-
12 ment of the Interior, including expenses of the Offices of
13 the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, and the Gov-
14 ernment of the Virgin Islands, including the agricultural
15 station; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
16 latures in Alaska and Hawaii; compensation of members of
17 the Supreme Court and the legislature in Guam; care of
18 insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
19 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and Guam, in addition to
20 current local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
21 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
22 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'
23 houses; and personal services in the District of Columbia;
24 \$3,329,500: *Provided*, That the territorial and local govern-
25 ments of the Virgin Islands and Guam are authorized to

1 make purchases for their public institutions through the
2 General Services Administration.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
5 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
6 construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
7 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; to remain
8 available until expended, \$20,400,000, of which not to exceed
9 \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
10 suant to authority previously granted; and, in addition, the
11 Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the pur-
12 poses of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed
13 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of prior
14 year appropriations, including unused balances of related
15 contract authorizations, for the foregoing purposes, shall be
16 transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

17 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

18 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
19 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$2,600,000.

20 The total of the amounts appropriated for construction,
21 operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be
22 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
23 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
24 for the service of the current fiscal year.

1 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

2 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, in-
3 cluding improvements and new construction, to remain
4 available until expended, \$31,000,000, of which not to
5 exceed \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
6 pursuant to authority granted in the Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That funds appropri-
8 ated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Rail-
9 road Special Fund for purposes of accounting and admin-
10 istration.

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA RAILROAD

12 The Alaska Railroad Special Fund shall continue avail-
13 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; operation of
15 facilities under the jurisdiction of the railroad in Mount
16 McKinley National Park; operation and maintenance of
17 oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or
18 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,
19 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for trans-
20 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-
21 sary for the benefit and development of industries or travel
22 in the area served; and payment of compensation and
23 expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September
24 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein pro-
25 vided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager

1 of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not
2 to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary
3 out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations for Territories and island possessions
6 shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles and
7 printing and binding.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 SEC. 102. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
10 available for the purchase of station wagons without such
11 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

12 SEC. 103. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
14 year in the field service of the Department for periods of
15 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
16 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 104. Appropriations in this chapter available for
18 travel expenses shall be available, under regulations pre-
19 scribed by the Secretary, for expenses of attendance of
20 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
21 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work of
22 the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
23 is made.

24 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this chapter shall
25 be available, with the approval of the Secretary, for the

1 emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of build-
2 ings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or
3 destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
4 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
5 authority until funds specifically made available to the
6 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
7 exhausted.

8 SEC. 106. The Secretary may authorize the use of any
9 appropriation in this chapter, in addition to the amounts
10 included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
11 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
12 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
13 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
14 in this chapter for fire suppression purposes shall be avail-
15 able for the payment of obligations incurred during the
16 preceding fiscal year.

17 SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
18 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
19 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
20 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
21 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
22 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
23 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-

1 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
2 and for services rendered may be credited to the appro-
3 priation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

4 SEC. 108. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
5 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by
7 the Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; exami-
8 nation of estimates of appropriations in the field; payment
9 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
10 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
11 health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
12 150) ; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C.
13 2672) ; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
14 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
15 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
16 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

17 SEC. 109. During the current fiscal year the head of any
18 Department or establishment of the Government having funds
19 available for scientific and technical investigations within the
20 scope of the functions of the Department of the Interior may,
21 with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Depart-
22 ment such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so
23 transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the

1 same manner as sums appropriated herein but without their
2 limitations.

3 SEC. 110. Transfers to the Department of the Interior,
4 pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Serv-
5 ices Act of 1949, of equipment, material and supplies, excess
6 to the needs of Federal agencies may be made at the request
7 of the Secretary without reimbursement or transfer of funds
8 when required by the Department for operations conducted
9 in Territories and island possessions.

10 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

11 GRANTS

12 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
13 form of grants, \$474,000, for estimated losses to be sus-
14 tained during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, as authorized
15 by section 8 (a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, in
16 the conduct of activities budgeted as predominantly revenue
17 producing.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without

1 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
2 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
3 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
4 in the budget for the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That not
5 to exceed \$121,480 shall be available for administrative
6 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
7 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1951
8 Budget estimates for such expenses.

9 This chapter may be cited as the "Interior Department
10 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER VIII—EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT
2 OFFICES

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

6 For compensation of the President, including an expense
7 allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized
8 by the Act of January 19, 1949 (Public Law 2), \$150,000.

9 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The
11 White House Office, including personal services in the District
12 of Columbia; printing and binding; not to exceed \$100,000
13 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for
15 individuals as the President may specify, and other personal
16 services without regard to the provisions of law regulating
17 the employment and compensation of persons in the Govern-
18 ment service; and travel and official entertainment expenses
19 of the President, to be accounted for solely on his cer-
20 tificate; \$1,585,553.

21 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest
23 or security, without regard to such provisions of law regu-
24 lating the expenditure of Government funds as the President
25 may specify, and for supplementing the efforts and available

1 or to landing forces and expeditions), except in accordance
2 with regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense,
3 which shall provide for uniform practices among all of the
4 services.

5 SEC. 629. The provisions of the Act of February 9,
6 1946 (60 Stat. 3), shall be applicable to the appropriations
7 of the Army and Air Force for military pay for the fiscal
8 year 1950 and the current fiscal year, upon certification by
9 the appropriate agency of the department concerned.

10 TITLE VII—REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

11 SEC. 701. The contract authorization granted under the
12 head "Ordnance for New Construction," in title IV of the
13 "National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950,"
14 is reduced by the sum of \$31,460,000 and the amount of the
15 limitation imposed by the proviso under said head on the
16 total obligations to be incurred for armor, armament, and
17 ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement ap-
18 proved during the fiscal year 1950, is also reduced by the
19 sum of \$31,460,000.

20 This chapter may be cited as the "Defense Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1951".

CHAPTER XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

SEC. 1102. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect

1 to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*,
2 That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty
3 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
4 than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
5 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
6 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
7 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
8 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary
9 to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in
10 action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
11 apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
12 nationals of those countries allied with the United States
13 in the prosecution of the war.

14 SEC. 1103. Appropriations of the executive departments
15 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
16 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
17 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
18 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
19 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
20 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
21 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
22 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
23 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
24 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-

1 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made
2 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
3 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

4 SEC. 1104. No part of any appropriation for the current
5 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
6 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
7 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
8 approve of the nomination of said person.

9 SEC. 1105. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
11 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
12 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
13 on condition and with the understanding that latest pub-
14 lished cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the
15 date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in
16 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
17 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

18 SEC. 1106. Funds made available by this or any other
19 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
20 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
21 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
22 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
23 are otherwise available, for personal services and rent in
24 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; examination
25 of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the field;

1 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects
3 specified in the sections of this title under the head
4 "Departments and agencies", all the provisions of
5 which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such
6 funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which
7 they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any
8 functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subse-
9 quently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limita-
10 tions on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly
11 reduced.

12 SEC. 1107. No part of any funds of or available to any
13 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
14 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
15 purchase or construction of any office building at the seat
16 of government primarily for occupancy by any department
17 or agency of the United States Government or by any cor-
18 poration owned by the United States Government.

19 SEC. 1108. Funds of corporations and agencies, subject
20 to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
21 covered by the provisions of this or any other Act shall
22 be available during the current fiscal year for payment of
23 tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

24 SEC. 1109. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure

1 by any corporation included in this or any other Act, shall
2 be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages
3 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
4 who is a member of an organization of Government employees
5 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-
7 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
8 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
9 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
10 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not
11 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike
12 against the Government of the United States, is not a member
13 of an organization of Government employees that asserts the
14 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
15 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
16 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
17 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*
18 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
19 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
20 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
21 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
25 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund

1 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
2 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
3 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,
5 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
6 law: *Provided further*, That, as applicable to the Depart-
7 ments of Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section
8 shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
9 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency
10 work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
11 property, and the payment of salary or wages may be made
12 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
13 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
14 contemplated by this section.

15 SEC. 1110. No funds made available by this or any other
16 Act shall be withdrawn from one appropriation account for
17 credit to another, or to a working fund, except as authorized
18 by law: *Provided*, That, except as otherwise specifically
19 provided by law, any funds so withdrawn and credited shall
20 be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same
21 limitations, conditions, and restrictions, **as** provided by the
22 Act appropriating such funds: *Provided further*, That any
23 such withdrawal and credit shall be made, without warrant
24 action, by check: *Provided further*, That no funds withdrawn

1 and credited pursuant to section 601 of the Act of June
2 30, 1932, as amended (47 Stat. 417; 31 U. S. C. 686),
3 shall be available for any period beyond that provided by the
4 Act appropriating such funds.

5 SEC. 1111. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
6 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “SEC. 3679. (a) No officer or employee of the United
9 States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create
10 or authorize an obligation under any appropriation or fund
11 in excess of the amount available therein; nor shall any
12 such officer or employee involve the Government in any
13 contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for
14 any purpose, in advance of appropriations made for such
15 purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized
16 by law.

17 “(b) No officer or employee of the United States shall
18 accept voluntary service for the United States or employ
19 personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except
20 in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or
21 the protection of property.

22 “(c) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section,
23 all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a
24 definite period of time shall be so apportioned as to prevent
25 obligation thereof in a manner which would indicate a

1 necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for
2 such period; and all appropriations or funds not limited to
3 a definite period of time, and all authorizations to create
4 obligations by contract in advance of appropriations, shall be
5 so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and eco-
6 nomical use thereof. As used hereafter in this section, the
7 term 'appropriation' means appropriations, funds, and au-
8 thorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of
9 appropriations.

10 “(2) In apportioning any appropriation, reserves may
11 be established to provide for contingencies, or to effect sav-
12 ings whenever savings are made possible by or through
13 changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or
14 other developments subsequent to the date on which such
15 appropriation was made available. Whenever it is deter-
16 mined by an officer designated in subsection (d) of this
17 section to make apportionments and reapportionments that
18 any amount so reserved will not be required to carry out
19 the purposes of the appropriation concerned, he shall
20 recommend the rescission of such amount in the manner
21 provided in the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for
22 estimates of appropriations.

23 “(3) Any appropriation subject to apportionment shall
24 be distributed by months, calendar quarters, operating sea-
25 sons, or other time periods, or by activities, functions, proj-

1 ects, or objects, or by a combination thereof, as may be
2 deemed appropriate by the officers designated in subsection
3 (d) of this section to make apportionments and reappor-
4 tionments. Except as otherwise specified by the officer
5 making the apportionment, amounts so apportioned shall
6 remain available for obligation, in accordance with the
7 terms of the appropriation, on a cumulative basis unless
8 reapportioned.

9 “(4) Apportionments shall be reviewed at least four
10 times each year by the officers designated in subsection (d)
11 of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments,
12 and such reapportionments made or such reserves established,
13 modified, or released as may be necessary to further the
14 effective use of the appropriation concerned, in accordance
15 with the purposes stated in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

16 “(d) (1) Any appropriation available to the legisla-
17 tive branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia, which
18 is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this
19 section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by
20 the officer having administrative control of such appropria-
21 tion. Each such appropriation shall be apportioned not later
22 than thirty days before the beginning of the fiscal year for
23 which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty

1 days after approval of the Act by which the appropriation
2 is made available, whichever is later.

3 “(2) Any appropriation available to an agency, which
4 is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this
5 section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by
6 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The head of
7 each agency to which any such appropriation is available
8 shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget information, in
9 such form and manner and at such time or times as the
10 Director may prescribe, as may be required for the appor-
11 tionment of such appropriation. Such information shall be
12 submitted not later than forty days before the beginning
13 of any fiscal year for which the appropriation is available,
14 or not more than fifteen days after approval of the Act by
15 which such appropriation is made available, whichever is
16 later. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall
17 apportion each such appropriation and shall notify the agency
18 concerned of his action not later than twenty days before
19 the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation
20 is available, or not more than thirty days after the approval
21 of the Act by which such appropriation is made available,
22 whichever is later. When used in this section, the term
23 ‘agency’ means any executive department, agency, commis-

1 sion, authority, administration, board, or other independent
2 establishment in the executive branch of the Government,
3 including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the
4 United States which is an instrumentality of the United
5 States.

6 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment which,
7 in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment
8 or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a de-
9 ficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon
10 a determination by such officer that such action is required
11 because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the trans-
12 mission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropria-
13 tion which require expenditures beyond administrative con-
14 trol; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human
15 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare
16 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been
17 made to enable the United States to make payment of, or
18 contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to
19 individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in
20 accordance with formulae prescribed by law.

21 “(2) In each case of an apportionment or a reappor-
22 tionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such
23 apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a neces-
24 sity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate, such officer
25 shall immediately submit a detailed report of the facts of

1 the case to the Congress. In transmitting any deficiency
2 or supplemental estimates required on account of any such
3 apportionment or reapportionment, reference shall be made
4 to such report.

5 “(f) The officers designated in subsection (d) of this
6 section to make apportionments and reapportionments may
7 exempt from apportionments receipts from industrial and
8 power operations available under law and any appropriation
9 made specifically for—

10 “(1) interest on, or retirement of, the public debt;

11 “(2) payment of claims, judgments, refunds, and
12 draw-backs;

13 “(3) any item determined by the President to be
14 of a confidential nature;

15 “(4) payment under private relief Acts or other
16 laws requiring payments to designated payees in the
17 total amount of such appropriation;

18 “(5) contingent expenses of the Senate or of the
19 House of Representatives.

20 “(g) Any appropriation which is apportioned or reap-
21 portioned pursuant to this section may be divided and
22 subdivided administratively within the limits of such appor-
23 tionments or reapportionments. The officer having admin-
24 istrative control of any such appropriation available to the
25 legislative branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia,

1 and the head of each agency, subject to the approval of the
2 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe, by
3 regulation, a system of administrative control (not incon-
4 sistent with any other accounting procedures prescribed by
5 or pursuant to law), which shall be designed to (A) restrict
6 obligations against each appropriation to the amount of
7 apportionments or reappropriations made for each such
8 appropriation, and (B) enable such officer or agency head
9 to fix responsibility for the creation of any obligation in
10 excess of an apportionment or reappropriation.

11 “(h) No officer or employee of the United States shall
12 authorize or create any obligation (A) in excess of an appor-
13 tionment or reappropriation, or (B) in excess of the amount
14 permitted by regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection
15 (g) of this section.

16 “(i) (1) In addition to any penalty or liability under
17 other law, any officer or employee of the United States who
18 shall violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall
19 be subjected to appropriate administrative discipline, includ-
20 ing, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty with-
21 out pay or removal from office; and any officer or employee
22 of the United States who shall knowingly and willfully violate
23 subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall, upon con-
24 viction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not
25 more than two years, or both.

1 “(2) In the case of a violation of subsection (a), (b),
2 or (h) of this section by an officer or employee of an agency,
3 or of the District of Columbia, the head of the agency con-
4 cerned or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
5 shall immediately report to the President, through the Di-
6 rector of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress all
7 pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken
8 thereon.”

9 SEC. 1112. No part of the funds of, or available for
10 expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this
11 Act shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated
12 by any officer or employee during the calendar year 1950
13 and unused at the close of business on December 31, 1950.

14 This Act may be cited as the “General Appropriation
15 Act, 1951”.

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Union Calendar No. 696

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7786

[Report No. 1797]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the support of the
Government for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1951, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

MARCH 21, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

ember 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945: *Provided*, That the written recommendation for the award of the decoration, or device in lieu of decoration, for such act or service be made not later than 1 year subsequent to the date of approval of this act.

SEC. 2. The act of June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 309), is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out all after the words "authorized by" down to and including "manner" in line 7, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "act of Congress to be awarded to any person for any act or service performed while on active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States or while serving with such forces."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article on the state of Europe by Roscoe Drummond.

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a table of figures.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an excerpt from the CIO Union News of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter and a resolution received from the American Protestant Hospital Association.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an editorial, in the other to include a short statement of the secretary of state of Ohio.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Reader's Digest.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper editorials and articles.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Desert News of Salt Lake City relating to an address on farm legislation by his colleague, Mr. LOVRE.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Walter Johnson entitled "Country Lawyer."

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record of March 23 at the conclusion of the debate on the commodity credit bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on the omnibus appropriation bill and include tabular matter.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include newspaper articles.

Mr. RIEHLMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by Mr. LOVRE at Salt Lake City on the farm program.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Unfair Attack."

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to have stricken from the Record of March 31 his extension of remarks appearing on page A2550, and to extend his remarks and include a corrected and revised copy of the table.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article from the Washington Post.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a statement from the American Legion.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Washington Post and from the Marine News of New York.

Mr. WERDEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two separate instances and in each to include an article.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by Mr. WALTER, at Easton, Pa., on Friday, March 31, before the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 193. Concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the House until April 18, 1950.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 128]

Allen, Ill.	Hall,	Pfeifer,
Andrews	Leonard W.	Joseph L.
Angell	Hand	Pfeiffer,
Bailey	Hare	William L.
Barden	Hart	Philbin
Barrett, Pa.	Hays, Ohio	Plumley
Battle	Hébert	Powell
Bennett, Fla.	Hedrick	Ramsay
Biemiller	Heffernan	Redden
Bolling	Heller	Reed, Ill.
Bosone	Hobbs	Reed, N. Y.
Buchanan	Hoffman, Ill.	Ribicoff
Buckley, Ill.	Hull	Rich
Buckley, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Rivers
Bulwinkle	Javits	Sabath
Burdick	Kee	St. George
Burnside	Kelly, N. Y.	Sasser
Carlyle	Keogh	Scott,
Carroll	Kunkel	Hugh D. Jr.
Case, S. Dak.	Lane	Shelley
Cavalcante	Lanham	Short
Celler	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Chesney	Lichtenwalter	Sims
Chudoff	Linehan	Smathers
Clement	Lyle	Smith, Ohio
Combs	Lynch	Staggers
Coudert	McConnell	Sutton
Davenport	McDonough	Taylor
Davies, N. Y.	Mason	Tollefson
Dawson	Miles	Towe
Dingell	Miller, Md.	Wadsworth
Donohue	Monroney	Wagner
Douglas	Morgan	Walsh
Doyle	Multer	Weich
Gavin	Murphy	Wheeler
Gilmer	Nixon	Whitaker
Gordon	Norton	White, Idaho
Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.	Wickersham
Granahan	O'Brien, Mich.	Widnall
Grant	O'Konski	Willis
Green	Pace	Wolcott
Gwinn	Patman	Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 303 Members answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951,

and for other purposes; and pending that I ask unanimous consent that time for general debate be equally divided, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself; that debate be confined to the bill; and that following the reading of the first chapter of the bill, not to exceed 2 hours general debate be had before the reading of each subsequent chapter, one-half to be controlled by the chairman and one-half by the ranking minority member of the subcommittee in charge of the chapter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. There has been a great deal of confusion on both sides of the aisle as to the amount of general debate and also as to what are the plans for considering the bill. I understand the request is that we continue indefinitely, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the other half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there is no disposition on the part of the committee to restrict any Member who wishes to debate this bill. We will not close general debate as long as anybody wants to talk.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. On either side?

Mr. CANNON. On either side.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think that is quite fair.

Mr. CANNON. So far as we are concerned, general debate is unlimited.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I appreciate the views of the gentleman from Missouri. I want to say that general debate on appropriation bills is historic. It is the only opportunity a great many Members have to express themselves on different subjects. There was a rumor we were going to try to close debate today or tomorrow and try to read the bill by next Thursday. Of course, it is impossible to finish the bill by that time, and I am delighted with the assurance of the gentleman from Missouri that we are to have unlimited debate.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, speaking for this side of the House, I have only had a request for 15 minutes under general debate. Whenever there is nobody to debate, of course, we will proceed to read the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Well, there might a Democrat or two who will want to speak after we get through.

Mr. CANNON. Either Democrat or Republican who desires to speak will be afforded that opportunity, and no limitation will be placed upon him as long as he talks about the bill.

I may say, however, that the idea of taking up time which should be devoted to the discussion of the appropriation bill with a discussion of extraneous matters, or on subjects, which have no germaneness or relevancy to the bill, is one of the evils which we seek to cure by bringing in all appropriations in a single bill. The attention of the House

and the country should be centered on this one bill. If anyone desires to discuss something foreign to the bill, let him speak in the morning or secure a special order and take all the time he needs. This bill is too important to be sidetracked by some Member's whim. We should have full debate on this bill. We want all the information we can get on it. If anybody wants to talk about it, he is perfectly free to talk about it as long as he likes, but if he is not interested in the bill and wants to talk about something else, let him select some more opportune time rather than detract from the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The quorum call a few moments ago disclosed the fact that 303 Members are here. Does not the gentleman from Missouri believe we should have the full membership present when we vote on this most important bill?

Mr. CANNON. I am not the keeper of the conscience of other Members of the House. If they want to stay away, that is their prerogative and that is for them to decide. If they want to represent their constituents by remaining away from the sessions of the House, it is not incumbent upon me to raise any objection.

But I give notice now that if general debate is concluded we will read the bill for amendment. The House will proceed to business as long as the Committee on Appropriations has a bill on the floor.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman realizes that both he and I are members of the economy bloc, and I appreciate the good work he has already done.

Mr. CANNON. I welcome the gentleman's cooperation. And I trust we will have the assistance of the gentleman in economizing on this bill by defending it against proposals to increase it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Both of us being in the so-called economy bloc, we will naturally want the largest possible attendance of Members when we vote on the bill. When we have a large number of Members present the views which I hold are more likely to prevail.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will have his Members present, I assure him we will have our Members present.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the gentleman's proposal about debate on this measure?

Mr. CANNON. To continue general debate indefinitely, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and one-half by myself.

Mr. RANKIN. When you finish general debate is it the gentleman's intention to take the bill up under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. CANNON. At the conclusion of general debate we will read the first chapter. There will be not to exceed 2 hours of general debate on each subsequent chapter, following which we will read the chapter under the 5-minute rule, as we have done heretofore under

the rules of the House, and under control of the committee responsible for the chapter.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to get this clear. As I understand, we are to proceed with general debate, and anything that has anything to do with the entire bill will be in order under the general debate.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. Debate on the bill may run for days.

Mr. CANNON. As long as anybody wants to talk on it.

Mr. MICHENER. At the conclusion of that general debate, chapter 1 may be debated for another 2 hours?

Mr. CANNON. Chapter 1 consists of one item only, an item which requires no general debate. At the conclusion of general debate we will read the first chapter and then have not to exceed 2 hours of general debate on the second chapter. We will then proceed to read the chapter for amendment.

Mr. MICHENER. That will be repeated on every chapter?

Mr. CANNON. On every subsequent chapter.

Mr. MICHENER. Then the chapter will be read under the 5-minute rule and all amendments thereto will be disposed of before the succeeding chapter is debated for 2 hours?

Mr. CANNON. Exactly.

Mr. MICHENER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to get this clear if I can. The gentleman has said that he will proceed with unlimited debate, and that he does not want to restrict anyone in the matter of general debate, except that the debate shall be confined to the bill. But then the unanimous-consent request further provides that one-half of this unlimited time shall be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri and one-half by the gentleman from New York. The gentleman from Missouri has indicated that he has had requests for only 15 minutes of that time. I am unable to understand just how this division of an unlimited, unnamed amount of time is to be made.

Suppose the gentleman from Missouri has no further request for time after 30 minutes. Are we to understand that that will be the extent of time available to the other side?

Mr. CANNON. In such event, I shall be glad to yield any portion of my time to either side of the aisle. I shall be especially glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin. It will be a pleasure to yield the gentleman all the time he desires.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very happy to hear the gentleman say that because I would like at least an hour to discuss some features of this bill in general debate which cannot be discussed without at least that much time, in order that Members may have as much information as possible on the subject.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman shall have time without restriction.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, are we to understand that the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, intends to make a point of order against any Member speaking out of order? How is the gentleman going to determine whether or not a Member is speaking out of order when there is something like \$27,000,000,000 involved in this appropriation which certainly covers most of the business of America.

If the gentleman is going to make a point of order against a Member talking about the economy of our Nation and the problems of the people, surely debate is going to be badly limited and we will not be doing justice to the American people who ought to have full information.

Mr. CANNON. That would be for the Chair to determine.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will not object, except to say that I trust and am sure the majority of the Members of the House hope that the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will not make points of order against Members on the ground that they are speaking out of order when so much is involved in this bill. I think we should have the greatest leeway to discuss these things.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think that this appropriation bill actually being 11 bills in one, and covering everything in the Government, a Member speaking on the bill would have a rather wide range.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the Speaker. I was hoping the Speaker would say just that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] A quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 129]

Allen, Ill.	Cavalcante	Gordon
Anderson, Calif.	Celler	Gossett
Andrews	Chesney	Granahan
Angell	Chiperfield	Grant
Bailey	Chudoff	Green
Barden	Clemente	Gregory
Barrett, Pa.	Combs	Hall
Battle	Coudert	Leonard W.
Bennett, Fla.	Cox	Hand
Biemiller	Davenport	Hart
Bolling	Davis, Wis.	Hays, Ohio
Buchanan	Dawson	Hébert
Buckley, Ill.	Dingell	Heffernan
Buckley, N. Y.	Donohue	Heller
Bulwinkle	Douglas	Hobbs
Burdick	Doyle	Hoffman, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Elliot	Hollfield
Carlyle	Engel, Mich.	Hull
Carroll	Gavin	Jackson, Calif.
Case, S. Dak.	Gilmer	Javits

Kee	Norton	Scott, Hardie
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Brien, Ill.	Scott,
Keogh	O'Brien, Mich.	Hugh D., Jr.
Kunkel	O'Konski	Short
Lane	Pace	Simpson, Pa.
Lanham	Patman	Sims
Latham	Pfeifer,	Smathers
Lichtenwalter	Joseph L.	Smith, Ohio
Linehan	Pfeiffer,	Sutton
Lyle	William L.	Taylor
Lynch	Philbin	Teague
McConnell	Plumley	Towe
McDonough	Powell	Wagner
Mason	Ramsay	Walsh
Miles	Redden	Welch
Miller, Md.	Reed, Ill.	Wheeler
Mitchell	Reed, N. Y.	Whitaker
Monroney	Regan	White, Idaho
Morgan	Ribicoff	Widnall
Morton	Rivers	Wolcott
Multer	Sabath	Wolverton
Murphy	St. George	Wood
Nixon	Sasser	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 296 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have called the roll this morning three times in 2 hours. It is to be regretted that a deliberate and carefully organized filibuster is under way on this particular bill. The time of the House is valuable, and especially so just at this time. Not only should we be proceeding with the business of the House and conserving the time of the House but we should have some regard for the taxpayers whose money we are wasting in this filibuster. It costs the taxpayers over \$75,000 a day to run the House 5 days a week. That means thousands of dollars for every hour we waste in unnecessary roll calls and dilatory tactics in which the gentlemen on that side of the aisle are indulging this afternoon.

I might add that the further effect of this filibuster is to keep the House here longer this summer. There is no reason why we should not go ahead and pass this bill and get away from here before June 30 and go home and learn what the people are thinking. Partisan tactics like this not only delay the proceedings of the House and interfere with the consideration of this bill but also delay adjournment next June.

I trust we may have a little cooperation from the other side of the aisle in transacting the business of the House and the Nation. It is to be regretted that it will go out to the people of the United States tomorrow that there was a deliberate program here this afternoon to obstruct the orderly consideration under the rules of the House of one of the important bills of this session of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, we submit to the House today the largest peacetime appropriation bill in the history of the Nation—the largest in the history of any nation since time began. It is indissolubly associated with the welfare and prosperity of the people, and the security and preservation of our form of Government. And it comes at a critical period in national postwar adjustment and international relations.

The bill, with an amendment providing for foreign aid which will be offered by direction of the committee, and the tabulation of permanent and indefinite appropriations in the report, sets out in full, and in understandable terms, the total proposed expenditures of the United States Government for the fiscal year of 1951. Taken in connection with the latest authoritative estimate of the national income for 1951, and the daily Treasury report on the public debt, we have a comprehensive picture which shows at a glance the financial condition of the Federal Government; whether the Nation is living within its income; the effect of any amendment; of any proposed increase or decrease in appropriations, and the impact of such increase or decrease on Treasury balances and the national credit.

For more than a century we have been passing appropriation bills and spending money without reference to any definite central fiscal program, without any specific knowledge of their ultimate effect on national finances or national solvency. But in this bill the Nation is brought face to face with its fiscal problems and to that extent is in a better position to make its choice between unlimited appropriations and deficit spending.

In one respect, Mr. Chairman, this bill may be said to be not only an appropriation bill, but a tax bill as well. There was a time when we drafted the appropriation bills on the basis of the amount of revenue we had to spend. We shaped the coat to the material available. But we have long since ceased to consider appropriations from the point of view of what we have to spend. We now make the appropriations and spend the money and taxes must be levied to conform to the appropriation bills and to supply the money we have already spent.

We now shape the coat according to the latest fashion or caprice, and when the cloth is insufficient, we simply borrow more material, as a matter of course.

Contrary to the intentions of the founders of our Government—and in contravention of every rule of sound business procedure—the House by multiplying authorizations and increasing appropriations has made the Committee on Ways and Means a mere port of call and I am today asking the members of that great committee to cooperate with us in opposing increases in the appropriations carried in this particular bill and in discouraging the enactment of further bills authorizing new and expanded appropriations when we do not have enough money to finance the authorizations already on the statute books.

This bill is, in effect, both an appropriation bill and a tax bill. If you make

appropriations here, you must levy taxes to provide the money. By your action on this bill you decide whether we must increase taxes or whether we may lower them. To reduce taxes you must first reduce expenditures. I hope the Members will have this in mind when amendments are offered to increase items in this bill.

This bill is the composite product of the work of 45 men, and a dozen subcommittees, with the most efficient staff ever mobilized on appropriations. I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the 12 chairmen and the members of their committees who wrote this bill, whose names appear at the head of each section of the report.

I might say equal credit is due members on both sides of the table, and here in the House, to Members on both sides of the aisle. This is not a political bill. The unanimity with which every subcommittee reported the respective chapters of the bill, with possibly one or two exceptions, indicates the unity of purpose and the hearty cooperation of all members of the subcommittees, regardless of party affiliation, and the care and diligence with which they have worked to bring out the best bill possible. They have worked indefatigably since the beginning of the session. They have held long and exhaustive hearings, considering budget estimates, analyzing the justifications, examining the representatives of spending agencies, and all others who desired to be heard. And the chapters are carried in the bill before you represent their considered and, with few exceptions, their unanimous judgment. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to call to the attention of the Congress and the country their industry and patient cooperation in presenting here what they collectively consider the best bill which can be written under current limitations. The various chapters are incorporated in the bill just as the subcommittees wrote them without change or modification in any respect or in any particular.

The bill before you proposes appropriations in the total amount of \$27,266,403,664. Expenditures from that amount during the succeeding fiscal year are estimated to total \$23,423,832,918. Such expenditures will be augmented by expenditures from prior appropriations to the extent of \$7,079,776,516, making an expenditure total for the coming year 1951 of \$41,459,268,346.

The estimated receipts of the Government, as of March 15, 1950, as informally reviewed by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation amount to \$37,300,000,000. The net result, therefore, indicates a deficit of \$4,159,268,346.

The committee has effected appropriation reductions by a total of \$1,385,377,504. Expressed in terms of expenditure, the reduction is \$979,489,060.

A notable feature of the bill is the reduction of appropriations for 1951 below the appropriations for the current year. Heretofore, the budget estimates have been the criterion by which we judged the degree of retrenchment. The subcommittees were urged to keep the ap-

propriations below the estimates, but, in formulating this bill the appropriations for the current year were made the target, and subcommittees were urged to keep appropriations under those of the fiscal year 1950, a new objective in appropriations, and with such success that the pending bill is not only \$1,385,377,504 below the 1951 estimates, but it is \$832,014,180 below the 1950 appropriations.

But this is not the full measure of the economies effected by the bill. To this saving must be added the new obligations incurred by mandatory legislation, enacted in the last session of Congress. By passing fifteen different pay and travel acts, by increasing Federal Security, Veterans' Administration, Fair Labor Standards obligations of the Government, and other laws requiring direct appropriations and contract authority involving increases in expenditures, the Congress has arbitrarily increased the mandatory appropriations, above what we had to provide last year, \$2,350,700,000, statutory requirements over which the Committee on Appropriations has no option or control. When this sum is added to the amount this bill cuts from the 1950 appropriations, it will be seen that the pending bill is \$3,182,714,180 less than the amounts carried in the annual appropriation bill for 1950, a record never before equaled in the fiscal history of the Republic.

But even with these exceptional savings, the bill is still \$4,159,268,346 in excess of the national revenues for the fiscal year, and there is a natural desire throughout the country for a balanced budget. The country demands that we keep appropriations within the revenues and that is a very natural and timely request of the Congress.

This, however, is not a peacetime budget; the country is at war, both technically and in fact. No treaty of peace has been signed. Although we have made every effort and every possible concession to bring about a formal agreement for the usual treaty marking the close of hostilities, a treaty of peace is as far away today, if not farther, than it was in 1945, 5 years ago, when the last gun was fired. We have no choice, therefore, except to maintain an alert state of preparedness, a readiness for any eventuality; and we are actually spending every day in this cold war more than we spent per day in the Civil War, in the Spanish-American War, and in the First World War combined. If permanent peace were assured; if there were no threats of attack and invasion from abroad, we could balance the budget very easily; we could cut taxes in half; we could make substantial reductions in the national debt; but, paraphrasing a very famous statesman: "Gentlemen cry Peace! Peace! when there is no peace. The next gale that sweeps from the north may bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms." This is a war budget, and no war budget was ever balanced by this or any other nation. We cannot balance this budget. It would be the height of folly to attempt it under present international conditions. But while we cannot economize at the expense of national safety and national defense, we

can and we must make corresponding reductions in reducible domestic expenditures.

The acid test in passing on demands for domestic expenditures is not whether the money would be well spent—the invariable plea for every sort of appropriation and authorization offered on this floor—the test is not whether the money will be well spent, whether there is need for the expenditure. The question in this national crisis is: Can we do without it? And if that question can be answered in the affirmative on any proposal for expenditure here, the proposal should be rejected. That is the only thing to be considered in writing or amending this bill: Can we dispense with the appropriation under consideration either temporarily or permanently? If we can, it has no place in this bill; if it is in the bill it ought to be taken out.

Mr. Chairman, a circular letter has been issued by an organization registered under the Antilobby Act, known as the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, in which it is charged that this bill was "poorly and hurriedly drawn." In view of the fact that the circular letter has been sent to all Members of Congress and distributed to the press let us examine into the facts, if any, supporting this statement. Is there any basis for such statement? This bill was written by the same men who wrote these reports last year. We had the same subchairmen this year we had last year. We had the same committee personnel this year we had last year and the same committee staff and there was no such charge last year. The men who wrote this bill, the chairmen of these subcommittees, are all able and experienced men. They have served here for many years. They have been very carefully screened before they were assigned to the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee screened them even more carefully. I think you cannot find in the House men better prepared and better qualified to write this bill. Why should men with more experience and a better knowledge of the subject this year write a poorer bill this year than last year? Why, it is absurd. The charge is made with deliberate propaganda intent and is without any basis of fact whatever.

Then this circular says the bill and report were hurriedly done. Last year was organization year. We were late in getting started. We started our first hearings on January 26. But this year, with organization intact, we began hearings on January 5. What is hurried about that, Mr. Chairman? Nobody suggested that last year the bill was hurriedly prepared. The truth about the matter is we have given more time to the hearings than usual. We have heard more people than heretofore. Not only were all subcommittees in session longer but the whole committee met to consider this bill on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, prepared to give 4 days to the reports from subcommittees. We announced we would begin Monday morning and report the bill Thursday night.

But the subcommittees had so thoroughly processed the bill and there was such general agreement on both sides of

the table in the subcommittees that when we met no one had any amendments to offer.

On each chapter, in turn, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the chapter were called upon. There was no limitation placed upon time. They were free to talk as long as they liked and any other member of the committee who desired time was recognized.

After debate was concluded and there was no one asking to be recognized, the question was asked on each chapter: Is there anyone who desires to offer any amendment at any point in this chapter? And we did not leave the chapter as long as anyone desired to offer amendments.

Mr. Chairman, what is hurried about that?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman said there were no amendments offered. They were a few, very few I admit.

Mr. CANNON. I accept the gentleman's statement.

Mr. CANFIELD. I offered one, too.

Mr. CANNON. I did not say no amendments were offered. I said that the chapter remained open as long as anyone desired to offer amendments.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman recalls I offered an amendment and it was for the recision of funds heretofore appropriated, a recision which we should have adopted.

Mr. CANNON. That is not in contravention of what I said. I did not say no amendments were offered. I said that no chapter was closed as long as anyone desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman just said that there were no amendments offered.

Mr. CANNON. No; I did not say that. I said that no chapter was closed as long as anyone desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman said that afterwards. Will the gentleman permit the Reporter to read his word back?

Mr. CANNON. May I ask the gentleman, if he desired to offer an amendment anywhere in the bill which he was not given an opportunity to offer?

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely. But, the gentleman said that no amendments were offered, and I offered three of them. If the gentleman will permit the reporter to read back his language, he will find that he said no amendments were offered.

Mr. CANNON. I am not certain whether I made that statement or did not make the statement, but whether it was made or not made is wholly inconsequential. The question here is, Was the

bill considered hurriedly? Was anyone denied an opportunity to debate or amend this bill anywhere? I now submit that question to anybody on the floor. Did anybody desire to offer an amendment which he did not have an opportunity to offer?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the distinguished gentleman from Missouri ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], which amendment he claims to have offered which he was not given the opportunity to offer in the full committee?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows I did not make any such statement.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman made the statement just now when he said "absolutely" in answer to a question of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JENSEN. I did not say the gentleman did not give me a chance to offer an amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. I want the RECORD to be straight on this, because no amendment sought to be offered in the full Appropriations Committee was refused consideration by the chairman of the committee. That is the record.

Mr. JENSEN. All right. Now, the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the full committee's first statement was that no amendments were offered. Finally the gentleman from New Mexico rose and corrected him, and he said he stood corrected, and if you will take the time to let the reporter read the words of the gentleman from Missouri I will leave it to the House.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is now graciously admitting that no amendment offered by him was refused consideration. Is that not the fact?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Missouri said that after the gentleman from New Mexico had called his hand.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, let us say it now, I will ask the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Say what?

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman now admit that he was not refused consideration to offer any amendment?

Mr. JENSEN. Why, I never contended that I had been refused.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the record should show that so far as the Federal Security Agency and the Labor Department sections of this bill are concerned, that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] who was in charge of the bill as chairman of the subcommittee, made a statement of about a minute and a half before the full committee, and the gentleman from Wisconsin made no statement with respect to that bill before the full committee and indicated in a statement to the full committee that he reserved the right to make a statement on the floor and to offer amendments on the floor; is that not true?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman's statement is wholly beside the point.

Mr. KEEFE. As usual.

Mr. CANNON. The statement was made there that the consideration of this bill was hurried. Now, I ask if there is anyone who can give any instance at any time, anywhere, in the subcommittee, or in the full committee, where he was not afforded an opportunity to talk if he wished to talk, to debate if he wished to debate, or to offer an amendment if he wished to offer an amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman also make that statement regarding the first committee meeting of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress when he presided; when there were several amendments offered by your side of the aisle and the minority had amendments to offer, we stood up and tried our level best, the gentleman from New York and I did, to offer amendments, but got no recognition from the gentleman. He would not even look our way.

Mr. ROONEY. May I inquire if the gentleman from Iowa was present that day?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows very well that I was present.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is so anxious to get away from the point before the House.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will stay with the facts, I will not ask him questions.

Mr. CANNON. The charge is made here that consideration of this bill was hurried. I asked anyone here who desired at any time to interrogate a witness or to debate the bill or to offer an amendment if he was denied the opportunity to say so. And no one can cite any such instance. In other words, the charge is absolutely without foundation. If this bill was rammed through as they charge, where was it rammed through? When was it rammed through, and who rammed it through? The circular is a canard.

It throws a little light on this scurrilous letter when it is noted that the gentleman whose name is signed to it was particularly exuberant when the Eightieth Congress convened. Thirty or forty people from the outside had been brought down to investigate the Government. He was so enthusiastic that he gave an elaborate dinner for them at one of the famous hostelrys down town. I have not heard that he has provided a dinner for any of the Appropriations Committee or for any party fishermen in this session. In other words, this circular is pure propaganda. The bill was not hurriedly considered, and statements to that effect are without foundation of fact and for political effect.

He does grudgingly make one concession. He says, after about four pages of unsupported abuse:

The committee deserves credit for initiating the single or omnibus appropriation bill. This form of bill makes good sense to the

layman. It enables him to see at a glance where over-all Federal spending policies and objectives are taking us.

In justice to the United States Chambers of Commerce, which might be erroneously confused with the organization distributing this circular, let me say that there is no relation between the two. On the contrary, the United States Chamber of Commerce in its daily letter, says:

A significant test of the willingness of the Congress to economize is before you in H. R. 7786, the first consolidated appropriation bill. The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States realize the nature of the difficulties faced by the Committee on Appropriations. The board feels that the Committee on Appropriations has made a meritorious beginning. It recommends that the House employ its best endeavors to enforce further reduction in the measure under consideration.

The printed transcripts of the hearings on this bill were made available and distributed to the press and the members of the committee and the House and the public in general much earlier than ever before. Never before were the printed hearings available to the press and the public as early as this year. So everyone has had ample opportunity to familiarize himself with the proceedings of the committee as hearings progressed.

Mr ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that the press and radio have had a better opportunity, as a result of the way in which the hearings were released this year, to digest and report to the Republic on the items contained in the appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON. That is true. There has been no previous instance in the history of the appropriation bills in which the proceedings of the committee were available so soon and in such detail.

However, it has had one untoward effect. As a result of this unrestricted publicity, the agencies affected, the organized groups of interest, and the professional lobbyists have been clamoring against practically every reduction in the estimates, and are even urging increases in the bill over and above the budget estimates. I think there is hardly a reduction made by the committee in this bill in the estimates in which there have not been some interested lobbies, somewhere, protesting against the reduction. Never before has there been such pressure on the committee and here in the House against savings recommended by the committee.

The press and radio over the country daily carry reports of amendments which they say will be offered to increase amounts throughout this bill. In view of these intemperate assaults on the bill and announced intentions of increasing it, when it is already over \$4,000,000,000 above the national income, I feel warranted in speaking a little more plainly than under other circumstances. The balance sheet of the Nation is anything but favorable. As a matter of fact if the United States were a private enterprise, any bank cashier or any man in the country would refuse to lend the

Government another dime—if he did not bring proceedings to throw it into bankruptcy. The expenditures for the current year, and for the coming year are billions of dollars in excess of the national income. We carry a staggering public debt, unparalleled in history, of more than a quarter of a trillion dollars, a sum so large as to be utterly incomprehensible to the finite mind of man. And we are increasing it by huge sums every year. Why, the interest on the public debt alone is more than all the expenditures of the Government for all purposes in 1933. At the same time—and this is one of the alarming features—our national income is decreasing. Collections of Federal excise taxes dropped more than 12 percent in February as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

From the start of the fiscal year July 1 to March 1, which is the latest figure available, collections totaled \$25,101,625,577, or a drop in national income of \$657,676,007 from the corresponding figure of last year.

Corporation income-tax payments for the first 8 months of the fiscal year totaled \$17,933,807,743, or a decline of \$480,114,129 for the same period a year ago.

Totals on income-tax payments up to March 15 are not yet available. But the press carries forecasts of a drop in revenues variously estimated at of something between a billion and a billion and a half dollars below the message estimates—money we thought we were going to get when we were projecting our fiscal program for the coming year last January.

It is said to be anywhere from a billion to a billion and a half dollars below what we anticipated. There seems to be general agreement that the revenue cannot, under most favorable circumstances, be less than three-quarters of a billion below the January figure. In addition to this steady and drastic decline in revenues, it is now proposed to reduce excise taxes. We are told a bill is on the drafting board which will reduce the Federal income from this source in an amount approximately a billion dollars annually. I am not discussing the merits of tax reduction or the merits of discontinuing excise taxes, but I do say that when you figure the financial picture and the fiscal status of the Government, not only is the national income from every source declining, but it is now proposed to further reduce it by reducing the taxes which are already bringing in an inadequate amount to take care of the appropriations carried in this bill. In short, we are carrying a national debt so vast that no one can predict when it will be paid. So acute is the situation that unforeseen national catastrophe might mean repudiation. How are we to pay it, when at the most prosperous time in the history of the Nation, with wages higher than ever before, with business paying larger dividends than ever before, with people generally more prosperous than they ever have been, instead of decreasing the debt, we are increasing it. When can we expect to pay it?

I want to appeal to the House not to increase this bill. A single increase in any item would be an unfortunate prece-

dent. May I plead with the Members of the House to close ranks and oppose any increase anywhere in any item in this bill.

To be continually living beyond our means indicates not only a deplorable lack of business acumen, but a still more deplorable lack of moral fiber and stamina; a state of irresponsibility characteristic of the aborigine, consuming tomorrow's food today, without thought of the consequences.

I realize the strong appeal of amendments to increase appropriations for national defense. Nothing could be more important than adequate protection of the Nation. That takes first priority. But the best national defense lies in national solvency. You cannot win a war without money. You cannot avoid a war without money. Insolvency invites attack, and it is more important to avoid a war than to win a war. We must stay solvent, as well as strong in armament and in military might. The two go together. We cannot attain national security by bankrupting the country.

In this connection, let me say that there is always the possibility that we can be stronger with less expenditure for armaments than we are making today. It has been claimed by some of our critics, and I submit it for the consideration of the House when they take up the study of this bill, that there is more waste in the 71 percent of the bill devoted to war, past wars, and future, than anywhere else in the bill. Whether that is true would have to be demonstrated. I do not vouch for such statement, but I do say that there is always a possibility that a better allocation of the money provided in the bill may contribute to the solution of the problem of adequate defense.

On the other hand, there are those who insist that there should be still further reductions in the budget estimates and that the bill should be amended, in detail and as a whole, to reduce the amount of the appropriations carried in the bill, to reduce expenditures for the fiscal year 1951. With this school of thought I take no issue. If there are items in the bill which can be reduced without reducing provisions for any service below the minimum actually required, it should be reduced. Let them take it up on this floor.

But, I do take issue emphatically, however, with all proposals for blind blanket cuts; on any proposal for a percentage cut in the bill or a cross section cut in the bill. If such amendments should be agreed to, provisions must be made for effecting such cuts. Either the responsibility for allocation of such reductions must be delegated to the President or the bill must be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions. The latter is impractical. The several chapters of the bill vary in susceptibility to reduction. Some provide for services less imperative than others. Some for services which could not be cut at all if the Government is to continue to function effectively. There is no logical method of determining the respective percentage to be taken from the several respective chapters on a percentage or lump-sum reductions. On the

other hand to delegate to the President the authority to allocate the reductions would be for Congress and the legislative branch of the Government to abdicate and transfer its constitutional powers to the executive branch of the Government which is in contravention of every tenet of the Constitution which specifically provides that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled shall control the purse strings of the Nation. To attempt to provide otherwise is subversive of the basic principles on which our Government is founded.

Let me say again, Mr. Chairman, that I favor cutting this bill where it can be consistently shown it can be cut; where it can be constructively reduced without injury to the service.

I am more concerned with amendments which propose to increase the bill than with amendments that seek to reduce the bill. We must conserve every dollar, every penny. In this national emergency we cannot afford to waste one dime. Our principal trouble today is debt. We cannot cure it by more debt. Deficit spending does not remedy anything. It merely postpones the inevitable reckoning to a less propitious date, to a more evil day. The longer postponed, the greater the escapable evil, snowballing, mushrooming, and skyrocketing with every passing hour.

I trust the committee will have the cooperation of Members on both sides of the aisle in passing a bill which will secure maximum results with the least possible expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 55 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

(Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, for the last time I rise as a Member of the House to address the Chair and my colleagues. I dislike farewells, but for the past several days I have devoted a good bit of thought to just what I should say at this moment. I thought of stating my views on such ponderous and complex themes as world conditions, the H-bomb, taxes, tariffs, and the farm program. I thought of pointing with pride and viewing with alarm. But finally, I concluded, that after all, my views on these problems were not of such great importance or consequence because my votes on these and other matters are a thing of the past. They have been recorded.*

On many, many occasions, Mr. Chairman, during the past 10 years, I have felt discouraged. I have, on those depressing occasions, and especially during those grave wartime days, thought that I would be happy to see the day come when I would leave this service. But strangely enough, when the time has actually arrived to leave the House, those memories have faded, and in their stead I remember only the most pleasant associations I have had with each of you.

This job has been most fascinating. The associations made, the genuine fellowships enjoyed, and the pleasure derived from rendering public service have

all added to the extreme sense of satisfaction I feel. I am and have always been most grateful for the confidence placed in me by my people back home and by my colleagues. I have been given every consideration and cooperation from men on both sides of the aisle and in turn have tried to extend the same to all of you.

It seems to me that the problems of a Congressman have developed more rapidly in the past 10 years than ever before. Before I became a Member of this body, I thought about all my Congressman had to do was answer that letter I wrote him in regard to a rural route or post-office application. It did not occur to me then that perhaps thousands of other constituents were also writing him about something equally or perhaps more important. The Congressman of today is looked to for practically everything under the sun. He must have knowledge of taxes, tariffs, farm problems, military needs, human rights, business and labor legislation, in addition to scientific information on guided missiles and sonic devices. We are well aware that many men spend their lives studying a single subject whereas Members of Congress must be somewhat of an authority on all these, and many more when they are called upon to vote on the measure involved. In my opinion, it is virtually impossible for the average Member to be as well informed on these and a score of other matters as he would like to be. The reason for that is simply because there are not enough hours in the day to discharge the multitude of demands made upon us and still devote the desired time to legislative measures before the House. Certainly I have found that to be true. While the recent reorganization bill was a step in the right direction it still is not the answer. The number of requests from the people will no doubt increase rather than decrease, as the years go on. If a Member meets those requests, he must necessarily have more help of the proper kind if he is to properly discharge his greater responsibilities as a voting Member.

Certainly no one among us has attained or is likely to attain any financial security through his pay as a Congressman. I also know that from my own experience. While the pay scale sounds big to the people back home, it is difficult for them to realize the extraordinary demands constantly made upon men in public life which are never made upon those in private life, not to mention campaign expenses. We all have known men who have made great personal sacrifices to remain in the House—some have come here strong in health and comfortable of purse and dedicated themselves to this service. We have seen their savings fade away to such a point that when the end has come, their survivors had nothing but the anticipated death benefit granted by Congress. While the responsibilities of this office cannot be measured in dollars and cents, I do feel that greater remuneration would at least in some degree compensate for the responsibilities involved. In my opinion, the time is fast approaching, if indeed it is not already here, when

only those with independent means can afford to serve in the Congress. As I see it, such a result would be the very antithesis of democracy.

And so, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would like to express my deep appreciation to you, not only as one of the ablest servants this country has ever known, but also as a friend who has never been too busy to give of his sound and generous counsel; to my colleagues in the Texas delegation; to the distinguished majority leader, JOHN MCCORMACK; to the majority whip, PERCY PRIEST, with whom I entered Congress; to my fellow Democrats; to the able leadership on the Republican side of the aisle, Minority Leader JOE MARTIN, to CHARLEY HALLECK and LES ARENDS, and all the other Members of the Republican Party; to Lew Deschler and to the staff and employees of the House, whose diligence makes our tasks easier; to the members of my committee with whom I have enjoyed working; to the personnel in my office, without whose loyalty and help I could never have properly served my constituency, and to the people of the Eighteenth Congressional District, who have placed their trust in me, I am deeply grateful. The votes of confidence from them have made it possible for me to serve them and my country to the best of my ability and to serve with you, which has been the greatest honor of my life. I have never known a more conscientious, harder working, or finer group of people. So long as the people of this country send such representation to Congress I have no fear for our democratic processes and institutions. God bless you all.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, Judge WORLEY is now leaving the House. He is leaving a host of friends on both sides of the aisle. I doubt if within my memory we have had the pleasure of serving with a more popular Member than he.

He has a distinguished legislative record. We all know that. He has rendered outstanding service to the people of his great district and to the people of the entire Nation.

Judge WORLEY, we wish you the best of everything. We know that you will have a great judicial record. May the Lord bless you and always take good care of you. We hate to see you go, but we are still with you in spirit and in feeling.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the district which Mr. WORLEY represents once included the district I represent. We have worked closely together through the years. I rise to join the chairman of the Texas delegation [Mr. THOMAS] in paying a word of tribute to our friend who is retiring from this body. He has

performed a great service to the Nation and to the people of our State.

His record reflects credit upon his family, his friends, his district, and the Nation. He is made of the right kind of material. He is typically Texan all the way through to the very marrow of his bones. He carries with him to this high post on the court an innate and unfailing sense of fairness which will serve the Nation well in the days to come.

Mr. Chairman, I could not refrain from paying this tribute to my close personal friend and to one of the most popular men, as our colleague from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has said, who has ever served here in the House of Representatives in my time.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. Chairman, I am filled with conflicting emotions at this moment as we say farewell to our colleague GENE WORLEY. I am supremely happy that he is to go on the important bench of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and I also feel a note of sadness realizing that we are not to have the benefit of his services in the Congress after today.

May I say that I became acquainted with Mr. WORLEY early in his congressional career due to the fact that I have a number of friends living at Amarillo, Tex., who are likewise close friends of Judge WORLEY. It fell to our lot to be conferees, representing the House, in one of the most difficult problems and sharpest controversies that I have experienced in 12 years in Congress. The other body and the House were in sharp disagreement in 1944 over legislation for a soldier voting plan, and for weeks the House and Senate conferees met daily in a long-drawn-out effort to reconcile our differences. In the end a compromise was agreed upon and approved by both bodies that I think was fairly satisfactory. When one serves for many weeks wrestling with a difficult problem he becomes well acquainted with his fellow conferees and he learns of their character. GENE WORLEY is a man of noble character. I was with him when this Government sent a delegation, appointed by the President, by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and by the Speaker of the House, to assist in launching the new government of the Republic of the Philippines. I doubt if anyone in Congress has had more intimate relations with GENE WORLEY than have I, and I think I can say truly that he personifies the soul of honor. He will make a fine member of the court along with our former colleague Judge Noble Johnson, and with my very good and close friend and splendid public servant, Judge Ambrose O'Connell. Probably no one in Congress is more intimately acquainted with Judge O'Connell than I am since he grew up in Iowa only a short distance from my home.

Judge WORLEY has gone up in the world because of his own ability, and I predict that he will go even higher. I am truly happy over his elevation to the judgeship and yet there is a lingering note of sadness that he will not be with us again.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I should also like to join with our distinguished colleagues from Texas, and the other Members of this body in paying a well-deserved and high tribute to our friend GENE WORLEY, who is leaving the Congress, and going to the bench, entering what I am sure will be another distinguished career.

He and I, with other colleagues, came here at the same time in the Seventy-seventh Congress. I have had the very great pleasure of intimate and personal association with him, resulting in warm and lasting friendships. He has demonstrated great character and ability and served his country well. As he has served here in Congress I know he will continue to serve well his country on the bench. Judge WORLEY, as you leave us and enter your new career on the bench, I wish you continued success and good luck.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. I, too, want to add my small word of tribute this afternoon to our esteemed colleague, GENE WORLEY of Texas. I, too, came to the Congress in January of 1941 with him. I have found him to be one of the outstanding Members of the House for the past 10 years, and although I am sorry to see him go, I know he is going into a job for which he is well qualified. He is deserving of the security which the job he is going to promises for himself and his family.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I also came to the Congress with GENE WORLEY. It was not very long after that Congress was in session in January 1941, that I came to appreciate the earnest seriousness with which GENE WORLEY approached the work of legislating in this body.

You may recall that in February of 1941 we had the original lend-lease bill before the House. At that time both of us being freshmen, GENE and I were sitting back somewhat bewildered but attempting in our own way to study that bill, and to appreciate some of the significance of the step we were about to take in international affairs. From that very moment I have appreciated the counsel and assistance in my legislative work which I have always received from GENE WORLEY. Certainly we shall miss him greatly in this body. I am sure he has the good wishes of every Member on both sides for his continued success in the judicial post which he soon will assume.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. In order that there may be some expression from the minority members of this body, I take this opportunity to rise to join with the others who have expressed their gratification for the distinction which has come to our colleague.

Having served with him for over 10 years, those of us who have been associated with him know the quality of mind he had and the character that he possesses. We feel honored to think that he has been selected for this position of great responsibility.

As a matter of fact, it is my observation that men who are appointed to public office, whether judicial or administrative in the executive department, if they have served a period of apprenticeship as Members of this body, perform the responsibility of their office with a degree of far greater capacity, success, and effectiveness than those who were appointed from other fields of endeavor.

I am sure I speak the sentiment of every member of the minority party in wishing—I still, out of habit, will call him Representative GENE WORLEY, even though we may call him Judge—but to wish for him the very best of success in his new endeavor. It must be a matter of great pride and satisfaction to him to realize, as he must, that he takes with him the close affection and great admiration of his colleagues for that is the testimonial of a decade of constant, conscientious, and constructive public service.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, as a youngster in my teens I heard a little poem that I think just fits the great character and sunny disposition of our very dear friend, GENE WORLEY. Fact is, the author must have had Genial GENE in mind as he penned these lines:

Making friends is a lot of fun,
Shaking hands with everyone;
Hearing what each has to say
As we meet them day by day.

Swapping smiles and trading cheer
Makes us happy while we're here
'Cause all the joy of life depends
Just on the art of making friends.

GENE WORLEY is a friend. He has been my friend. I know that he has been the friends of every Member of this body, regardless of his politics. In addition, GENE is a gentleman of the old Chesterfield vintage—a man of splendid background and wide experience. He is well versed in the law and he has that judicial temperament so vitally necessary to make a good judge. GENE will give a sympathetic hearing and an understanding heart to those who appear before him. The President is to be congratulated upon his wisdom in making this appointment, GENE, and the people of the great district he has so ably represented are to be congratulated upon this recognition. He will make a splendid jurist. GENE, in the words of the Book of Books, "May your leaf never wither and whatsoever you do, may it prosper." Good luck, and come back to see us when you can.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, all Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle will agree with me that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY]

has proven himself one of the finest, most conscientious Members of Congress. Coming from a district just across the line from my State, I made his acquaintance very early during my first term in 1943. Since then I have learned to love and admire him; his good wife and mine are close friends; and I am proud to call him a friend. We will miss him here, but we applaud his elevation to the judiciary which he richly deserves, and where because of his training and temperament he will serve with distinction. On this occasion I say to Judge WORLEY—

I touch my heart as the Easterners do;
May the love of Allah abide with you;
Wherever you come, wherever you go;
May the beautiful palms of Allah grow.
Through days of labor and nights of rest,
May the love of Allah keep you blest.
I touch my heart as the Easterners do;
May the love of Allah abide with you.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, it has been my distinct privilege and pleasure to serve on the Committee on Agriculture with Hon. GENE WORLEY, of Texas, for many years. I want to say that he has endeared himself with the membership of the committee by his attentiveness and devotion to his duty. His pleasing smile will be greatly missed when he assumes his new duties as a member of the judiciary. He is able, he is friendly, he has a very fine record as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and as a Member of this House.

I wish him Godspeed in his new work.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to join with other Members who have paid this tribute to a splendid Member of the House of Representatives. I am sure that all would like to join in paying this tribute today to GENE WORLEY. He has been a very very able Member of Congress; a conscientious workman on the Committee on Agriculture; but in paying tribute to him we cannot help but have feelings of sorrow at his leaving the House, although we are glad to know that his duties in his new position will keep him here in Washington. We know that he has a splendid record in the Congress; that he is possessed of a sterling character; that he understands the problems of people; that he is well informed in the law, and we can see that he will carry to the judiciary a basis for a sound and fine record which he leaves in this House.

We wish him the very best, and we know that GENE WORLEY will do his best to make his record there a splendid one, as he has made it here in this House.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. RAYBURN. I would not take a moment except for the fact that ever since I have known GENE WORLEY there has been a deep attachment between us. For himself alone, I can say

that I have not seen a man, a young man, come to this House with more sterling qualities of character or more promise from the native ability that is his. If he had chose to stay here he could one day have been at the top, because he has character and a lovely personality and plenty of ability.

The thing that moved me closest to him, of course, was the fact that he came to my home town to choose his wife, a lady of great charm and ability. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Spivey, great people, still live there. She comes from the right kind of stock, and so does GENE WORLEY, because I know the families on both sides. GENE has now taken the name of Worley very high, and in my opinion will take it higher; but he and Anne have done me the honor to name a son, Sam Rayburn Worley, and the son will really cap the climax and do the job for the name.

EUGENE WORLEY A FINE REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see my friend GENE WORLEY leave the House of Representatives. One of the most vivid impressions that I have of the Seventy-eighth Congress was the debate on the soldier vote bill.

GENE WORLEY was in charge of the bill. He was in a tough spot because there was a very violent disagreement as to what kind of a bill should be passed and the division was more pronounced in his party than in the minority party. His conduct at that time stamped him in my mind as having a judicial temperament. He was scrupulously fair to the divergent groups and was considerate to those who differed with him. They were given as much time to present their views as those who agreed with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. WORLEY exemplified the tolerance and understanding that marks a good legislator as well as the good judge. He was a fine companion and it has been a privilege to come to know him as a competitor in our gymnasium and on the golf course. He has a happy and congenial family and in every way has measured up to the responsibilities of a father and a husband.

Though we have lost a good legislator I am glad that he will continue in the public service. He will prove to be a fine judge and I think the President is to be congratulated on appointing him. GENE WORLEY is a fine example of the opportunity that Congress offers to its Members of making lasting friends. All I hope is that my friend will continue to enjoy good health, as that is all he needs to make a fine record on the bench.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 130]

Allen, Ill.	Battle	Bonner
Allen, La.	Bennett, Fla.	Bosone
Angell	Bentsen	Boykin
Barden	Biemiller	Buchanan
Barrett, Pa.	Blatnik	Buckley, Ill.

Buckley, N. Y.	Hobbs	Pfeiffer,
Bulwinkle	Hoffman, Ill.	William L.
Burke	Hollifield	Philbin
Byrne, N. Y.	Hull	Powell
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Rains
Case, S. Dak.	Javits	Redden
Celler	Kee	Reed, Ill.
Chesney	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.
Chudoff	Keogh	Ribicoff
Clemente	King	Richards
Combs	Kirwan	Rivers
Coudert	Kunkel	Roosevelt
Davenport	Lane	Sabath
Dawson	Lanham	Sadowski
Dingell	Latham	St. George
Donohue	Lesinski	Sasser
Douglas	Lichtenwalter	Scott,
Doyle	Linehan	Hugh D., Jr.
Durham	Lucas	Shelley
Engle, Calif.	Lyle	Short
Fellows	Lynch	Sims
Fisher	McCarthy	Smathers
Fogarty	McConnell	Smith, Ohio
Frazier	McDonough	Smith, Va.
Gavin	McMillen, Ill.	Sutton
Gilmer	Mason	Taylor
Gordon	Miles	Teague
Granahan	Miller, Md.	Towe
Granger	Monroney	Wagner
Grant	Morgan	Walsh
Green	Morton	Welch
Hall,	Multer	Wheeler
Leonard W.	Murphy	Whitaker
Hand	Nixon	White, Idaho
Hart	Norton	Widnall
Hays, Ohio	O'Brien, Ill.	Willis
Hébert	O'Brien, Mich.	Winstead
Heffernan	O'Konski	Withrow
Heller	Pace	Wolcott
Herlong	Patman	Wolverton
Herter	Pfeiffer,	Wood
Hinshaw	Joseph L.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. KILDAY having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called, when 294 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks at the close of the remarks with reference to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill comes before the committee with direct appropriations out of the general Treasury of \$27,266,000,000, and with indirect or permanent appropriations, made in some other way than in this bill for the departments that are covered by it, of \$11,592,000,000. In other words, it provides that there will be taken out of the Treasury of the United States \$38,859,000,000. It carries cuts in the direct appropriations of \$1,385,000,000. I will not at this time go into the total of those cuts; I intend to speak about that later. Some departments are cut as much as they should be; others are not. Generally through the bill, the items of administrative expenses are altogether too liberal, and there is too much provision

for unnecessary personnel. I am thankful for the cut that has been made, but I want to see other cuts made and as the bill progresses and is read I hope to be able to point out different items where I believe savings can be made of very substantial amounts.

We were handicapped as we approached the consideration of this bill, first because of the fact that it was a new method of doing things and we were having the whole thing at once, all the items were to go in one bill. We were further handicapped by two new approaches to the fiscal affairs of the Government on the part of the Budget. The United States Code, section 582 of title 31, under "Money and Finance," provides:

There shall be submitted in the annual budget following every estimate for a general or lump-sum appropriation, except public buildings or public works constructed under contract, a statement showing in parallel columns first the number of persons, if any, intended to be employed, and the rates of compensation to each; and the amounts contemplated to be expended for each of any other objects or classes of expenditures specified or contemplated in the estimate shall include a statement of estimated unit cost of any construction work proposed to be done; and, second, the number of persons, if any, employed, and the rate of compensation paid each, and the amount expended for each other object or class of expenditures, and the actual unit cost of any construction work done out of the appropriation corresponding to the estimate so submitted during the completed fiscal year next preceding the period for which the estimate is submitted. Other notes shall not be submitted following an estimate embraced in the annual budget other than such as shall suggest changes in form or order of arrangement of estimates and appropriations and reasons for such changes.

Then there is another provision, title 5, section 674:

The estimates of expenditures and appropriations set forth in the budget to be transmitted by the President to the Congress on the first day of the next ensuing regular session shall conform to the classification herein provided, and the rates of salary and the compensation schedules shall not become effective until the first day of the fiscal year estimated for such budget.

That requires certain things in the nature of information to be furnished with the budget; in other words, I have here the budget for the fiscal year 1950. I turn to the heading "Secretary of Agriculture." We are given the details of all the employees in the form that has been known for years as green sheets. The budget deliberately failed to comply with the law in that it did not give us any of the information that the law requires and we need. Now all that is omitted, and the committee when it goes to work on these situations is unable to follow the thing through in the way that it used to. In other words, we used to be able to tell by looking at the page in the budget just how many increases in salary had been made and just how the pay roll was made up. Now they came before us this year without any information such as that, and when you ask them for it and get it, it is given in a way that is entirely different from the way it had been given in the past. It was not full enough so that it would enable the com-

mittee to get at the picture of the employment in the different agencies of the Government as we used to. The failure to submit this information was, in my opinion, a direct and deliberate violation of the law on the part of the budget.

The minority as best it could tried to get that information where it might be available. Unless it is in the budget and available to the committee when witnesses first come before us it is absolutely impossible for the facts to be brought out so that we can catch these different agencies and bureaucrats on the things they have done, how they have used the hot money they have left the 1st of June to raise salaries, how they have used different items for the doing of various things that it was not contemplated should be done when the money was appropriated.

Then we have a performance budget against the project budget and that tends to cover the thing up a little more so that it makes it much more difficult for the Appropriations Committee to get at just what is involved and to keep track of what is going on.

I want to go over these bills a little bit in detail—I am not going to take a long time now—and call attention to a few facts that seem to me should be brought to your attention.

The legislative branch bill was cut moderately well. There are some items for administrative expenses that possibly can still be reduced. Frankly, I believe that almost everywhere the picture is about the same. The independent offices bill was cut probably a larger amount than any other bill. In a great many ways the items were very satisfactory.

There are a couple of items I wonder whether they are real savings or whether they are going to turn out to be ephemeral. There is one item for the Veterans' Administration. The amount provided for veterans' pensions amounts to about \$100,000,000. Those are not exact figures. I will not try to give them now. Another item for the veterans' training is about the same amount. But I do not know enough about that chapter and the justifications and all that sort of thing, so that I would want to say that was not an actual savings. But we have to pay whatever it figures out anyway, and most every year the Veterans' Administration comes back for more money.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. At this point in the Record I would like to ask the gentleman, and also the gentleman from Missouri, a question. In view of the letters that Members of Congress are receiving with respect to action of the Veterans' Administration in the curtailment of hospital services alleged to be in process of curtailment, especially in the psychiatric end of hospitalization for veterans, can the gentleman state now whether or not the Committee on Appropriations has ever cut any request for those purposes that have been made either by the Bureau of the Budget or the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. TABER. Well now, I can say this with reference to the hospital picture: The Independent Offices Committee, when it brought in its report a year ago, carried a provision stating that they had not cut the funds necessary for the care of the sick and the disabled veterans 1 penny, and that they did not expect the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to contract his services at all. Now I will say this, that they gave the full amount asked for that purpose by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. I will say this that on two occasions since that appearance before the Independent Offices Committee the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has been before the Committee on Appropriations: At one time he came before the Deficiency subcommittee, as I remember it, and another time before the Independent Offices Committee on a deficiency item. There was nothing in the deficiency estimates or nothing in the testimony of the Administrator with reference to any shortage of funds with reference to the hospitals that are provided for the care of veterans.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations a question? I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if he concurs in the statement that has been made by the gentleman from New York with respect to the actions of the Committee on Appropriations in giving to the Veterans' Administration every dollar that was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the head of the Veterans' Administration for hospitalization purposes?

Mr. CANNON. Unfortunately I was in conference and I did not hear the statement of the gentleman, but from what the gentleman says I take it for granted that it related to curtailment of hospital services.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. The bill does not cut the estimate for hospital services.

Mr. KEEFE. And the committee has not cut the hospital service?

Mr. CANNON. There is no retrenchment for hospital services.

Mr. KEEFE. I mean in the bill last year; not this year but last year.

Mr. CANNON. The committee never cut an appropriation for hospital service in any bill either this year or last year.

Mr. KEEFE. Then the record should be clear that the protests received as to the actions of the Veterans' Administration in curtailing services in hospitals to veterans is not the result of any action on the part of the Committee on Appropriations in failing to make funds available in an amount that represents their demands, or requests that have been made to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget or the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for those services?

Mr. CANNON. I am not familiar with the correspondence which the gentleman has received, but I will say again that we have not cut the funds for hospital service in this bill or in any former bill.

Mr. KEEFE. I would like to get this clear because I know that many Members of Congress are receiving letters from all over the country with respect to this very situation, and I want to make it

clear, if I can, in the RECORD. May I say to my friend from New York, that if there is any deficiency it does not result from any action that has been taken either by the Committee on Appropriations or action by the Congress itself in not providing every dollar of funds that has been requested.

Mr. RABAUT. Would it not be a little bit more orderly if we saw something of that letter? Nobody knows anything about it.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman has not received the letter, he is one of the few Members of Congress who have not.

Mr. TABER. There was a statement, and I will repeat it, in the report of the Independent Offices Committee last year when their bill came in indicating that they had not cut the amount required to take care of the sick and disabled in the hospitals, that they had no intention of cutting it, and they expected the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to see that the funds were used for that purpose. That statement was right in the report. It is true also that in the bill we are now presenting there is no cut in the hospital picture.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. General Gray admits that he did not ask for this necessary money for the personnel in the hospitals. He admits that some mistake was made. I am reliably told that he is going to ask for more money, I think in a deficiency bill in the Senate, to provide more personnel for the hospitals. They have been cut too much, but it was not the fault of the Congress in any way, he has stated to me and to others.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Carrying on a little further the statement that was made about Veterans Administrator Gray, in the past 10 days the delegation from Kansas had occasion to talk to him about this very situation. During the course of that conference Administrator Gray admitted that any lack of service or personnel for veterans in our hospitals was not due to any shortcoming of Congress but was his own fault for not keeping his finger more closely on the funds granted him for fiscal 1950, which were \$566,666,400 for the care of these patients in our hospitals. That was exactly the amount he asked for, that was exactly the amount the House of Representatives gave him, and it was exactly what the Senate gave him, so that he knew at least 19 months before exactly how much money he was going to have to care for the veterans in our hospitals during fiscal 1950.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I wonder if the gentleman can tell the House whether or not the item in the budget for fiscal 1950 to cover the 16,000 Veterans' Administration beds cut back by the President

is in the 1951 budget now under consideration?

Mr. TABER. There has never been a time when the President could not have proceeded with the construction of those hospitals for which the funds were provided.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Do I correctly understand the gentleman to say, then, that the money is there but the President has not taken advantage of it.

Mr. TABER. That is so.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I know that in certain parts of Pennsylvania the hospital service has been drastically curtailed; in fact, it is quite critical. I have that from the highest source outside of the Administrator himself. What I should like to know is, does the gentleman from New York think the situation will be corrected so that this curtailment will not last any considerable length of time? This is a severe blow to the necessary services.

Mr. TABER. I will give the gentleman as good a picture of it as I can.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I want to make this statement, because the answers that were given to the gentleman from Wisconsin just do not make sense. Within my district is Fort Snelling, the Twin Cities hospital. It has recently closed 200 beds and released 100 professional employees. Whose responsibility is that, ours or Gray's?

Mr. TABER. The only way the Congress has in any satisfactory manner, to find out how much money is required for the operation of these hospitals and for the proper care of the veterans is to get that information from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and his staff. I just want to say this: We do not have before us any budget estimate for the care of veterans in hospitals in the nature of a deficiency estimate at the present time. That is the reason I conferred with the clerk of the committee just now. I wanted to be sure I made that statement correctly.

If we are to proceed to do anything about any deficiency item we would naturally expect to have a budget estimate from the Department. It is almost impossible to handle that kind of a situation without that being made available to you. There is no deficiency bill in the other body at this time and there is none that the House has considered or had any hearings on. There are some estimates, but none that have been marked "urgent" and none relating to the care of veterans in hospitals.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am reliably told that word has gone out to doctors and some of the other personnel in the hospitals to hold the cots in abeyance until a survey has been made. I understand that most of the survey

has been made, and I am reliably told that General Gray will ask for a deficiency appropriation in order to cover the personnel back or keep them in the Veterans' Administration offices and hospitals.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As recently as last week I made a personal check with the Bureau of the Budget and as of that time the Veterans' Administrator had not yet made any request of the Bureau of the Budget for any deficiency appropriation for the operation of hospitals for the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. TABER. I have checked as of today, and there is nothing of that kind hanging before the Congress at this time.

I will now go down through the items in the bill. With reference to the Department of Labor, I believe that administrative expenses there could be cut and should be cut. I believe they have more money than they need.

The Federal Security Agency, too, I think, has more money for administrative expenses than it needs.

The General Services Administration has more money than it needs, beyond doubt.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency has been cut some, but it could still stand more of a cut on the administrative expenses.

The Department of Agriculture has become in one way or another a very large agency. At the present time the direct and indirect appropriations of funds runs something like this, without the losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, if any. There are \$764,000,000 in direct appropriations; \$126,000,000 in permanent appropriations; \$21,000,000 in trust funds; \$520,000,000 in loan authorizations; \$20,000,000 in operating expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation; amounting in all to \$1,451,000,000. In addition to that there will be whatever losses the Commodity Credit Corporation reports and are certified by the Treasury Department indicating that we would have to make an appropriation to make that Corporation good.

If the losses on the 1st of July run up to a very large figure, the amount is likely to be for agriculture something in the nature of \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman from New York has brought out that he believes there should be substantial reductions made in the administrative departments of the Government. To be practical about it, how can we get at it? Would it be possible to make a cut in each department of the unnecessary employees over a certain amount, and leave it to the department to absorb this cut in the various departments? Everyone knows there is waste in government where politics comes in, and whether it is a Republican or a Democratic administration, the big bureaucracy has a heyday. It ought to be stopped somewhere along the line and in my judgment that is where we ought to come in. I do

not know what is the proper approach but I think an approach should be made and it should be backed by the Members on both sides for economy in government.

Mr. TABER. Those who know best about where the savings can be accomplished are members of the subcommittees who have served on each bill. I hope that as these chapters are read, wherever there is an item of administrative expense or anything else that has not been cut fairly and sufficiently, that an effort will be made by someone to reduce it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

I hope that we will be able to cut the bill down.

I am not going to take much longer at this time, but just to show you how serious Federal expenditures are, the cost of the budget that we have before us and the incidents that go with it, will run in the neighborhood of forty-one or forty-two billion dollars. That means \$285 for each man, woman, and child in the United States. It means almost as much as the income of lots of these families, perhaps it means more than the income of lots of these families. When you get to that point you are at a point where the people of the United States must begin to wake up and to realize how much it means to them to see that the expenditures of the Government are kept within bounds and that we are able to come somewhere near balancing our budget and keeping the Nation right-side up.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman has served on the Committee on Appropriations either as chairman or ranking minority member for many years. The question I wish to ask him is this: From the gentleman's long years of experience, taking into consideration that we are employing in the Federal department today about 2,000,000 people, does the gentleman believe that if we should cut out the useless and unnecessary employees in every department of the Government, we would be able to reduce this budget by a billion dollars and still not hurt the efficiency or the economy or the administration of the Government in any way?

Mr. TABER. The total personnel cost in this budget is right around \$7,000,000,000. In my opinion we could come very close to a billion dollars in reductions of personnel without in the slightest degree impairing the efficiency of the Government.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from New York and also the gentleman from Missouri have been discussing the bad shape of our national finances. I presume the gentleman from New York noticed the item in the press either yesterday or this morning to the effect that the net-income returns are falling about \$1,000,000,000 less than anticipated by the administration; in other

words, we are going to have a deficit in this fiscal year of at least \$6,000,000,000 rather than the \$5,000,000,000 many have assumed it would be. In the opinion of the gentleman from New York, would it not have been good business had that information been available last Friday when only 86 Members of this House, including the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Minnesota now speaking, saw fit to vote against that \$3,096,000,000 bill? If we do not vote against some of these expenditures, how are we ever going to balance the budget?

Mr. TABER. We are never going to balance the budget unless we make it our business to see that funds are not appropriated unless they are absolutely necessary to keep this country going.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman is familiar with the legislation passed by the House and the Senate last session setting up the General Services Administration as recommended by the Hoover Commission. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not in fiscal year 1951 we are going to see material savings as the result of the passage of that legislation, savings promised to us by the Hoover Commission and the people who sponsored the legislation? And if so, can the gentleman refer me to information that will prove the point?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, it is set up here as \$861,000,000 appropriations. I cannot turn to the amount for last year, but my recollection is that the amount this year is larger than the amount made available last year.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the gentleman will yield I will give him the figures.

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The request was for \$300,000,000 more for this year than for last, but that is not quite a comparable figure, because in that figure there are items assigned to the General Services Administration which had not been assigned to the agencies which it took over.

Mr. FORD. Leaving aside those additional functions that have been given to General Services Administration, would the gentleman say there had been any saving?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. A money savings?

Mr. FORD. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. There has not been any money savings. The intention was to create the saving by proper administration of the supplies and the items that come under the new agency and to believe that they will in the future produce a saving.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan that the Hoover Commission when created by the Congress was directed to do two specific and principal things. One was to find ways and means of obtaining greater economy in the conduct of our public affairs, and the other was to find ways

and means of obtaining greater efficiency in the handling of those affairs. The office of General Services was set up for two reasons, if I remember correctly. One was to give a better administration of various agencies of the Government and to put them into one organization as it were, and the other was to relieve the President of some of the personal responsibilities that have been placed upon him as a result of the agencies being made independent under the law which are now in the Office of General Services, so that there will only be one man reporting to him instead of a dozen or so.

The study of the Hoover Commission, to the best of my memory, demonstrated that by the creation of the Office of General Services we would have more efficient and a better streamlined organization that would save a great deal of time for the President over a period of time if properly administered as planned and as recommended and should bring savings of about 20 percent on the previous cost of all of the various organizations that would be included under that office, bearing in mind, of course, that historically the Government continues to cost more and more and more. I hope we can reach the place where we may reverse that trend, but it has been the historic record of most requirements that it is pretty difficult over a long period of years to cut the cost of that particular department of Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I hope that explains the situation as I see it to the gentleman. I am not sure that there are savings reflected by this appropriation bill, but I believe the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from California are correct. It is rather difficult to get an accurate view of it at this time because all of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission which surrounded the Office of General Services have not been put into effect as yet.

Mr. FORD. It is not the fault of the Congress those recommendations have not been put into effect.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I agree with the gentleman, yet I must say that the Congress of necessity should give some leeway—some time—for this new organization to get into operation and under way.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Along the same line and in reference to this economy matter, is it not the purpose of plan 18 to transfer certain employees who have to do with Government buildings from, for example, the postal department over into General Services?

Mr. TABER. That is true.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let us go one step further. There is also in contemplation at least the plan that when those postal employees go over into General Services they are going to take with them the higher rate of pay which the postal employees have over and

above those employees who were in General Services. That is true, is it not?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Is the gentleman asking me or the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, anybody that knows the answer.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. There is some cut, but that is my understanding of it, because of the fact that they had held a higher pay rate.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And certain group advantages.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman asked me a question. Now let me answer.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I am not going to listen to the gentleman take all week to do it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not think the gentleman controls the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Here is the proposition—I do not care how much the gentleman talks, but here is what they propose to do. The postal employees have certain vested rights, they say, in pensions, retirement pay, or whatever it is, so when they go over into general services they are going to be bracketed in there at the same rate of pay that they get in the postal service, which is higher than employees in the general service are going to get for the same kind of work. Well, I can see the justice in giving those who go out of the Postal Department into General Services the same rate of pay when they move over there, but what I cannot see is this: General Services employees get a longer vacation with pay and sick leave than do the fellows in the postal service, so when the postal-service fellows go over they will not only take over their higher schedule of pay, but they will also get the advantage of the longer leave of the General Services. Do you not see it is heads I win and tails I lose? Now, there is no economy in that, and there is no use pretending there is.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I have just listened to the gentleman from Michigan and his speech, or dissertation, or whatever you want to call it—address or something of that sort. Of course, one of the arguments we have and one of the things you are up against is whether you are going to take away from the men in the custodial service of the Post Office Department the rates of pay that they now have, and as I understand this plan, as I understand the recommendation, it is simply this: That in order that you do not continue that practice, where in many instances the custodial employees of the Post Office Department are receiving more compensation than the postmaster, who is responsible for the post office in which he works, that you should transfer all custodial services over into the Office of General Services, making one general supervision of custodial services. But you are transferring men now in the post-office service at the same rate of pay, and they will continue to receive that until someone else is appointed, and

then they come in under a lower rate of pay to fill the vacancy as these men go. If the gentleman from Michigan would have his way, he would keep them all in the Post Office Department at the higher pay and never correct the inequities and inequalities that now exist, and all the Hoover Commission tried to do was to correct that situation.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Mention was made a few minutes ago of the bill that passed the House authorizing \$3,096,000,000 for various forms of foreign aid. Included in that is an amount for fiscal advisers for these foreign governments, and a number of the governments in the Marshall plan have come close to balancing their budget. I believe we were told in the hearings that Britain has balanced its budget.

Mr. TABER. They paid a billion dollars, pretty near, on their debt, as the result of what they have gotten from us.

Mr. VORYS. What I wanted to ask the gentleman was this: Since the subcommittee is studying here in more detail the \$15,500,000 for personnel for the ECA, does the gentleman know how much of that is being spent for advisers to tell these other countries how to balance their budgets?

Mr. TABER. There is a very considerable amount that is being spent for advisers, business advisers, and governmental advisers. Just exactly what the figure is I could not tell offhand. I do not have it in my head. We will have the detail of that when the item for the ECA and other activities comes up.

Mr. VORYS. Will the gentleman attempt to find out whether we could secure the services of any of those experts to advise us on how to balance our budget here?

Mr. TABER. I hope that would be better than they have been in other places.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Can it not be said for the benefit of the gentleman from Michigan that Mr. Jess Larson, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, is at least taking an inventory, and he has recently discovered among other things that the Government has stock-piled fluorescent bulbs sufficient to last the Government for the next 100 years.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman has been very persuasive, I will say. He has persuaded the Committee on Appropriations to recommend \$836,000,000 as against \$680,000,000 for the same activity last year. He must be a good man.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I wonder if the gentleman will comment on this new idea of bringing all appropriations here in a one-package bill?

Mr. TABER. I am afraid it takes away the sense of responsibility the individual subcommittees have to cut. Perhaps they will break in; perhaps they will get that same idea we tried to inspire in them 2 years ago and 3 years ago. But while there have been cuts here, they have not been as deep as I should like to see and they have not been as general as I should like to see them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not possible to cover a lot of items with this one-package idea that the average Member of Congress cannot find time to study?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, it is harder for a Member of Congress to have the whole of it in one package than it is to have it in 10 or 12.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not easier to see how much it is all going to cost under the package bill?

Mr. TABER. It is easier to see what the over-all governmental cost is. That cost runs about \$285 a head for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman from Ohio made a real contribution to this House when he mentioned that there was not going to be any wholesale cutting of the small-salaried people in the jobs of elevator operator, janitor, and other custodial jobs in any department. It seems to me when we start economizing we ought to begin in the upper brackets and cut some of the swivel-chair executives down there in the various departments. I cannot go along with trying to cut the little fellow.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

HOW SAFE IS AMERICA?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have this opportunity to address my fellow Members concerning certain of the many problems today confronting our country which is involved in a world-wide cold war with those whose ideologies are repugnant to our people who cherish our democratic way of life.

I ask this question: How safe is America?

After 2 months of hearings on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and also sitting in as a member of the Central Appropriations Committee reviewing the figures and reports of other subcommittees for all appropriations of Government during the next fiscal year, I cannot agree with the feelings of some of the Members that the United States is entirely safe in case an emergency should arise.

Let us look at some of the facts that were developed during our hearings.

Much has been said in the past and will be said in the future concerning our people in Government. I have been a Member of Congress some 16 years, and during that period of time I have found that the vast majority of our Government employees are sincere, loyal, and hard-working individuals. They feel the responsibility which is theirs and perform their appointed tasks diligently without thought of favor.

Two years ago our committee was able to bring to the attention of the Congress some security risks in the Department of State. As a result, Congress wrote a provision in the bill giving the Secretary of State the power to remove from service any employee who, in his opinion, was a menace to the safety of the United States.

Again, this year, during the hearings covering the Department of Commerce, the security situation gave our committee concern, with the result that a provision was written into the Commerce bill giving the Secretary of Commerce the same power to remove any employee, as had previously been given to the Secretary of State.

The Members of Congress may rest assured that our committee has carefully analyzed the problems of all agencies coming before it and has not hesitated to thoroughly look into any problem which would reflect against a strong and secure United States.

Apropos to my previous statement that I have faith in the loyalty of our hard-working Government employees, I want to point out that during Director Hoover's testimony before our committee in connection with the appropriation for the FBI, he pointed out that more than 2,000,000 loyalty forms had been processed by the FBI. From this number, field investigations were opened in 11,403 instances. Less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the employees submitting loyalty forms were subject to investigations. Our committee wholeheartedly agreed with Mr. Hoover in his statement that this program, which has resulted in cleaning out certain types of individuals in the Government service, is well worth while.

The undesirable Government employee who today is being rooted out is dangerous but not our greatest danger. I feel that a greater danger faces our country today from the activities of the subversives who are endeavoring by every means to overcome our present democratic way of life. We cannot afford to overlook the brutal truth that today we are involved in a cold war which threatens the very future of our Nation.

None are so blind as those who will not see that we must not be lulled into a false sense of security which would permit our enemies from within to accomplish what foreign aggressors from without have failed to do through the tragedy of two great wars during our generation.

I am not now nor have I been an alarmist. I do not wish to alarm or frighten our people against a nonexistent enemy. I do feel, however, that I would

be remiss in my responsibility to the citizens of this Nation if I failed to bring to their attention the very real danger which we face today. I also feel that at the same time we should put on notice those elements who are opposed to our way of life that we are aware of their conniving treachery and that we are fully capable of maintaining and will maintain a free and democratic United States.

Let us look into the record of the hearings before our committee concerning the dangers facing us today.

Mr. Hoover, during his testimony, advised our committee that the work in the internal-security field has increased tremendously; that, as a matter of fact, it is heavier now than it was at the peak of World War II. The cessation of hostilities increased rather than decreased the investigative burdens in this particular field.

The orbit of Communist control has extended from one-seventh of the world's population in 1917 to one-third of the world's population at this time. We have seen country after country fall under control of this menace until, at the present time, the United States stands as the strongest bulwark against the expansion of this ideology on a world-wide basis.

This growth is reflected in our country today. Communists have intensified their program. Their underground activities have increased proportionately.

I ask again, How safe are we? Mr. Hoover pointed out to our committee that, allied with the Communist Party in its subversive activities are a number of infiltrated Communist-front groups and certain foreign-nationality groups which are a constant menace to our way of life. Certain foreign countries are endeavoring to infiltrate our country for the purpose of securing confidential information about secret operations to which they have no right.

Our committee was advised that investigations of such groups and individuals are of a continuing nature. It was pointed out that the experiences of World War II, which brought about the downfall of entire nations through fifth-column activities, did not occur overnight. Such activity develops over a long period of years.

This is the activity which is taking place in our country today. We must be ever alert to combat these tactics.

What is the extent of communism in our country today? Mr. Hoover advised us that the Communist Party of the United States, which follows the Moscow line for the overthrow of our Government by force and violence, has a membership of approximately 54,174 persons. They spread throughout the length and breadth of our land. They can be counted in every State in the Union. They are the problems of all who cherish our present way of life. Let us not be misled by the numerical strength alone of these traitors. They possess a fanatic loyalty to their masters abroad. They have boasted that for every member of the party they have 10 willing and subservient stooges to carry on the program of the party. This means that our

potential fifth column numbers approximately 540,000 persons who support the Communist philosophy.

Again, I say, be alert, be aware, and do not permit ourselves to nurture false hope that a real and pressing danger does not exist.

The Communists use every known artifice to gain their ends.

Those who are desirous of entering our country to carry on their nefarious plots find many avenues of approach open to them.

For example, during our hearings we were advised by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that there are an estimated three to three and one-half million aliens in our country today.

The justifications of the Immigration Service points out that large numbers of aliens and stowaways on vessels coming to the United States are successful in landing illegally in this country.

We were advised that such illegal entrants into our country constituted a major segment of the problem of the Immigration Service.

Further, I wish to point out that our borders, both to the north and to the south, are unfenced. It is known to all that the traffic across these borders is very heavy, making it possible for those having subversive inclinations to enter our country by these routes. Thousands of aliens enter our country illegally from Mexico. It was stated that it is simply impossible to guard the Rio Grande River in such a manner that persons could not illegally enter our country. During the fiscal year 1949 alone 289,400 persons who had entered our country illegally from Mexico were apprehended. The heavy traffic across our northern and southern borders makes possible illegal entry of those who may seek to destroy our democracy.

In connection with our displaced-persons program our committee was advised that even though investigations are conducted concerning these unfortunates some would get by the Immigration Service on forged documents, regardless of how meticulous the Immigration Service is in its investigative procedures. Advice had previously been received by the chairman of our committee from competent people connected with CIC and the IRO in Europe that the investigation of these people as to their subversive background is utterly ridiculous; that there is not a question of doubt but that one or thousands of them could come into this country who had been active members of the Communist Party behind the iron curtain.

Further, there are many aliens in our country today who have been determined to be undesirable and are subject to deportation but who cannot be deported, since it is impossible to secure travel documents for them. Many of these individuals are from the iron-curtain countries.

During our hearings, Mr. Kelly of the Immigration and Naturalization Service stated that they had between 3,500 and 4,000 such cases at that time. These people, these undesirables, are free among our people today. They are not

in detention quarters but are released either on bond or on parole. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has stated that they endeavor to keep them located; however, they are free to go where they please.

Of those under deportation still in our country, there are approximately 100 free on bond, who are subversives. It is a shameful travesty of justice that these subversives, faithful to a foreign ideology which would destroy our way of life are free to roam our country spewing their venom of hate for all to see and to hear. How safe are we when such events as these can and do occur in our everyday life?

Another group of aliens from eastern Europe arrived in this country en route to South American countries, for which they had secured visas. They appear to be people of considerable means.

They made no move to continue their passages, their visas expired, and the limited number of days which were granted to them by the Immigration Service also expired. They were released on bond and they report to the Immigration Service at stated periods. Our committee was advised that we now have these people on our hands whether we like it or not, and that there is a good possibility that they will not now be accepted by the South American countries to which they were destined.

Turning again to another phase of this matter, you know that under the Foreign Agents Registration Act those agencies and individuals representing foreign countries must register with the Department of Justice.

At the close of the last fiscal year every iron curtain country had agents registered under this law. It is interesting to note that Earl Browder, whose background is known to all, was registered as an agent of the Soviet Union.

These representatives are free to travel about our country at will. We can rest assured that our representatives in their countries have no such freedom of movement.

We ask ourselves, are there other such groups active throughout our country today? The answer is yes; the foreign intelligence services through their networks are exceedingly active. Their objectives are: Information on atomic research, radar, jet propulsion, guided missiles, the securing of topographical maps of our coastal lines, our airports and military landing fields, data on biological warfare, and our industrial and military resources, among others. These groups are ever alert to secure any and all data to be forwarded to their homelands. They are endeavoring day and night to secure our know-how and to find wherein we may be vulnerable.

Again I say, our enemies are ever alert. I wonder how many of my colleagues are aware of the fact that representatives of foreign embassies in Washington carefully scrutinize, review, and index every page of our appropriations hearings. This is a must, and they are among the first to secure copies of the hearings so that they can keep currently abreast of developments in our various branches of Government activity.

They do not let to chance the securing of information which may be of importance to their governments.

The many matters which I have mentioned here today are those which I feel are of paramount importance to each and every one of us. Too often we are lulled into complacency, feeling that no real danger is being faced by our country during these critical days. I have mentioned but a few of the facts secured through our hearings, which show that the danger from subversive forces is real.

I, for one, am thoroughly aware of the dangers we face during our present cold war. We must lend our every effort to continue a strong internal defense. We must be constantly alert to render ineffective the efforts of the subversives in our midst. We cannot be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Keeping strong our agency that bears the responsibility for our internal security, is the best insurance the people of the United States can buy.

It is for this reason that your committee has approved the full amount of the budget estimate submitted to the Congress for the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover, during the presentation of his testimony, pointed out that the increase in funds requested by his Bureau, if approved, would permit increased coverage of investigative matters in the internal security field.

He advised your committee that the Communist Party has increased its activities among front groups. It has revived its drive to expand the united front program. One of the great dangers of communism is the ability of its espousers to infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life.

The Communist Party has endeavored to exploit youths, veterans, civil rights, foreign nationality groups, educational and many other groups.

They have developed one of the greatest propaganda machines that civilization has ever known.

Mr. Hoover further advised your committee that in the light of developments during the past year, the Communist Party has become increasingly security conscious. They are developing an underground apparatus and are decentralizing their operations. This decentralization has almost tripled the number of Communist Party clubs.

These developments have made more difficult the continued coverage of party activities. Mr. Hoover feels that with the additional men requested, an increased coverage which he deems absolutely essential can be had.

Your committee has no hesitancy in reposing its faith in Mr. Hoover and the FBI.

All of us in this Chamber remember the dark days of the early thirties when no home appeared safe. During those days crime was rampant; the kidnaper was collecting tremendous sums from families whose loved ones had been kidnapped. The extortionist was waxing rich by plying his criminal activities; the bank robber became so bold that no banker could be sure his institution would not be prey of these vultures.

In the face of this increasing criminal menace, a series of so-called crime bills were passed by Congress, the enforcement brunt falling upon the shoulders of Mr. Hoover and the men of the FBI.

They measured up to the task. Bank robbery and extortion became unprofitable pursuits. The kidnaper found that he was to spend his remaining days in prison. In only two kidnaping cases throughout the years has the FBI failed in solving the crime. These two are still under investigation.

Through the years which followed, additional tasks were assigned to the FBI and in every instance the job was well done. The back of the vicious criminal had been broken. Through the war period and up to the present time, the FBI, although having many additional duties assigned to it, has continued to investigate violations of the law without fear or favor.

When the war clouds gathered in the late thirties, the FBI was designated by the late President Roosevelt as the coordinating agency for the internal security of our country.

The manner in which Mr. Hoover and his staff performed their duties during that critical period is history.

The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor found the FBI prepared. Prior to that time, Mr. Hoover, fearing eventual war, had quietly compiled information on those whose ideologies were not those of our country so that at a moment's notice they could be taken into custody if the safety of our country was in jeopardy.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, the men of the FBI took into custody some 16,000 potentially dangerous enemy aliens thereby removing the threat of sabotage in those critically dark days. Throughout the war period, the FBI continued its excellent work. A monument to its efficiency is the fact that there was not one single case of foreign-inspired sabotage during the entire war period. Foreign espionage rings were controlled—these spies ending up in our prisons. It can be told now that also during that critical period of our country's history, men of the FBI served with distinction throughout the Western Hemisphere.

During the cold war which has followed the shooting war, the FBI has continued to bear the coordinating responsibility for the internal security of our Nation.

Our committee has been advised of the developments of subversion in our country and of the steps taken by the FBI to overcome these activities. Mr. Hoover is acutely aware of the dangerous situation now confronting us and his every effort and resource are being expended to nullify the efforts of those who wish to destroy our way of life. He and his Bureau have been pilloried by the Communist and his stooges who have stopped at nothing in order to shake the country's faith in this organization. The charges of Gestapo, of secret police, and of national police have been voiced long and loud by many of those whose questionable activities have been uncovered by the FBI.

Those who know Mr. Hoover know how repugnant to him is a national po-

lice. He has long advocated against such a police. He has refused to be named the investigator, prosecutor, and judge, which would be a forerunner of a police state. He has stated publicly that his is the responsibility to secure the facts through impartial investigation and that the prosecution and judgment are for the prosecutor and the courts. We need never fear any abuse of power by Mr. Hoover and the FBI.

His service is a monument to a man's devotion to his countrymen and I, for one, feel a great sense of security knowing that the ever watchful FBI is guarding the internal security of our country.

I am sure you will agree with me that our danger today is real. There are many loopholes through which the subversive and his man can enter our country for the purpose of corrupting our way of life. We must be vigilant. We must insure our continued internal security against these elements. Approval of the pending appropriation request for the FBI is a step in that direction. I so recommend its approval.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Our hearings for appropriations for the Department of State contained considerable matter regarding the foreign policy of the United States Government. It was my privilege to ask a half a dozen witnesses from the Department of State to explain our foreign policy. One excellent explanation was given by Assistant Secretary Howland Sargeant and is already printed in the hearings, and I recommend the reading thereof.

However, since the hearings were held, I have had another explanation from Mr. Nelson T. Johnson of the Far Eastern Commission. I had previously discussed with Mr. Johnson the difficulty which seems to beset many people who try to define United States foreign policy. It is Mr. Johnson's thought that the constantly reiterated statement that the United States has no foreign policy is based upon a widely prevalent tendency to confuse policy with action. It is enlightening to note that Mr. Johnson and other members of the Department of State feel that the United States has pursued a very definite policy in its relation with the outside world. Mr. Johnson tells me that our policy is to promote and maintain by every means at our disposal the spiritual and material interests of the Nation and its people at home and abroad. Mr. Johnson's argument is that hundreds of individual and separate actions are taken every day by the United States Government pursuant to that policy. Such actions are taken by many agencies of the United States Government, chiefly, however by the Department of State which is the executive department principally charged with the field of foreign relations. It is the feeling of Mr. Johnson that while such actions must be in line with policy, they must be distinguished from policy.

On the subject of policy, Mr. Johnson tells me this policy is based upon certain principles which set forth our national ideals and desires in the field of foreign relations. He states that these principles are important because they have been fed into the minds of our people by

teachers, parents, and by their political leaders, and that it is at all times necessary when an agency of the United States Government takes action in the foreign field that it coordinate or align action with these principles. When action fails to conform to these well-known principles, the Government begins to hear at once from the people whose support it seeks, for these principles have now become a part of the national thinking in regard to how, when, and why Government should act at home and abroad to promote and maintain the Nation's spiritual and material interests.

Because of the great importance to our people who are confused as to what the foreign policy of the United States is today, it should be important to state that these principles are older than the United States Government and that they go back to the first State paper issued under the authority of the United States of America to explain actions which we intended to take to promote our spiritual and material happiness and security and to achieve our independence as a Nation. Because of this importance and because of so much confusion, I am including a compilation of 14 of these fundamental principles which it seems must inform United States action in foreign affairs if such actions are to be supported by the American people. Mr. Johnson has compiled this list of Fundamental Principles Underlying United States Foreign Policy, and I include it as part of my remarks in order to complete this statement on United States foreign policy:

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

1. The right of a people to determine for themselves how they shall be governed. (self determination): This principle is set down in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence.

2. Good-neighbor policy: In his Farewell Address, Washington put it this way: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all."

3. Avoid inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachment for others: In his Farewell Address, Washington said: "The Nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. * * *

"So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest * * * gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion."

4. Noninvolvement in the affairs of other nations: In his Farewell Address, Washington said it this way:

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign relations is, in extending our com-

mercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible."

This principle is closely related to the next.

5. Nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other nations: Washington said in his farewell address: "It must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the 'ordinary' vicissitudes of her politics or the 'ordinary' combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

Note here the emphasis President Washington laid upon the word "ordinary". This principle has been enunciated again and again by United States Presidents and Secretaries of State in successive administrations from Washington's down to the present.

6. The open door or equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in international trade: President Washington said it this way in his Farewell Address: "Our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; * * * constantly keeping in view that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character."

7. No permanent alliances: In his Farewell Address, President Washington said:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean as we are now at liberty to do it. * * *

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive position, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

8. Right of expatriation: By the act of July 27, 1868, Congress had this to say:

"SEC. 1999. Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness * * * any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic."

9. Security for ourselves along our boundaries: The emergence of this principle and the way it has been acted upon by successive administrations receives emphasis from the expansion of the United States control and jurisdiction over the continental lands westward from the Original Thirteen States until the Pacific Ocean was reached. It was this principle that moved Thomas Jefferson to send Lewis and Clark out upon the journey of exploration of the Northwest, and to declare that the United States would view with concern the transfer of New Orleans from Spain to France; the acquisition of the Northwest Territory in 1787; Tennessee in 1796; the Louisiana Purchase, 1803; West Florida, 1810; the rectification of the boundary between Canada and the United States, 1842; the annexation of Texas, 1845; California, 1848; the Gadsden Purchase, 1853; and so on.

10. Noninterference with and noncontrol by any European power over the affairs of governments of former colonies in this hemisphere, that have declared their independence and maintained it: President Monroe stated this principle in his message to Congress of December 2, 1823. He was disturbed about rumored movements on the part of European countries in trying to encourage resumption by Spain of control over former colonies.

11. Noncolonization by any European power within this hemisphere: President Monroe, disturbed over the activities of the Russians along the northwest coast of this continent stated this principle in his message to Congress of December 2, 1823.

12. Nonextension to this hemisphere by European powers of governmental systems

hostile to our system of democratic government: President Monroe stated this principle in his message to Congress of December 2, 1823.

This principle has been appealed to in recent years, when we have been disturbed over rumored attempts by Nazi or Fascist organizations to extend their systems to this hemisphere.

13. Freedom of the seas: A principle of international law for which we have stood time and time again.

14. The freedom of men and women to travel upon their legitimate and innocent occasions without unnecessary or unreasonable let or hindrances: This is a principle that is suffering through ever-increasing restrictions upon travel.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I notice the gentleman from Nebraska has brought into the Well of the House one portion of the bill now before us. I know the distinguished gentleman who is now about to address us has also read and examined the Budget, which is a printed document of great size, which is submitted to the Congress each year and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. As a matter of fact, is it not true that in the Budget which is submitted to the Congress, and then referred to the Committee on Appropriations, anyone can see there a one-package bill and determine from examining the Budget itself just exactly what the President's estimates of expenditures are and what the revenues will be. Is that not true?

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I just want to make this observation in answer to the statement or question of the gentleman from Wisconsin, that while the budget estimate shows what the President and his Bureau of the Budget requests, it does not show the action of the Appropriation Committee of Congress which can only be shown at one time by a one-package appropriation bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell me why, from among the personnel who served the United States in the armed services, more persons were not selected to handle our affairs of state abroad; men whose loyalty cannot be doubted? I cannot understand this hasty selection of persons, some of whom have spent comparatively few years in the United States and who have been citizens of the United States only a short time. Can the gentleman answer those questions?

Mr. STEFAN. I cannot; I am sorry.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I rose to ask the gentleman before, and now, if it was his intention to include with his remarks the list that he now has upon the tabletop in front of him.

Mr. STEFAN. I did not intend to include that with my remarks. I have it

here for the information of every Member of the House. I understand, however, that another Member of the House is going to talk about this subject and he will undoubtedly include them with his remarks.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would like to say as one Member of the House that it should be included so that it will be obtainable, because we have found at home a rising tide of interest in this subject and we dislike to talk in generalities. It seems to me we have reached a point in the discussion where we should be able to give specific information and anything the gentleman can supply will be very helpful.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman. I wish to say to the members of the committee, I know it is very hard for all of you to go through these hearings on all of these bills, but I assure you that I personally know that every volume of this appropriation bill, which contains more than 70 percent of our requests for running our Government during the next fiscal year, is today being indexed page by page, and item by item, by the very efficient staffs of the legations, the embassies and the consulates of foreign governments whose staffs have been increased 100 percent, especially those representing countries behind the iron curtain. The employment in the Russian delegation in the United Nations, when the Assembly is in session, always increases from 50 to over 100, and I notice that the number of representatives of foreign governments who are presently in a diplomatic status in the District of Columbia, have increased over 100 percent. It is a very important problem, and if we are, as the chairman says, nearing a hot war, beware, America.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that as a result of this situation which the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska describes, it becomes necessary for the subcommittees on appropriations to hear a great deal of the pertinent testimony off the record?

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman. I will say that in making up my brief statement on this warning to America, I took into consideration many of the statements that were told to us off the record, and for reasons of security. When you take the floor, there are so many things that you do not dare to talk about. The gentleman will agree with me that the situation is alarming, will he not?

Mr. ROONEY. I certainly do. I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska that he is entitled to the commendation of this House for the presentation he has made here this afternoon. In my estimation, my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Nebraska, KARL STEFAN, is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, and I heartily agree with what he has said here this afternoon.

Mr. STEFAN. I deeply appreciate the commendation of my subcommittee chairman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman knows my opinion of his ability and his loyalty and his anxiety to rid the country of Communists and subversive persons, and to have a Foreign Service that is the finest and most loyal in the world.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

FACILITATION OF THE WORK OF THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5839) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 29, 1950.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION TRUST LIQUIDATION ACT

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 930) to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreement with State rural rehabilitation corporations, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 31, 1950.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman explain the differences between the conference report and the House version of the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. Actually, no very important changes were made in the House bill. The only very substantial change is with regard to the disposal of trust

assets. The bill now provides for an outright rate of the assets of the several corporations. It provides a 3-year period within which the State corporations may make application for a rate of such assets pursuant to the trust agreement. In the event no application for a rate of the trust assets is filed within 3 years, the House bill provided that such assets would be placed in a revolving fund to be used within the State for purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The conference report, which is in the nature of a compromise between this provision and a provision in the Senate bill which provided that such assets would under such circumstances revert to the Treasury authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with any State rural rehabilitation corporation or other State agency having official jurisdiction of the trust assets which have been returned pursuant to the provisions of the act and for the administration of such funds by the Secretary, together with any other funds which may be transferred to the Secretary by such corporations or other agencies, to be used in carrying out within the State the general purposes of titles 1, 2, and 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This will permit States which want to have these funds administered by the Federal Government to provide by agreement a program very similar to that which has been in effect in the past or such other program as may be agreed upon and which might be compatible with the letter and spirit of the law. The statement of the managers on the part of the House, which has just been read, clearly indicates that the changes are not too important. I might observe, however, that such changes as have been made, I am certain, will meet with the approval of the officials of the Farmers Home Administration.

Mr. HOPE. There is a further provision, is there not, that if the funds are not claimed in either way by the States they will go into the General Treasury of the United States?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the committee of the conference has agreed on a bill to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the various State rural rehabilitation corporations. The conference report (H. Rept. No. 1865) on the bill (S. 930) has been signed by the managers of the bill for the House and Senate and has been published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 31, 1950.

This bill, which originated in the House as H. R. 2392, was debated at length here in the House on March 1 and 2, and was passed. As will be seen from the conference report, only one significant change was made in the bill by the conference committee. That was the deletion of the revolving fund provision of section 2 (e) and the substitution for it of section 2 (f) as a compromise between the provisions of the House and Senate bills.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIQUIDATION OF STATE RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION TRUST ASSETS

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the addition of a new section 2 (f) was discussed in the House debates and was requested by numerous members of both Houses and the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration in order that the bill might provide authority for the Secretary to contract with the State rural rehabilitation corporations or other State agencies or officials having jurisdiction of the corporate assets, hereinafter referred to as the "corporations" unless otherwise indicated, for the administration of all or a part of the corporate assets by the Farmers Home Administration.

While it is anticipated that some corporations may desire to have all of their assets returned to them for administration, it is anticipated that others will prefer to have all of their assets, except such as may be needed for their administrative expenses, administered by the Secretary through the Farmers Home Administration under section 2 (f) contracts, and that still others may prefer to have a part of their assets returned to them for use in carrying out particular projects, defraying their administrative expenses, et cetera, and to have the remainder of their assets administered under such section 2 (f) contracts. The bill permits such combination methods to be used.

Agreements entered into under section 2 (f) would provide for administration of the transferred assets by the Secretary upon such terms and conditions and for such periods of time as were mutually agreeable to the Secretary and the corporations. Agreement upon the rules and regulations governing the administration of the transferred assets would enable the corporations through their officials or designated representatives to keep abreast of the administration of their assets, should enable them to answer inquiries of State officials vested with authority to inquire into the administration of such assets, and should avoid any accounting problems with which the Secretary might otherwise be confronted at the termination of the agreements. The agreements could provide for administration of the transferred assets in the name of the United States and for use of its service agencies as at present, if that is considered desirable.

Agreements could be entered into under section 2 (f) for the purpose of permitting the Secretary to use corporation assets for the purposes of titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes for which they were previously used by the Secretary, if they were transferred to him for those purposes. The

agreements could also contain such other provisions as are deemed necessary, so long as they are consistent with the provisions of the bill.

Agreements entered into under section 2 (f) could permit the Secretary to use a reasonable percentage of the transferred assets for expenses of administration thereof, or any amounts appropriated by Congress for that purpose. Expenditures for such costs of administration should be kept reasonable, consistent with the services required to be performed. Since the administrative functions under section 2 (f) contracts will be substantially the same as they were under the trust agreements, it would seem that such expenditures by the Secretary could be kept within the rate heretofore charged by the Secretary against the trust assets in connection with his administration thereof through the Farmers Home Administration, except for the cost of special personnel employed under section 4 (a) to aid the Secretary in liquidating the trusts, returning the trust assets to the corporations or States, entering into contracts under section 2 (f), and so forth. There would seem to be no good reason why Congress should make appropriations for administration of such assets, but that is a matter for consideration in connection with annual Department of Agriculture appropriation acts.

The entering into of agreements under section 2 (f) would be entirely optional with the Secretary and each corporation or other State agency or official having jurisdiction of the corporate assets, and at the termination of the original agreement or last renewal thereof, the assets then remaining of those transferred to the Secretary for administration, would be returned to the corporation or other State agency or official having jurisdiction thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the 2 (f) agreement had never been entered into.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Buffalo Courier.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include editorials.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. POULSON (at the request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his re-

A-5821654, Perez, Ivy Gomez or Rose Perez or Ivy Duchesne Gomez or Ivy Gaston.

A-1879601, Perl, Eugene Jacob or Jacob Perl.

A-5064255, Perugino, Guiseppe.

A-6423807, Pirzio-Biroli, Giacomo.

A-4957358, Racey, Lawrence William or Lawrence William Rase.

A-5407879, Ramirez, José Luis or Jose Ramirez or Luis Ramirez.

A-7044230, Rey, Joaquin Israel Trujillo.

A-7050671, Rey, Daisi Trujillo or Daisy.

A-6366413, Ribes, Elise (nee Fontenelle).

A-6459421, Ridgway, Jacqueline Marie Householder or Jacqueline Marie Householder (maiden name).

A-6372752, Ripley, Ronald Edward or Ronald Edward Page.

A-6372754, Ripley, Mervyn Keith or Mervyn Keith Page Ripley or Mervyn Keith Page.

A-6279244, Risteigen, Inga.

A-6279243, Risteigen, Gunhild.

A-6698873, Rodriguez-Esquivel, Juan or Ernest Gutierrez or Ernest Castro Gutierrez or Ernesto Gutierrez, or Ernesto Castro Gutierrez.

A-5129758, Salvemini, Giacomo or Jack Salvemini or Domenico Americo Sforza.

A-5796096, Santoya, Francisca Cruz or Francisca Cruz or Francisca Mata.

A-4209125, Sarafis, Christos Alexander.

A-3851318, Schiavi, Angelo.

A-5688544, Schmidt, Hilda Rose or Hilda Rose Manning or Hilda Rose Jackson.

A-5601137, Schmitt, Vilma (nee Zold).

A-4809719, Schnee, Rose or Rose Shapiro or Rose Meyer.

A-5257484, Serra, Juan Mari or Juan Mari.

A-4242776, Siebert, Walter Heinrich August or Walter Henry Siebert.

A-5377193, Siegel, Freida Rosalie (nee Rascha Fradel Siegel).

A-5610957, Silberman, Frank or Traian Lazar Zoladz or Frank Caberman.

A-5056181, Simonic, Martin or John Weber.

A-2741589, Sofikitis, George Michael or Mike Sofikitis.

A-2518842, Sague, Abdul.

A-5886907, Simkunas, Antanas.

A-4541327, Solis-Ayerdi de Sanchez, Dolores or Dolores Solis de Sanchez or Dolores Solis de Vara.

A-6390856, Sourcin, Alice Paquerette.

A-2856317, Spanos, Petros.

A-6929710, Sparrow, Florence Blanche (nee Cann).

A-6018628, Starosciak, Sophia Jadwiga (alias Zofia Starosciak, alias Zofia Starosciak).

A-1868401, Susan, Ferencz or Frank Susan.

A-5059057, Sutlovich, Frank Rudolph.

A-5474797, Szasz, Gustav.

A-3685757, Tamberg, Harry John (alias Harry J. Tamberg, alias John Tamawots, alias John or Johannes Tanawots or Tamawots).

A-6805580, Tauber, Laszlo Nandor or Leslie Ferdinand Tauber.

A-9705985, Theocharides, Theocharis.

A-5427501, Thorne, Sidney Alphonso, or Sidney Durant.

A-3889128, Tiegler, Mary (nee Weinstein or Glassman, nee Borochovitz or Berkowitz).

A-7759520, Tokcaer, Mursit Muraduresit.

A-3362361, Tom, Kim Hong or Tom Kim Fong.

A-5948146, Trpchevich, Traiche George (alias Nick George alias Mike George Trpchevich).

A-5908905, Vasquez, Santos.

A-1165476, Vassallo, Damiano.

A-9741750, Vatoulios, Theochares Stamatios or Theocharis S. Vatoulios or Harry Vatoulios.

A-6136671, Vega-Munoz, Luis.

A-5817967, Verhelst, Alfons or Alfons August Verhelst or Alphonse Vereist.

A-6402296, Vidal, Jose or Llecha.

A-5959830, Wright, Thomas William.

A-5669145, Ybarra, Jose Martin.

A-5227047, Yuhaz, Jan or John Yuhaz.

A-2156898, Zech, Ludwig.

A-3460791, Zizzo, Antonino or Antonio Rizzo.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THEODORE CONSTANTIN TRANCU AND HIS WIFE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1305) for the relief of Theodore Constantin Trancu and his wife.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Theodore Constantin Trancu and his wife, Anne Denise, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry into the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota or quotas.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIYOKO OISHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7778) for the relief of Miyoko Oishi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any provision of law excluding from the United States persons or races ineligible to citizenship, Miyoko Oishi shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, upon application hereafter filed, if she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Miyoko Oishi, the Japanese fiancée of Sergeant Eugene D. Walls, a citizen of the United States, and that the said Miyoko Oishi may be eligible for a non-quota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the above-named parties occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY FRANCES YOSHINAGA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7560) for the relief of Mary Frances Yoshinaga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mary Frances Yoshinaga, the foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Austen, Jr., shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Austen, Jr., who are citizens of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, solely for the purpose of

section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Mary Frances Yoshinaga, a minor half-Japanese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Sergeant and Mrs. James F. Austen, citizens of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 131]

Barrett, Pa.	Heffernan	Patman
Bennett, Fla.	Heller	Pfeifer,
Bentsen	Herlong	Joseph L.
Biemiller	Hoffman, Ill.	Pfeiffer,
Blackney	Hull	William L.
Boykin	Jackson, Calif.	Philbin
Buchanan	Jennings	Powell
Buckley, Ill.	Johnson	Redden
Buckley, N. Y.	Kee	Reed, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Carlyle	Kunkel	Rivers
Carroll	Lanham	Rooney
Case, S. Dak.	Larcade	Sabath
Chatham	Lesinski	Scott, Hardie
Chesney	Linehan	Short
Chudoff	Lyle	Smathers
Clemente	Lynch	Smith, Ohio
Combs	McCarthy	Sutton
Cooley	McDonough	Taylor
Coudert	Mason	Towe
Dawson	Miles	Wadsworth
Dingell	Monroney	Walsh
Donohue	Morgan	Weich
Douglas	Murphy	Wheeler
Doyle	Nixon	Whitaker
Gavin	Norton	White, Idaho
Gilmer	O'Brien, Ill.	Withrow
Gordon	O'Brien, Mich.	Wood
Hall,	O'Hara, Ill.	Woodhouse
Leonard W.	O'Konski	
Hand	Face	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 331 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had consumed 1 hour and 17 minutes, and the gentleman

from New York [Mr. TABER] had consumed 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 hour to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a few comments, mainly of a general nature, to offer on this 1951 military budget.

The first is to pay tribute, sincerely, to this able Subcommittee on the Defense Establishment.

As usual, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], and the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] have done a magnificent job on the most complicated and most important budget program of our Government.

Each of them has again earned, as they have each year, the praise and the deep appreciation of the House of Representatives and of all Americans for their splendid national defense work.

I congratulate the distinguished subcommittee chairman from Texas, and I congratulate the patriotic, hard-working Members on his subcommittee. All of us are greatly indebted to you gentlemen.

Now, members of the committee, let us get to some of the bedrock defense questions that influence this budget.

Let us take a moment on this highly publicized economy in national defense.

Now, I have not been one who blindly praises the Secretary of Defense. The fact is, I have voiced criticism of the Secretary now and then for various things he has or has not done. I will continue to do so in the future when it appears that the Department can benefit from counsel or guidance from the Congress in reaching policy decisions on national defense matters.

But the Secretary has fully earned credit in a specific area pertinent to this debate, and I believe in giving credit where credit is due.

There can be no doubt that Secretary Johnson, his comptroller, his management committee, and the three military Departments deserve the commendation of the entire Nation for having carried out so successfully the drive in the Department of Defense, as contrasted, I may say, to other branches of the Government, to squeeze the fat out of public expenditures.

Secretary Johnson's report of March 2 makes it evident that he is producing savings—very substantial savings—in the administration of the defense program. This is a great public service, especially in view of the general condition of the Federal budget. And it conforms fully to one of the objectives of the Congress as reflected in the amendments of last August to the Unification Act.

Mr. Johnson's report shows that about one and one-half billion dollars less were spent for national defense than were requested in 1950 by the President and would have normally been provided in supplemental requests. A little over

\$2,000,000,000 less were spent than the Congress authorized. In quick summary the picture looks about like this:

Requested in the President's 1950 budget.....		\$14,218,000,000
Supplemental items (civilian pay increase, higher freight and passenger rates, Berlin airlift costs, etc.) absorbed by the Department of Defense.....		257,000,000
Theoretical budget total, 1950.....		14,475,000,000
Direct savings in appropriated funds.....		207,063,000
Reductions in armed forces (mainly in items of procurement).....		434,494,000
Cost decreases.....		134,917,000
Savings and reductions (mixed).....		815,619,000
Air Force funds placed in reserve by the President...		735,754,000

Now, it appears to me that of the over \$2,000,000,000 of unexpended funds provided for national defense by the Congress, about a third, or in the vicinity of \$600,000,000, can properly be claimed as direct savings to the taxpayer without injury to the national defense. This is saving at a rate considerably higher than Secretary Johnson promised the Armed Services Committee a year ago when he asked for "authority, direction, and control" over the armed services, and he is, in my opinion, entitled to full credit and the compliments of the Nation for it. In the accomplishment of this fine piece of work, some 163,000 civilian employees have been released from the employ of the Department, and a large number of Service installations has been closed or put in an inactive status.

Here in Washington and vicinity, the number of civilian employees has declined from 29,758 to 28,421, a reduction of 1,337. This means that while there was an over-all reduction of 17.4 percent in civilian personnel—from 905,000 to 748,000 as of January 31—the Washington reduction was only 4.5 percent.

This over-all civilian personnel reduction is a great achievement. I fail to understand why the field employees can be reduced by four times the ratio of reduction in Washington. If it can be done in the field, surely it can be done here. I am utterly convinced that this phase of the economy drive has not received the attention it is due. As usual, we are reducing Federal employment in outlying areas but have shied away from applying the pressure to the Nation's Capital where, in my opinion, it should be first applied.

Now, let us give attention to some other points in this economy program.

I want to mention the recent reductions in the effectiveness of the armed forces, especially since these reductions have been widely confused with economies under unification.

A close examination of Mr. Johnson's report shows clearly evident reductions in the armed forces in an amount of about \$435,000,000. Added to that is the \$736,000,000 in funds appropriated last year to raise the Air Force from 48 to 58 groups which funds were placed in reserve by the President. This makes reductions in the amount of over \$1,100,-

000,000 in the present or potential fighting effectiveness of the armed forces.

So what does it add up to?

It adds up to reductions in an amount of about \$1,500,000,000 in the fighting capabilities of the armed forces—reductions, administrative cut-backs, not economies under unification.

I want to state emphatically that, in my judgment, Mr. Johnson's economy scalpel has not only carved away some service fat but has cut—deeply in some areas—into sinew and muscle of the armed services.

The Secretary is to be commended in glowing terms for cutting off the fat. But his economy program has also impaired the fighting effectiveness of the armed forces, and for this the Secretary is not, in my opinion, to be commended.

I regret deeply that in his zeal for economy, Secretary Johnson has weakened the national security in very important respects. And what has been his answer to that charge?

He answered only a few weeks ago in a speech delivered in the city of Washington that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have approved the existing budget—and, therefore, the inference was drawn that the Nation's military leaders are content with the funds requested of the Congress.

But, members of the Committee, in that very address the Secretary contradicted himself. He went on to say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had requested \$20,000,000,000 for national defense. This, in itself, answers the assertion that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are content with the existing national defense budget.

And let me say one thing more about this.

It is an open secret in Washington that the Secretary actually requested a considerably smaller budget for 1951 than was decided upon by the President. It follows, then, that the Secretary, if he had his way, would provide many billions less than the Joint Chiefs of Staff deem to be the minimum required for national security, and considerably less than the President himself considers necessary.

There are issues in this matter of reductions in the armed forces that go to the core of our system of government. They touch the very heart of our representative processes.

I say that until and unless the Constitution of the United States is amended to relieve the Congress of the United States of its responsibilities to provide for the common defense, to raise and support a navy, to provide and maintain an army, the Congress cannot—and, so far as I am concerned, must not—sit idly by and leave to administrative whimsy how small a national defense this Nation will have.

There are some who conceive that the role of the Congress is limited to imposing monetary ceilings on the armed forces—that the Congress has no control, and should have none, over how small the armed forces become.

I deny that categorically.

I say that to the extent that the Congress accedes to that concept, to that extent the Congress unconstitutionally delegates its responsibilities to the executive branch of the Government.

I say that when the armed forces are reduced by others than the Congress, and without prior consultation with the appropriate agencies of the Congress, the American people are thereby deprived of their Constitution-derived control, through their Congress, over the size and type of national defense they want their Government to maintain.

In our scheme of government the Commander in Chief commands the forces placed at his disposal by the Congress; it is not his prerogative under the Constitution to determine the size of those forces. It is the duty of the Department of Defense—which is a creature of the Congress—to request the Congress to provide the armed might that it believes the security of the Nation requires. It is the responsibility of the Congress to decide whether the forces shall be larger or smaller than requested.

Let us get this clear.

The President does not provide the armed forces. That is the function of the Congress. The Congress provides the forces; the President commands them, as Commander in Chief. If we ever get this principle of our Government distorted, our whole fabric of government will be in jeopardy.

But here we have a new concept. It holds that the executive department shall decide how small the armed forces shall be—not the Congress.

It concedes that the Congress can impose ceilings on military strength. But, the idea goes, the Congress cannot establish a floor.

The Appropriations Committee is to be complimented for its searching inquiries of the Secretary of Defense on this point in the hearings of last January.

However, it is not enough merely to point to the problem, important as the problem is a principle of government.

The more important thing is to prevent such unilateral action in the future. For this purpose I introduced a bill on March 6 which would limit the authority of the Secretary of Defense to withhold funds appropriated by the Congress to 5 percent of any particular item. If it is desirable or necessary to withhold more than that, the bill would require consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives prior to the taking of such action.

The Armed Services Committee will act on that bill at an early date. When it reports the bill, I am hopeful that the House will support it without a dissenting vote and thereby nail down the important principle that the Congress and not the Executive will determine the size of the national defense program to be supported and maintained by this Nation.

Let me call to your attention another point on these reductions.

A new thought is being germinated in Washington these days. It is that by reducing the armed forces we are, by some magical process, growing in strength and becoming militarily more effective.

This is one of the most remarkable ideas I have ever encountered.

It is plausible, of course, that the Army is more efficient today, for immediate combat purposes, than it was a year ago, and despite personnel reductions.

But the Army is much less effective—its fighting potential is lower—today than it was supposed to be on this date under congressional plans of a year ago. Its potential is weaker now, and this is the result of administrative cuts into the muscle of the armed forces.

The same is true of the Air Force. It is far less effective today than the Congress intended it to be today through the appropriation last year for 58 groups; and this is the result of the President refusing to spend \$735,750,000 appropriated by the Congress and by Mr. Johnson refusing to allow the expenditure of \$243,000,000 which the Congress had said should be spent.

And the Navy?

It has been reduced by 79 active ships. Does that make the Navy stronger? Of course not.

It has been reduced by five attack carrier air groups. Does that make the Navy stronger? Of course not.

The Marine Corps air arm has been reduced by seven fighter squadrons. I rather doubt that the marines have greatly improved in fighting ability from that.

The Navy and marines have been cut down by some 2,000 active airplanes, by almost 70,000 men. I suspect that the increased efficiency and greater fighting strength thus created has not thrown great fear in the hearts of our potential enemies or stiffened the will to resist of our friends abroad. These cuts reduce the fighting potential of the Navy and Marine Corps.

There can be no doubt that these reductions have scaled down the fighting potential of the armed services.

It is absurd to contend that the more you reduce the stronger you get.

I will have to leave it to others to sell this idea that we can rise by falling, that we can advance by retreating, that we can achieve strength through weakness.

Of course we must have economy in national defense.

But let us keep our eyes on our main goal—national security.

The purpose of unification is a sound national defense. Economy is a by-product.

Now, I want to turn to matters more directly involved in the appropriation now before the Committee. Let us talk first about procurement of aircraft.

Now, what does the Subcommittee on Appropriations themselves say about this as regards the Air Force

On page 312 of the subcommittee's report they say that—

At the rate of aircraft procurement in the present bill, instead of having 48 modern groups in the United States Air Force in 1956, we will have 42 first-line groups.

The subcommittee goes on to say that—

A projection of the same amount of funds annually for aircraft procurement—

As provided in this bill—

will produce at the end of fiscal year 1956 a lesser number of modernized groups than is

contemplated under the present program for fiscal year 1951.

And that is not all. I find on page 312 that the subcommittee has this to say: World conditions do not indicate that such a downward trend—

In air power—
is justified.

But, instead of saying right there that the necessary air power should therefore be maintained, the subcommittee arrives at the conclusion that "a restudy and revaluation of military strength projected into future years should be made."

On page 272, the subcommittee says:

Undoubtedly we are taking certain very grave risks in not being better prepared.

Then, from that honest and accurate admission, the subcommittee goes on to say:

By and large the committee, in writing the bill, has followed the recommendations of the President and defense officials. This seemed to be the best that could be done under the circumstances.

So, here we have a new idea.

It is that we will knowingly fail to provide the air power the Nation needs.

It is that we will knowingly fail to provide the needed air power in the face of world conditions that, all of us realize, warrant, if anything, an increase, not a decrease, in the Nation's air power.

But what is the Congress to do about it? Why, to quote this report, "the best we can do" is to go along with erroneous decisions someone downtown has made, let our air power decline, put off the decision to tomorrow, next month, next year, and in the meantime, just start a study of the military strength projected into the future.

Now, I subscribe fully to the subcommittee's statement that our Air Force air power is declining, because I know the facts. The subcommittee has accurately represented the facts. It is to be complimented for setting them out so bluntly in its report.

Where I differ with the subcommittee is on its suggested remedy for our declining air power.

The subcommittee suggests only that a study be made.

I say that this Congress has a far greater and a more pressing responsibility than that, in the light of existing world conditions.

I say that it is far from enough merely to start a study and in the meantime approve a program which we know full well will wither American air power on the vine.

It is fine for the subcommittee to make a study. But what are we going to do in the meantime? Let our defenses deteriorate? Let our Air Force air power become second-rate? Let our potential enemies far surpass us in aerial power and in modern, first-line aircraft?

I say, let us have the study. That is fine. But while we are studying, let us hold American air power firm. Any other course of action would be injurious to the national defense. That is what General Eisenhower was trying to get over to the Senate committee a few days ago.

I say that this Congress is defaulting on its responsibility and misleading the people if it sends out word that we will have 48 modern regular groups in the Air Force, and then refuses to provide the number of aircraft necessary to maintain those groups.

This, members of the committee, is a step backward. It is a start toward the unilateral disarmament of our country. It is a refusal to face the facts in today's world. It is putting off to tomorrow what we know perfectly well we must do today.

The issue is very clear. It is clear to all of us here. It is clear to our friends overseas. It is clear to our potential enemies overseas. We cannot dodge it in this bill.

Either we are going to have an adequate air defense, or we are not.

Let us face the facts. Let us do what the situation requires. Let us not shrink in the face of national need. Let us get right down to brass tacks, stand up to our responsibility, and do exactly what we know has to be done in the interest of national defense.

Now, what are the facts?

Take the Air Force first. What has happened to our Air Force since the war?

Five years ago our Air Force had 273 groups. It was the greatest and most powerful Air Force in all the world. But by the middle of 1946 we had reduced it to 38 groups. It was then that we adopted a program looking to the rebuilding of the Air Force. Our plan was to get 55 groups by the end of 1947. That was to grow to 66 groups by the middle of 1948. Our goal was 70 groups. We were to reach that early in 1949.

And how long ago did the 70-group idea originate?

Here is what General Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, said on May 26, 1948:

The Air Force has maintained since 1945 that the minimum Air Force we could afford to have was 70 groups. I want to emphasize two things: First, our program is not a new program, generated by present world uncertainties and apprehensions.

Second. It is a peacetime program.

And what lay behind the 70-group concept? It was such thinking as that of the then Acting Secretary of State and former Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Hon. Robert A. Lovett, who said:

This country has got to make up its mind whether it will be the leading air power. There is nothing more pathetic than a second-rate air power, because while you have a sense of security there is no security—as far as I know it is the cheapest way of buying security that there is.

We are now up to early 1948. We had the President's Air Policy Commission—the Finletter Commission. It strongly endorsed the 70-group program. That was followed by the Joint Congressional Aviation Policy Board which reviewed the findings of the Air Policy Commission. It, too, decided that the Nation must have 70 groups for its minimum protection.

So what did we do in the Congress? Did we start another study?

Why, of course not. We did what was right and proper. We knew the facts and acted on the facts. We added \$822,000,000 in aircraft funds to the Air

Force appropriations, over the protest of the late and beloved James Forrestal, then Secretary of Defense.

And at that time it was the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who offered the amendment himself.

By December of 1948, the Air Force had reached a strength of 59 activated groups through our increased appropriation and was well on the road toward our goal of 70 groups.

Then came the 1950 budget. It was preceded by a month on the House floor by the so-called 70-group authorization bill that we reported from the Armed Services Committee. That 70-group authorization bill was passed by the House by a vote of 395 to 4. The Congress wanted it. The people wanted it. And the Congress unhesitatingly shouldered the responsibility.

The debate on the 1950 budget came along in April of 1949. We found that the administration had decided that the Nation did not need 70 groups after all. The new idea was that 48 groups would be enough. And then what did this Congress do?

Did the Congress say then that the best we could do was to go along with the President and the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson?

We said emphatically no.

The House, and later the Senate, asserted that the writing of national defense policy is properly a function of the Congress.

The Congress did then what it should do now, on this budget.

And what was that policy established by the Congress?

It was the policy of the Congress to emphasize air power—to provide, in this year of atomic weapons, the aerial protection and aerial offense necessary for the minimum preparedness of our Nation.

And how did the House vote on that issue?

It voted 271 to 1 in favor of a bill that added \$851,000,000 to the 1950 budget over the protest of Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson. And who led the fight? The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], aided and abetted by the able chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

By that vote, the Congress said that, instead of 48 groups, the Nation must—and would—have 58 groups. The Congress insisted upon another step along the road toward the goal of 70 groups.

And then what happened?

The President and the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson, said the Congress was wrong. They said that the Executive, not the Congress, will decide how much air power this Nation will support and maintain. So \$735,754,000 of the funds provided by the Congress for the Air Force were put in reserve. The Appropriations Committee has well stated in its report that this act amounted to an item veto which clearly transcends the authority of the President.

Then after the President held up the funds, Secretary Johnson decided that the air strength left in the Air Force was still too large.

So, now Secretary Johnson comes along and withholds \$243,000,000 more of Air Force funds.

So what do we have? Of last year's appropriations, the executive branch has refused to spend \$978,776,000 of Air Force funds provided by the Congress, on grounds that the Congress knows nothing about the problem and has no business providing more defense than the Executive Department decides it wants the Nation to maintain.

Now we have the 1951 budget which is before us today.

And what does it do to the Air Force?

Well, now we have a brand new approach. This budget says that we will still hang to the magical figure of 48, plus 11 Air National Guard groups. The figure 70 is now ridiculed. Someone thinks "48" sounds better. And here is the brand new wrinkle. The Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson, says we are not even to maintain the 48 groups in a modern condition. We are going to let six of those regular Air Force groups become second-line groups in a very few years by simply not providing enough money for new aircraft.

Now, members of the Committee, just where is this House going to stand? Just what is the House going to do about it?

Just at what place and when is the House going to exert its prerogatives, meet its responsibilities, and provide the defense it knows the Nation must have?

As one Member of the House, I say the place to stand is this 1951 budget.

And the time to stand is right now.

And the way to do it is to amend this bill at least so as to maintain 48 modern air groups in the Air Force. To do that will require an additional \$200,000,000.

That \$200,000,000 will enable the Air Force in fiscal year 1951 to procure approximately 77 additional aircraft, including medium bombers, medium and heavy transports, and helicopters, to rehabilitate 228 aircraft for the flying training program, and to modernize 71 B-29 aircraft as tankers for use in air-to-air refueling flights.

It is this additional sum of money that is absolutely necessary if we are to build up in an orderly fashion the 48-group program in the Regular Air Force. If the House refuses to make this money available, then by 1956 we will have only 42 modern regular groups.

I still maintain that the Congress should hold to the 70-group program in the Regular Air Force. If it was sound in 1948, as two exhaustive studies found it to be, then developments internationally since then, especially the Russian atom bomb explosion announced last September, make it even more necessary today.

And let me say to you that nothing has caused Russia to stop, look, and listen more than the ability of this Nation to conduct intercontinental bombing. Our ability to do so has been a powerful instrument for peace.

But, I am a realist.

I know that the Congress is at this time inclined to measure the adequacy of our defenses by dollars. I disagree sharply with that standard. I maintain that we must buy the defense the Nation must have, regardless of cost. I say that enemy capabilities, not dollars, determine our defense needs. But being a realist, I say that if we are to reduce to 48 Regular groups, well then, let us have 48 groups. And that requires an additional \$200,000,000 in aircraft procurement funds in this bill for the Air Force.

You gentleman call for 48 Regular Air Force groups in this bill.

Well, let us have 48 modern groups. And let us provide the money that will maintain those 48 groups.

Now, to sum up, here we have the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], leading the fight in 1948 for additional air power.

Then, again, we have the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] leading the fight in 1949 for increased air power, ably supported and assisted by the distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

They knew at that time that the security of the Nation requires 70 modern Air Force groups. And they knew it then—well before we knew that Russia had the atom bomb.

It is universally known today that Russia is building the largest air force in the world. What are they building it for? They are building it for use whenever their carefully timed Pearl Harbor day comes around.

And here we are, the richest and most powerful Nation in the world, year by year withering our Air Force on the vine. Now, the issue is clear-cut.

It is whether the Congress will say what kind of defense the Nation will have, or whether the creature of the Congress, the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, will tell us what kind of defense he will let the Congress have.

A vote for the additional \$200,000,000 for the Air Force means that the Congress fulfills its constitutional responsibility to provide for the common defense.

A vote against the \$200,000,000 means that Mr. Louis Johnson tells the Congress the character of defense that he will let the Nation have.

And now, what about the air power of the Navy—air power that is just as much a part of the total air power of our Nation as the air power of the Air Force.

What does this bill do to naval aviation?

I can find only one comment in the subcommittee report that hints at the facts on naval aviation. It is a terse little remark on page 295 of the report, which says that the number of aircraft authorized to be procured by the Navy under this bill is 817.

Then the report says that this number does not represent actual requirements.

That is a mighty mild statement as compared with the facts.

For, in truth, this bill continues a trend which ultimately will virtually destroy naval aviation.

The subcommittee dismisses the situation with the mild observation that the number of aircraft provided for the Navy does not represent actual requirements.

The situation is infinitely more serious than that indicates.

Before looking at this bill's effect on naval aviation, let me trace briefly what has happened to naval aviation in the past 2 years.

Less than 2 years ago Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing for a 10,713-operating-plane Navy.

But in 1949 the naval air army was reduced from the 10,713 level to 7,783 aircraft—a reduction of almost 3,000 planes. Now, we go down from 7,783, the fiscal year 1950 level, to 6,233 aircraft proposed in this bill—a further reduction of over 1,500 planes. This makes a reduction in naval aircraft, in the past 2 years, while world conditions have become more grave, of 4,500 planes—a reduction of over 40 percent in 2 years. Almost 3,700 of the 4,500 reduction has been in Regular Navy and Marine Corps aircraft.

So we have had a steady decline in every phase of naval aviation since 1948. We have had a 40 percent reduction in the total operating aircraft of the Navy in 2 years. We have, in 2 years, cut almost in half the number of Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps aircraft.

Now, what about this bill? Does it support this sharply reduced level of naval aircraft? Or is it so geared that naval aviation will be rendered impotent in the future?

Let us look at the facts.

The facts are that this bill leaves a deficiency in naval aircraft procurement of 1,349 planes. The bill authorizes the procurement of only 817 new naval aircraft. That is 1,349 fewer than the 2,166 aircraft needed by the Navy to maintain the 6,233 operating aircraft authorized by this bill.

And what effect will this have on naval aviation? Here is what Admiral Pride, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, told the Appropriations Subcommittee:

It is significant that this procurement level of 817 aircraft, if continued, would result in a progressive reduction of the aircraft operating inventory to less than 3,000 aircraft, which is less than half the budgeted 1951 operating strength.

So now it is clear what is meant by the cryptic remark in the report of the subcommittee that naval aircraft procurement "does not represent actual requirements."

Why, the fact is, Mr. Chairman, it not only does not represent actual requirements, but it contemplates, within the near future, the cutting of naval aviation in half.

I defy any Member of this House to explain to me what can justify this violent reduction in naval aviation.

Why, even today naval air strength is lower than it was in December 1941, at the time of Pearl Harbor. Then, the Navy's aircraft operating level was 5,432 of Regular Navy aircraft. Then, aircraft deliveries were being made at a rate approximately 300 a month.

And what does this appropriation provide?

It provides only 4,389 Regular Navy operating aircraft—over 1,000 aircraft less than we had in December 1941.

It provides for a monthly delivery rate of less than 70 aircraft. That is less than one-fourth the pre-Pearl Harbor rate.

So we have the same situation for the Navy, under this bill, that we have for the Air Force.

We are proposing an operating level of 6,233 naval aircraft. But we are knowingly failing to provide enough new aircraft to support that operating level.

We are killing this Nation's naval air power. That is what we are doing.

And what needs to be done about it?

I said a minute ago that the 817 naval aircraft proposed for procurement in this bill are 1,349 less than the 2,166 necessary to maintain the 6,233 operating aircraft authorized by this bill.

Of this deficiency of 1,349 planes, 530 are Regular Navy aircraft. The remainder, 819, are for the Naval Reserve.

In view of this situation, the very least we can do is to insist upon providing the Regular Navy with adequate funds to maintain the reduced number of first-line aircraft authorized for Regular Navy units in the next fiscal year.

And what is the Regular Navy's situation in first-line combat aircraft?

The total number of first-line aircraft required in Regular Navy combat units by the end of the next fiscal year is 2,576 of the total of 6,233 Navy operating aircraft authorized in this bill. The Navy will have 1,286 of these planes available by the end of the next fiscal year, leaving a deficiency of 1,290 first-line combat aircraft for Regular Navy combat units.

So to keep up our first-line combat units in the Regular Navy, 1,290 aircraft will have to be procured in the next fiscal year.

But what does this bill authorize in combat aircraft? Only 769. That is 521 short of the total required to maintain even the sharply reduced level of Regular Navy combat planes proposed in this bill.

And what are these 521 planes?

They are 379 fighter planes, 123 attack planes, 19 patrol planes. Nine others, including attack transports for the Marine Corps, are also needed for the first-line combat units of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, giving us a total of 530 planes the Navy is short of its needs—for the Regular Navy combat units alone—under this bill.

And what would they cost?

They would cost \$383,289,221.

So I say, at the very least, the Congress must provide the Regular Navy with the aircraft needed to keep its combat air arm from withering on the vine, as this bill would have it do.

That will take an additional \$383,289,221 more than the \$511,000,000 of new procurement funds authorized for the Navy in this bill. Add to this sum the approximately \$123,000,000 that were withheld by Secretary of Defense Johnson from last year's naval aviation budget, which is carried forward in this budget as part of the new procurement fund, and that would give us a total of

\$1,071,289,211 in aircraft procurement funds for the Navy—a fund still low in comparison to need, for it still fails to provide a single first-line combat plane for the Naval Air Reserve.

So what I am recommending in total, Mr. Chairman, is supplemental funds in the amount of \$583,289,221—\$200,000,000 more for the Air Force and \$383,289,221 for the Navy—to support and maintain the first-line combat aircraft strength of those services as provided in this budget.

It can be said categorically and factually—and I am sure the Appropriations Committee must agree with me—that this budget is short by that amount and much more in meeting our air-power requirements.

I say that we will be derelict in our responsibilities to the Nation if we fail to remedy these critical flaws in this proposed appropriation.

Even by providing the \$583,000,000 additional, our defenses will still be seriously deficient in two respects as regards air power.

That additional sum will not restore the over 2,000-plane reduction already suffered by the Navy in the past 2 years and will not provide a single first-line combat aircraft for the Naval Air Reserve.

That sum will provide no increase above 48 groups in the Air Force, and this air strength is at least 13 groups below the minimum required for the aerial defense of the United States.

No Member of this body questions the fact that we must take calculated risks in our defense program.

And we have to have economy wherever possible.

But we are backsliding into impotency in air power; we are critically jeopardizing our Nation's security; we are again encouraging war through weakness, for the Kremlin responds only to force, and I say to you that the safest road to permanent peace is for this great Nation to maintain modern and powerful armed forces, and especially an adequate air power both in our Navy and Air Force, which this bill does not do.

As General Eisenhower said on March 29 before the Senate Appropriations Committee, "in certain details we've been a bit careless."

I say to this House that the national defense is one place where we cannot afford to be "a bit careless."

While I recognize that this Nation can never achieve an absolute defense—and while, of course, our Nation abhors maintenance of large standing armed strength—we are living in a time of international stress and tension that requires, if we are to err, that we err on the side of preparedness rather than on the side of economy.

Gentlemen, the atomic blitz of tomorrow is a real, a genuine possibility.

We have no alternative but to prepare today for meeting it tomorrow, because tomorrow our preparations may well be far too late.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The statement the gentleman has made would indicate that it

might be possible to effect a saving in the personnel picture at the Pentagon.

Mr. VINSON. I certainly agree with the gentleman. Over all there has been a reduction of 17.4 percent. Here in Washington, where an equivalent reduction should take place, the Department had 29,758 employees and it now has 28,421, a reduction of only 1,337. We ought to have some fair examination here in the departments to see if we cannot bring about a further reduction in the personnel here in Washington. This is where there should be some reductions, not only in the armed services but in the other departments as well. There are just entirely too many people in the city of Washington on the pay roll.

Mr. TABER. I wonder to what extent the practice has gone on of substituting a uniformed WAC for every one of the civilian personnel who have been cut off?

Mr. VINSON. That is not going on very fast. They probably are doing that, but what we want to do is to get some of this enormous number of civilian personnel out of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Georgia for his very masterly discussion of a momentous problem, and to state that I concur in the views which he has expressed. However, I am deeply concerned about one aspect of the proposal which he says he is going to offer. Having in mind what has happened in the last 2 years with respect to our Defense Establishment, as I see it, the Congress is gradually and rather rapidly losing control of its Military Establishment. I should like to ask the gentleman what reason he has to believe that, assuming his suggestion is adopted by the Congress, it will be carried out by the administration?

Mr. VINSON. In reply to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], let me say that I am hoping by the time this bill is passed by the House and the Senate the House will have passed a bill pending in the Armed Services Committee today, which will prohibit the Secretary of National Defense from reducing any item in this bill more than 5 percent until he consults with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. Of course, I recognize the fact that we may not be able to pass any law to make the President spend the money, but public opinion will make the President do certain things.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], chairman of the Subcommittee on Armed Services.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I stand here almost defenseless, without manuscript or previous release of my remarks to the press, and I stand here under the further embarrassing situation of fol-

lowing the brilliant address of that legislator and patriot extraordinary, the chairman of the legislative committee on the armed forces, the distinguished gentleman from the State of Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. I appreciate the generous words of tribute which he paid to me and to the members of the subcommittee, and I reciprocate in my esteem for him personally. He has made a tremendous contribution to the cause of good government and national security. These words come straight from the shoulder and right from the heart.

If there is anyone in America who is so naive and ill-advised that he does not want more money for national defense, there is something radically wrong with the information which he has or with his thinking. All of us want more money for national defense. I can think of no more popular issue than to espouse with enthusiasm and vigor the cause of national defense; and I love to wave the flag, and carry it when I can.

The question is, How much national defense do we have? How much can we afford to spend for military purposes? How much in our best interest should we spend on the cause of national defense? If we spend so much, and our enemies hope we will, that we bring on the collapse of the economy of the United States, we will have spent ourselves into defeat. Our air power, great as it is, and our Navy and our Army, great as they are, are not the things that strike terror to the heart of the enemy today and preserve the peace. These things contribute. The thing that makes America the foremost leader of all the world today is America's industrial potential, America's capacity to fight back and continue to fight back until victory has been achieved. That is what the enemy fears, and anything that enters into the body of this America and destroys the pulsing industrial heart of America is something dangerous indeed. No man can claim to be a true and wise advocate of national defense who would espouse the spending of more money for national defense than we can afford. Those who would spend to the extent that our industrial economy and our way of life is destroyed are not friends of national defense. They inadvertently are winning the victory for the enemy from within. That is a cheaper victory than winning from without.

Not long ago with other Members of Congress I journeyed down to the National Gallery of Art, to see the Austrian exhibits. After looking at the pictures here and there I came to a place where I observed a number of coats of armor, belonging to knights of old, standing at attention. They were quite impressive as they stood there—these figures of steel.

I thought then as I think now that I could have walked up to one of these impressive coats of mail and pushed it over. It would have lacked the capacity to rise because it did not have the blood and the sinew; it did not have life within it, a healthy, pulsating, vigorous life. The thing that we must do in this country is to be sure the industrial heart keeps beating, that the circulation con-

tinues to flow, that we are capable of fighting and if pushed aside for a moment to rise and fight again as we did during World War II.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia almost made me feel as I listened entranced to his rhetoric that we were standing naked, as it were, to the enemies who would destroy us. But I am reminded to say at this point that the United States of America is better prepared to repel immediately an attack from an enemy than it has been on any day or at any hour since hostilities ceased at the close of World War II. We have the most modern weapons we have ever had in the history of our national defense program and our Military Establishment is more in a state of readiness to repel an attack than at any time since the shooting stopped in World War II.

Mr. Chairman, when we speak of national defense we do not speak of \$12,800,000,000 in this bill or \$13,000,000,000 to use a round figure; we must think of the entire national defense program of this country.

This morning, knowing that the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services would speak, I decided I would like to present to you graphically in these charts a few facts. And I scribbled hastily a few notes as I listened to the eloquent address of the gentleman from Georgia.

The national defense program for the coming fiscal year shapes up about as we see it here on the chart. In the military part of this bill there are \$12,800,000,000 in cash. In contract authority—and the only reason it is not cash is because the military people say that they cannot spend it now, they say, "Just give us contract authority, we cannot spend it for 4 or 5 years"—we give them \$2,000,000,000, making a total of \$14,800,000,000.

In the subcommittee handled by my colleague from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] for the Atomic Energy Commission about \$650,000,000 are included.

Is there anyone so lacking in judgment that he doubts that the work we are doing on the atomic bomb and on the hydrogen bomb is not national defense? I think not. And, because the Commission cannot spend the entire billion dollars in one year, it is given \$310,000,000 in contract authorization.

Stock piling. Who is there among us who can say that there is anything much more important than the stock piling of critical materials from abroad which might be denied us for a season in the event of hostilities? There is \$633,000,000 for stock piling and \$100,000,000 for contract authorization.

These letters "NACA" indicate one of the most important agencies in the world today, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which has been pioneering for many years in the field of national defense to make sure that America leads the parade. Here is \$56,000,000 to continue that important work which has made such a tremendous contribution to our security in former years.

Next on the chart is Government and relief in occupied areas, \$321,000,000, a

part of the defense program around the world.

Voice of America, \$34,000,000.

Mutual defense assistance, \$650,000,000. That is a very important part of our program. Just recently a number of B-29's set sail on their way across the blue Atlantic in order that they might be over there near the potential enemy and in the hands of friends if trouble comes.

Does anybody say that the hundreds of millions we are spending there is not national defense? It is national defense of the first order. Just this morning I had the opportunity to talk with that able and eminent soldier and statesman, Gen. Omar Bradley, about the conference held in The Hague recently, having as its aim an agreement that might augment the defense of the western democracies against the threat of totalitarianism.

Next on the chart is military public works, \$300,000,000 in cash, and I will be glad to support, and I urge the immediate bringing by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services to the floor, the public works bill, which was delayed last year, and which was sorely needed, and of which we are more in need now, if we are to meet the situation confronting us in military housing.

ECA. I think the average Member of the House voted for ECA not because of any philanthropy—and let us not let philanthropy and the milk of human kindness dry up within our souls—but let it be said in all frankness that we voted this ECA money in the interest of national defense. Those who thought it had no national defense qualities probably voted against it.

So, we have a total of \$20,500,000,000 for national defense in the fiscal year 1951. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I do not come before you as one who has in the past been hesitant to recommend vast appropriations for national defense. I yield to no Member in my desire to achieve the maximum in national security. But we must not spend ourselves into bankruptcy in the name of national defense. Our military leaders, men like General Eisenhower and General Bradley, men like General Collins, Admiral Sherman, and General Vandenberg, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are right when they say that it is completely out of the question in peacetime for the Nation to be in a state of absolute and complete readiness for war. It would destroy our economy. It would bring on the police state. It would destroy our liberties. No wise man advocates any such program. Why, it would be very nice, indeed, if the pulsing motors of aircraft were tuned up now at Bolling Field, near Washington, D. C., and if every city and installation were fortified with armaments at every moment to meet every possible emergency. It would be a consoling thing, in a way, if we lived in a state of complete armed readiness. But we lack the resources and the manpower to fortify every portion of our great and spacious country. What we are trying to do is not to become like a

synthetic man in armor in a museum, having everything in armament and nothing inside, what we are trying to do is to maintain a healthy condition and have the maximum of defense within our capabilities.

We see on this chart that the estimated national income is \$37,000,000,000 and the estimated deficit for 1951 is in round figures \$5,000,000,000. Faced with that situation, the committee brought in a bill approximately as had been recommended to us by General Bradley and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Well may we go slow in buying certain equipment. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGELL], a member of the committee, is one of the finest patriots I know and one of our best informed men on military matters. He said the other day in a radio broadcast that certain times may be called epoch-making times. We are in one of those periods now, an epoch-making time. It is sort of like the time when gunpowder was discovered, or the steamboat. It is a time of rapid transition in weapons. It would be a serious mistake indeed if we should spend so much money on hardware, weapons of different kinds, that within 2 or 3 years all of that equipment would be out of date and obsolete.

In talking with the Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force a few months ago I was impressed with his urging that the most important money in the military budget is for research and development. In order to keep this expenditure figure for hardware as low as we can, we have tried to spend as much as we dare spend in the field of research and development, in order that we may lead the parade of nations and be prepared for the emergencies that may arise.

I wish you would take a look at that figure for research and development on the chart. Your committee and your Military Establishment have not been asleep. They have been aware for months of the problem confronting us.

We read in childhood that—

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

America has not slept during this postwar period. But America has been "toiling upward in the night" since 1946, preparing through research and development the finest weapons that have ever been conceived in the history of man. We have made so much progress in the field of research and development that we have outmoded practically every weapon we have. When we have made a little more progress in some more of them, we will be able to get more deeply into the hardware phase—the procurement phase—but do not let us buy too much hardware too soon and have too much obsolete matériel which we will have to consign to the scrap heap.

We are proposing to spend in this budget \$143,000,000 for guided-missile warfare. That is just in its infancy. We do not have much money for hardware yet, but that will come later on. The guided missile will revolutionize cer-

tain phases of warfare as we know it. If world war III comes, which God forbid, it will not be like World War I or World War II.

So we are in an epoch-making period. We have come to this epoch-making period by our own plan and design. In research and development we have spent near \$3,000,000,000 in the last few years, more than we spent on the atomic bomb, in order that we might go forward in the most important field which will lead to peace and security, if arms can bring peace and security.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia has talked to us about the woe-ful inadequacy of the military appropriation bill from the standpoint of aircraft. The Navy has 14,000 aircraft. The United States Air Force has 21,000 aircraft. It would be easy to insist that we thereby have a tremendous reservoir of air power. We do have, but the figures I have given you could be misleading. We must admit there are many trainers included in the aircraft inventory and there are many obsolete planes of many types. Thousands of them are in moth balls and may never be used. We have 6,000 bombers in the United States Air Force, not all modern, not all in use. Yet they certainly would have a very important function to perform if war should come tomorrow. But we are looking forward to the new designs, the jet aircraft, and the electronic devices, many of which have not quite been perfected, but are in the process of perfection. We are looking forward to them. They will outmode other aircraft and devices. We are proceeding cautiously with our aircraft procurement program.

Here is a figure on the chart I would like you to look at carefully—\$5,300,000,000. If the House of Representatives and the Senate and the President of the United States approve the military bill which is before you, that much money will be available for expenditure on the morning of July 1, 1950, for aircraft procurement. That is not a trifling sum. "Oh," someone might say, "that is in contract authorization, is it not?" Yes, some of it is in contract authorization. Why is it in contract authorization? Because it takes time to build these airplanes. That money may not all be spent in 3 or 4 or 5 years; we have to proceed slowly. Modern aircraft and weapons are unbelievably complicated in design and construction. But Congress has permitted all the obligational authority to be made available; there is nothing between the military people and the purchase of this material, except the ability of American industry to produce. So look carefully at that figure of \$5,300,000,000 before saying that the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations is not somewhat air-minded in its thinking and in its record in previous years in supporting the cause of air power.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. We heard that same argument in 1940 and 1941. I was in Hawaii in 1937, and I pointed out to the

military forces that our Air Force there looked like an air force at a country fair. Yet they neglected the air force and we suffered the greatest humiliation ever inflicted on a civilized nation at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

I agree with the gentleman. I am for economy where it is necessary, but if we have another war it is going to be fought with airplanes and atomic bombs. We cannot wait to fire the second shot. We must be ready whenever any enemy threatens us with an attack, as we should have been when Pearl Harbor fell.

Mr. MAHON. We hope that through the processes of unification which to some degree are successful, and the bitter lesson learned by our Navy and Army at Pearl Harbor, that the human error will not be made again, that our military will be ready and able to meet any attack.

Congress can appropriate the money, but Congress of course cannot administer the program.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. Although the equipment was limited at the time of Pearl Harbor, had that equipment been used effectively there would have been no catastrophe there. There was radar. There were planes. There were ships in sufficient number to prevent that attack. Had that equipment been used, the disaster would never have occurred. Piling up equipment is not the sole answer to this question.

Mr. MAHON. Piling up equipment is only one of the segments of this picture.

Mr. RANKIN. Putting the equipment at the right place would have prevented the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. PATTERSON. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas what his idea of the preparedness program would be. Would it be one along atomic lines, bacteriological warfare, missiles, or just the conventional-type war?

Mr. MAHON. Our idea of warfare must be realistic. Until the guided missile, which within a few years can be fired 5,000 miles and hit the target area, has been perfected, we had better have something else as a substitute. Until the time comes when a ship at sea can proceed within a thousand miles of its target and hit the target with a guided missile we had better be prepared to fight with conventional ships. Until the time ceases to be when an airplane must fly over its target—and the time will come when a bomber will not undertake to fly over the target but will release its missile possibly hundreds of miles away—until that time comes, we must have the B-36 and the B-29, the B-47 and improved types of these conventional weapons. Atomic warfare is not the complete answer to the problem which confronts us. Everybody knew that Russia would eventually have the atomic bomb, and the atomic bomb had already been discounted in military

planning and it was not especially significant that it came a year or so earlier than anticipated. It had already been taken into the picture by our defense planners.

Mr. PATTERSON. If you say that, you are agreeing with the eminent chairman of the Armed Services Committee in his proposal.

Mr. MAHON. I usually agree with the eminent chairman of the Armed Services Committee. I do not take serious disagreement with him, generally. I would like to spend far more money than he advocates. I would go him one step farther and double it, if we could afford it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Your chart on expenditures for the national defense program, while almost complete, is not entirely complete.

Mr. MAHON. I just thought that up in a hurry yesterday afternoon.

Mr. STEFAN. I notice you omitted approximately \$200,000,000 for the Civil Aviation Administration, much of which contains funds for national defense. You also omitted the money appropriated for a new venture in air-navigation development which, when complete, will cost \$1,500,000,000. The chart is not entirely complete, in that other appropriations for defense would increase that approximately \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. Well, I would say the chart is quite conservative. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. For example, these figures for research and development are exclusive of the figures which would pay military personnel who work with the research and development program.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HARDY. The \$5,300,000,000 in funds and authority for the purchase of aircraft is quite an imposing figure. That is true.

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Mr. HARDY. But does the gentleman take issue with the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] to the effect that under this bill the effective strength of the Air Force will be actually be 42 groups rather than 48 groups? And does the gentleman agree further with the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] that the Navy's effective fighting force will be reduced by 1,500 effective planes, under this legislation?

Mr. MAHON. I would like to comment on that. The position of the committee will be found in the report. The hearings make it very clear, but it is found in the report which points out that at this time we have 46 modern groups. That does not count the Navy and does not count our National Guard. With the program we have this year we will have 48 modern groups in 1952.

In other words, the point of the gentleman's argument is that by 1956—and much of warfare may be revolutionized by that time in many fields—by 1956 we

would have only 42 modern groups if we continued this level of aircraft procurement. That is a matter, as the printed hearings will reveal, which gave the committee much concern. Yet under this bill, in 1952, we shall have 48 modern groups—the strongest we have ever been in modernity, if I may use the word, in our Air Force.

As to the Navy's striking power, it is true that the Navy has fewer planes, but the Navy says, "Qualitatively, we are in the best shape we have ever been."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

Mr. MAHON. The point is that our emphasis is upon compactness—upon streamlining; it is upon efficiency; it is upon research and development; it is with the idea that if war comes we can spring more quickly to full posture, as the military people say, for the defense of our country.

Mr. HARDY. That is, of course, an admirable position, provided we do not bring our effective forces to a point below the irreducible minimum for our safety. The question is, Are we going to determine in the Congress what that position is? Or, are we going to permit the Secretary of Defense, through the administration of the funds which we provide, to use his own discretion, notwithstanding the position which the Congress takes?

Mr. MAHON. I do not know about the Secretary of Defense. The President has impounded money in the so-called Presidential reserve fund. I am told by the Secretary of Defense, and it is supported by the printed record, that it was the action of the Commander in Chief that resulted in the withholding of some of the funds that we appropriated last year. I took, and I take, violent disagreement with the executive branch of the Government for impounding funds which Congress appropriates for defense. If the gentleman will read the report, much of which I wrote with my own hand, he will find the views of the gentleman from Texas with regard to that matter.

Mr. HARDY. I commend the committee for the fine work that it has done. I have just one further question to ask. I have been informed that under this bill there will not be one single first-line plane for use by the Naval Air Reserve. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. I could not say offhand. If the gentleman will read the hearings, he will have the figure. I would remind him, however, that we are just coming into the use of jets on a large scale. Perhaps the gentleman noticed in the paper a picture of the first jets landing on a carrier. We are just moving into this field, and our Reserve and our National Guard must proceed very carefully with these fast-moving, intricate, electronic, and expensive first-line planes. We are going as far as we can.

Let me say further with respect to the program of the Navy, that we were careful to continue the ship-building program at the rate of \$300,000,000 for 1951.

The Navy is not withering on the vine; it continues to be quite vigorous. But it has been reduced sharply in its operations.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. I wish to point out that in response to a question by me testimony was given, and it appears in the record, that the naval reservists are flying jet planes. Jets certainly are first-line planes.

Mr. MAHON. One of our Air Force reservists, a Member of Congress, was flying a jet when he lost his life last year. As I say, I sometimes question the wisdom of permitting reservists who are not constantly on the job flying these jets, because disastrous experience sometimes results.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if my memory serves me correctly, the Navy has in the neighborhood of some two or three hundred submarines. What progress is the Navy now making in converting those submarines to the snorkel type? In other words, are there any funds in this bill to permit the Navy to go ahead and convert and modernize our old submarines?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has raised certainly one of the most important questions in the national defense picture. We are making, as you know, real developments in the antisubmarine warfare and undersea warfare. We have under construction at this time killer submarines and other types of submarines, and we are converting numerous destroyers, in order that they may do a better job in antisubmarine warfare. The first, No. 1, priority of the Navy today, and rightly so, is antisubmarine warfare and well might that be true because the greatest threat to us on the seas is the Russian fleet of submarines.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I compliment Chairman MAHON and his subcommittee. I do not think any subcommittee I have ever served on knows more about this subject than does the gentleman's subcommittee.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is overly generous.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman from Texas stated that in 1952 there would be a modern 48 group.

Mr. MAHON. I believe that is correct.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman will admit, will he not, that in 1952 it goes down?

Mr. MAHON. Yes. We point that out in our report, and this is a very serious matter and something must be done to meet the situation.

Mr. VINSON. Let the House know that in 1952 by the money in this bill there will be a modern 48 group, but for lack of money in this bill from 1952 on you send it down.

Mr. MAHON. I would not make that statement quite that way because the money in this bill or most of it for air-

craft procurement will not be spent for 2 or 3 years. We called upon the Secretary of Defense and General Bradley to make sure that in presenting this budget next year they have adequate funds to keep that 48-group figure level. When General Eisenhower was before us on the 24th day of February in an unreported meeting he said: "Gentlemen, you should know before you report this bill what you propose to spend in fiscal 1952, the following year." I agree with him. We went into a huddle with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the Secretary of Defense and they said: "Our tentative figure for 1952 is the same, \$13,000,000,000. What we want is stability of national defense."

Mr. VINSON. Since the gentleman mentioned the Secretary of Defense, it recalls to my mind that around 1 o'clock at a news conference the Secretary said that "on account of the money in this bill, on account of the arguments that have been stated about the procurement for aviation, both for the Air Force and the Naval Air Force," he is submitting the question to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to see if his recommendations were right.

Mr. MAHON. Well, that was the request we made of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense some time ago. This committee will not, if we are supported, let our air power wither on the vine.

It might be pointed out that one of the significant things General Eisenhower said was that we cannot have national defense by hysteria. While he points out that he never saw this bill, or the final budget, he can speak generally and authoritatively in military matters, but not with complete accuracy, not having read the details of the program. Repeating, one of the most important things he said was, "Gentlemen, we cannot have national defense by hysteria." He decried hysteria.

It has been my observation, and I say this in all kindness, that about the time we have our military bill each year on the floor, the flying saucers begin to sail across the western horizon and the unidentified submarines flit to and fro in the Pacific waters and even our friends come out and say in the headlines of the press, and I quote, "Russia is planning a new Pearl Harbor," and things of that nature. I am glad to be warned, and it is true we are faced with a grave peril, Mr. Chairman, but I say to you that Eisenhower was never more everlastingly correct than when he said: "We cannot have legislation by hysteria, that we must not underrate the enemy, neither should we overrate the enemy."

What is the potential threat to Washington, D. C., today? The Russian air power. How many heavy bombers does Russia have? None; not one. How many medium bombers does Russia have? About 300, maybe 400. How many do we have? Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds. Russia has a few of the B-29 type. Of course, a nation with three or four hundred bombers in making an attack is going to get some of them through, and that would be

gravely serious in an atomic war, but if we had, instead of 5,000 bombers 50,000 bombers, an enemy could still penetrate our defenses to some extent. So, while we do not want to underestimate the potential enemy, we do not want to overrate him, either.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Knowing from personal experience some of the tedious tasks of deciphering some of the military budget, I wish to commend the gentleman on the very fine presentation he has made of this difficult subject today.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman. I think you might want me to say something about the radar fence. For the radar fence we appropriated \$50,000,000 last year, and that money has not been spent nor obligated. It soon will be. It is a difficult task, and we are going to provide more for the radar fence when it is needed. It is a slow-going proposition. We have provided for industrial mobilization and all those key factors as best we could that would augment and improve our national-defense program.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Very high in our national-defense program is the National Security Resources Board. That Board, I understand, is charged with the mobilization of our industrial might, our civilian preparedness, the preparedness of our cities against atomic attack or poison-gas attack. Yet, that Board has been without a permanent chairman for more than a year and a half, in fact, until the current program, when Mr. Symington was named to head that Board. Does not the gentleman, in carrying out his responsibility as chairman of this most important committee, consider that fact most unfortunate?

Mr. MAHON. I do, and I breathe much easier now that Stuart Symington, that extraordinary man with remarkable vigor and understanding and capacity is now to be head of the Board. We have provided adequate appropriations, we think, in the bill for the National Security Resources Board. It is a credit to America that we have a man of Symington's caliber in that position. I regret to see him leave the Air Force, and I think he is right when he says we need a 70-group air force. I would even raise that figure if we had the resources to do it. But there are certain limitations which we must keep in mind if we are to preserve our country and not go into a police state program.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman is making a very splendid statement and I want to say that I am usually in accord with his views, so I do not want to be

misunderstood by this question. The gentleman stated a moment ago that Russia had exactly no heavy bombers. I am just wondering, purely as a layman, with no authority whatever on the subject, what the gentleman's source of information on that question is.

Mr. MAHON. I would not like to give my source of information.

Mr. COLMER. I do not want the gentleman to disclose anything that would be against the interest of this country, but that brings me to the other point.

Mr. MAHON. Let me say this, if I may impose, that according to the press Russia has about 400 of the B-29 type, which we call the medium bomber.

Mr. COLMER. That question was merely preliminary to the one I wanted to ask next, or the observation I am about to make. I realize in a democracy like ours that the situation is entirely different from what it is in a totalitarian state like Russia. As a layman, I have often picked up magazines and newspapers and seen detailed accounts of our latest weapons and our various plans for national defense. I wonder, and I am constrained to wonder by mail I get from my constituents, why we go into all this detail about everything we have in the way of national defense. Would the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. MAHON. I would be glad to.

During our hearings each year my blood boils and I see red on frequent occasions because of all these public releases by men in the Department of Defense, and others, which, in my opinion, impair the security of the United States.

The last time the late Secretary Forrestal was before our committee he appeared hastily at our request with the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. We pounded the table and said there must be an end to all this talking by men in the Military Establishment, giving aid and comfort to the enemy as to the direction of our national defense program. We cast no discredit upon Mr. Forrestal, he was an able and outstanding patriot, we were complaining about the system.

If you will read the hearings this year, you will read again of our insistence that this confidential type of material be kept out of the press. We do our best, but here is what happens. The Navy is a proud and efficient Navy, but partisans of the Navy want the headlines and they strive to get them, and they do get them. The Air Force advocates love publicity and public acclaim. The same is true with the Army. Our service people are proud. They are not dishonest. They are just proud of what they have and they want to grow in the esteem and favor of the American people and the Congress. Nonmilitary people and Members of Congress are also sometimes at fault. It seems almost impossible to prevent these unfortunate and hurtful statements in a democracy such as our own. Of course we do not want to keep the American people in the dark as to the dangers which confront them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman spoke a while ago about the hysteria of the ones who are clamoring for a strong Air Force.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt, the gentleman from Texas did not say that those who were clamoring for a strong Air Force were in a state of hysteria. I think the gentleman from Texas has been perhaps as active on this floor in behalf of the Air Force as anyone in the Chamber.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not criticizing the gentleman from Texas, but I want to call attention to this fact: Many years ago Gen. Billy Mitchell was accused of hysteria because he insisted on an adequate air force, and was prosecuted out of office. Our Air Force was reduced far below the point of safety, and Pearl Harbor was the result.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman was in Congress at the time of the Billy Mitchell affair; I was not.

Mr. RANKIN. I was here and defended General Mitchell on this floor, as did the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REID] on the other side of the aisle. They turned the national defense over to those individuals who were getting rid of Gen. Billy Mitchell, after he had sunk the *Ostfriesland* in 20 minutes in 3 shots, the biggest German battleship captured in the First World War. And as I said, Pearl Harbor was the result.

I am like the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. I am not willing to capitulate and to turn over to anybody the responsibility of the Congress of the United States for defending this Nation and to defend it promptly at all times.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Texas knows no Member of the House who wants to capitulate or turn over the national defense program to anybody else. I say let us have the strongest national defense program that we can afford. Let us be constantly alert to the dangers which confront us from within and without and do our best to preserve our country and prevent war.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and thank my committee chairman, Mr. CANNON, very much for the generous amount of time accorded me.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, ordinarily I do not ask the time of the House on the national defense appropriation except to offer, support, or oppose amendments to the bill.

I have felt in the past that the time for general debate should be largely monopolized by the Appropriations Committee members so they could explain fully to the Committee the many details of this very important problem.

I will still defer to the members of that committee for the appropriations details, but we have a collateral problem that also needs our attention today—a problem different from any we have had in the past in regard to national defense.

It is high time we recognized it. And it is of such importance to recognize it that I am taking this time today.

Mr. Chairman, we have, in my opinion, a crisis confronting us as regards the relation of the Congress to the Nation's defense.

More than that, we have a very dangerous situation in another respect. It is a situation unparalleled in my previous service in the Congress. It concerns the veracity of witnesses before the Congress and the freedom of witnesses to voice their convictions before committees of the Congress.

And we have a further problem: that of how to place reasonable restraints on the colossal power of the Secretary of Defense who today wields near dictatorial power over 2,000,000 people, and has at his disposal sums amounting to almost one-third of the Federal budget; sums almost equal to the total Federal budget in 1941, only 9 years ago.

I am gravely disturbed by what has transpired in national defense administration since Secretary Johnson took office.

I am disturbed even more by the portents of the future stemming from his administration to date, disturbing as that has been in so many respects.

Ever since Mr. Louis Johnson took office there has been a rapid-fire sequence of events in the Department of Defense, which, taken together, would indicate to any objective observer that the Secretary has an insatiable ambition—an unquenchable lust for power—a cavalier disregard, strongly colored with contempt for the Congress—an unbridled eagerness for publicity—a dictatorial bent that will brook not only no opposition but no disagreement, whether warranted or not—and no little disdain for honesty, at least before congressional committees.

Mr. Chairman, I am not given to exaggeration. I insist these are not exaggerations. I say that the record of Mr. Johnson's administration supports these statements.

And in the light of that record, I say that every Member of this House should have as much concern over the situation as I have.

It is important to take note of these matters now, if for no other reason than the action of the Appropriations Committee in taking substantially at face value the representations made to them by the Secretary and his minions who presented the budget argument on which the defense items in this bill before us today are based.

Just what has happened in this past year to justify concern over the administration of the Defense Department?

Let us take a look at the record.

The Secretary had not yet gotten his seat warm in the Pentagon—he had been Secretary a month or less—when he administratively threw out the window a project thrice approved by the Congress, the aircraft carrier U. S. S. *United States*.

In this he was not only contemptuous of the Congress but he was guilty of such cavalier disregard of his Secretary of the Navy that the Navy Secretary had no

alternative but to leave his office at once under bitter protest.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no recent public event that constituted so direct and flagrant a rebuff of congressional action as this. As one Member of Congress I not only resent the action as constituting a studied insult to the Congress but I am utterly convinced that such a step would not have been taken unless the person responsible, Mr. Johnson, felt—and still feels—within himself that he and his powers supersede the desires of the Congress of the United States.

That, Mr. Chairman, not the aircraft carrier, is the true issue.

That, Mr. Chairman, is why every Member of this House should be as disturbed as many of us on the Armed Services Committee have been by the administration of the Defense Department today.

But that is just one item on the record. What came next?

About a month after Congress was overruled on the aircraft carrier Washington was flooded with rumors to the effect that Marine Corps aviation was to be absorbed by the Air Force by Secretary Johnson. These rumors became so intense that our distinguished elder statesman of national defense—the gentleman from Georgia—to whom, let me say, the Nation owes far more than it can ever repay for his vision and leadership in national defense in the Congress for over a third of a century—yes; it was the gentleman from Georgia, Chairman VINSON, who finally found it necessary to visit the Secretary to ask his intentions as regard the Marine Corps.

From this visit came a letter from the Secretary. That letter flatly disavowed that it was or had at any time been planned to alter the status of Marine Corps aviation. The Secretary asserted in his letter that no studies had been initiated at any time in the Pentagon on the subject.

Mr. Chairman, the Armed Services Committee and the Congress accepted that letter at face value and dropped the subject.

But it is widely known—and I must mention it to point up further our need for concern today—that the Secretary personally told members of the press in New York, off the record, of course, directly the opposite, and I happen to know that the Secretary had personally directed initiation of comparative cost studies in the Pentagon which had as their purpose justifying the transfer of the Marine air arm to the Air Force, his disclaimers to the contrary notwithstanding.

So now the picture begins to take form.

Not only is contempt for Congress evident in the Secretary's conduct, but now the problem of veracity is added.

There was a flurry of incidents of this sort last spring, Mr. Chairman. For example, in testimony last spring on amendments to the Unification Act, the Secretary flatly denied before the Armed Services Committee having attempted at any time to discipline any members of the press for criticising him.

But present at that very hearing were members of the press who were prepared

to sign affidavits certifying, under oath, directly to the contrary.

Another example at the same time, Mr. Chairman.

The Secretary also testified to the committee that at no time while he was Assistant Secretary of War did he go over the head of, or around, the Secretary of War, then Secretary Harry Woodring, to the President or the Congress, and he asserted that he was working under direct congressional authority which itself bypassed the Secretary of War.

As to his conduct while Assistant Secretary of War, I need not labor the point. Surely there are enough Members still here who were on the old Military Affairs Committee to give the answer to that, regardless of Mr. Johnson's testimony.

But as to the congressional authority under which Mr. Johnson functioned as Assistant Secretary of War, I may say that the Secretary deliberately misled the committee, for the authority he asserted was his was specifically subject to the "direction of the Secretary of War."

But all of this happened last spring, Mr. Chairman.

I am inclined to think that we on the Armed Services Committee should have a sense of guilt ourselves for what has happened since. For having had these warnings, I think we would perhaps have been well advised then to call a halt to the increase in the power of a man who so evidently was contemptuous of the Congress and had displayed a convenient disregard for fact.

The record, members of the committee, speaks more loudly the more recent it gets.

Since last spring, what has happened?

We have seen an arbitrary cut-back of appropriated funds—a completely unilateral abrogation of congressional defense policy, again contemptuous of the role of Congress in national defense.

We have seen sharp reductions of the armed forces directed by the Secretary without consultation with the services, despite testimony, let me say again, directly to the contrary—reductions, I must also say, that were modified only as a result of the vigorous and timely hearings by the Armed Services Committee last October which placed a damper on the Secretary's unilateral actions.

And what else?

We have seen a witness, Admiral Denfeld, the Chief of Naval Operations, fired from his position of high professional responsibility for no reason other than his failure to toe the party line in his testimony before the Armed Services Committee last October.

Yes; he was fired directly in the face of promises that such an act would not be taken—promises made by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and by the committee itself.

This perfidious act was excused by Secretary Johnson on grounds that the admiral was unfit for his position. But what were the facts? The admiral had served for 40 years in the United States Navy. He had just completed a 2-year tour of duty as Chief of Naval Operations. He has just been reappointed, with Secretary Johnson's approval, for

another 2-year tour as Chief of Naval Operations.

To me the most remarkable aspect of this event is not its evidence of vindictiveness and intolerance and disregard for promises on the record. We had seen that evidenced before.

What was remarkable was the extent of the contempt evidenced for the Congress in the belief that the Armed Services Committee and the Congress could be cajoled into believing that the removal of the admiral from his position as Chief of Naval Operations had no relation to his testimony before the Armed Services Committee.

But the record goes on, Mr. Chairman.

The next thing we knew was that the name of Capt. Arleigh S. Burke, a distinguished naval officer, had been removed, contrary to law, from a Navy selection list for promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

And why was this done?

It was done because Captain Burke had appeared before the Armed Services Committee in October 1949 to present the Navy views on the aircraft carrier *U. S. S. United States*.

But this finally aroused the public. Somewhere in the administration reason prevailed. It was not, I realize, on a basis of responding to justice nor in recognition of the rights of witnesses before congressional committees. Not at all. The injustice was remedied and the captain's name placed on the list, which list, by the way, included a bunch of the palace guard, because the situation was getting unsavory in a political vein.

The vindictiveness was still there, the intolerance, the desire to inflict punishment for testifying frankly before the Congress.

But at last it had become impolitic to carry out the punishment.

But, Mr. Chairman, the record goes on.

Next we found that every top-ranking officer in the Navy had been set aside in the selection of the officer to succeed the Chief of Naval Operations who had just been fired for speaking frankly to the Congress.

And why were they set aside?

Because they, too, had had the courage, as had Admiral Denfeld, to express themselves frankly before the Congress on national defense policies.

Because their views were not 100 percent in accord with the course of national defense planning under Secretary Johnson, they had become unfit to take the professional leadership of the United States Navy.

As the Navy Secretary told the United States Senate a few days later, he had no objection to a naval officer speaking his mind freely before the Congress, but that officer must be prepared to take the consequences thereafter.

This amazing story can go on and on, Mr. Chairman.

Take, for example, this incident:

A naval officer sought to write a series of articles in answer to General Arnold's series on air power, in which series the general treated the testimony taken by the Armed Services Committee in October before which this naval officer had appeared.

The naval officer was officially requested not to publish the series of articles. General Arnold was permitted to proceed with his series without restraint. And why?

Because, of course, General Arnold was expounding the accepted, the official view of the Department of Defense.

Take another example:

The Naval Institute planned to publish in its December issue the testimony of naval officers before the Armed Services Committee on the questions of unification and grand strategy. The official request was made of the Institute that the testimony not be published. The request was complied with.

But, at the same time, and without restraint, the Air University was publishing an article contending that the position of naval leaders on strategy and unification was wholly erroneous. No effort was made to censor that article.

And why not?

Because the Air Force article supported the party line.

And take another matter, Mr. Chairman.

In the amendments to the unification act it was unequivocally stated that there shall be no single chief of staff over the armed forces. The law also stated clearly that the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall consist of four men—the chairman, and the three chiefs of services. All four of the chiefs of services were made the advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

But what is happening?

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff alone usually represents the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the highest Government councils. This is understandable. Not only are the Nation's civilian leaders trained in Army organization and hence predisposed to a Chief of Staff system, but Secretary Johnson recently, in a speech, went so far as to characterize the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the "quarterback" for national defense.

So what are we getting, despite the law? We are getting the equivalent in power, in prestige, and in duties a single chief of staff, regardless of the prohibitions of law.

And take the weird propaganda that America is getting stronger daily while the Secretary is sharply reducing the armed forces—the mass publicity on economy in the armed forces while sidestepping the question of injury done to the defense of the Nation through those reductions—the assertion that General Eisenhower is responsible for and approves this budget whereas he tells the Nation that the budget compels cuts below safe levels.

Add the beat-the-hell-out-of-Joe-Stalin speech of Secretary Johnson several weeks ago, at a time when our Nation has suffered a terrible defeat in China and is outweighed in almost every branch of the armed forces by Russia, as stated publicly, contrary to Mr. Johnson, by the Secretary of the Air Force. Then mix in the Secretary's charge that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have approved the budget as sufficient unto the hour, de-

spite his own statement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe many billions more should be added.

And now the picture is adequately complete, although I could go on.

Members of the committee, that record is enough to warrant concern on the part of the House of Representatives.

That record is enough to make every Member of this body seek some restraint on the power of the Secretary of Defense.

That record is enough to cause the Committee on Appropriations to act without hesitation to plug the many holes in this defense budget which, I am convinced, exist simply to keep the budget low enough to make the economy record of the Secretary of Defense look politically defensible.

For my part, Mr. Chairman, for the integrity of the Congress, for a sound national-defense program, and for the future of our Nation, I hope that the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee will take the initiative and see that steps are taken to bring reason and mature judgment to the Pentagon; and, if that is impossible, that he will initiate legislative action to circumscribe the authority of the Secretary of Defense so as to keep the Congress, and the will of the American people, from being flouted at the caprice of any one man in the Department of Defense.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

THE FEDERAL-AID PROGRAM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, provision of funds for continuation of the Federal-aid highway program is not a new matter to Members of Congress. This program was initiated in 1916 at a time when the country had almost no improved roads. It caused a marked acceleration in road improvement following the First World War and has been a major factor in creating the great system of highways that now reaches to every part of the country. This system is far from adequate for our present need, but, even with its many deficiencies, it is the greatest highway system in the world.

The policy of Federal aid to the States was adopted with the support of all political parties. It has produced great benefits in every section of the country and to every segment of the population. No Federal improvement activity is more general in its benefits or more firmly established by demonstrated value. In considering the provision of funds for continuing the work it is appropriate that we review what has been accomplished and examine the extent of the benefits.

When the Federal-aid plan was adopted there were few surfaced rural roads. Travel between cities by highway was rare and few people traveled more than 5 or 10 miles from their homes by highway. In 1921 Congress authorized the designation of a Federal-aid highway system and required that Federal-aid funds be concentrated on that system. It established the objective of connecting the population centers of the country

with a system of two-lane roads which would also serve as the main arteries of a more extensive system reaching all productive areas.

At that time, it appeared to many that the country was embarking upon a task so large and costly as to be far beyond its means. Federal funds furnished an incentive toward the construction of highways that resulted in the purchase of more motor vehicles. Soon these vehicles were producing large amounts of revenue in registration fees and gasoline taxes. These funds were used to build still more roads. Through the twenties and thirties the process of more Federal aid, more roads, more motor vehicles, and more funds for still more roads continued. Highway transportation became an important factor in practically every phase of our social and economic life.

Prior to the war the 233,000-mile Federal-aid system had been improved in some degree throughout almost its entire length, largely with two-lane surfaces. The goal set in 1921 had been reached.

Highway use had become essential in the daily life of almost every citizen. Highways were used to transport farm products to market, children to school, products of mines and forests to places of use, by industry, and for the daily movement of millions of people to and from work.

Our tremendous effort in war production, one that far surpassed anything our enemies expected, was made possible only by a network of highways reaching all parts of the country. Highways were essential in building war plants and homes for workers, in the movement of workers to and from the plants, in feeding the workers, in delivering materials to the plants, in the interchange of parts and partly processed material between plants, and in the rapid delivery of completed material. Throughout the war our main highways that make up the Federal-aid system teemed with war traffic. We hope that they will not be needed again for such traffic, but readiness in this respect is just as necessary as any other phase of national defense.

In the years before the war it became increasingly evident that there was need for much more highway improvement, according to standards greatly advanced beyond those used in the twenties and early thirties. Grades, curves, and surface widths designed for the early motor vehicle traffic were not suitable for the swiftly moving masses of modern vehicles.

The serious highway deficiencies became more conspicuous during the war period. Great service was rendered by highway transport, but it fell far short of being the best, most rapid, and cheapest service possible. Congestion, delays, and accidents on main routes, particularly in and near cities greatly hampered war traffic.

Influenced by knowledge of prewar highway inadequacies and experiences with war transport, Congress enacted the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1944 authorizing a broad program of improvement.

The legislation was based on detailed surveys and studies made before the war, and was designed to meet highway needs of all kinds.

This and supplementary legislation authorized a total of over \$1,000,000,000 for primary Federal-aid highways, \$720,000,000 for secondary or farm-to-market roads, and \$600,000,000 for urban sections of the Federal-aid system.

The program was slow in getting under way at the close of the war. Disruptions caused by the war, high prices, and shortages of many kinds greatly delayed progress. These troubles gradually disappeared and during the past 2 years excellent progress has been made.

Statistics showing the accomplishment with postwar funds are impressive. Completed work includes 57,576 miles of road, 7,619 bridges, 232 grade crossings eliminated; 60 grade-crossing elimination structures reconstructed, and 464 grade crossings protected by warning devices. This work cost \$1,900,000,000, the Federal contribution amounting to \$960,000,000.

Although the 1950 construction season is not yet under way in most of the country, there are nearly 10,000 miles of Federal-aid highway classified as under construction—much of it inactive because of the season of the year—and over 4,000 miles have been approved for construction and should be placed under construction soon.

Summarizing these classes of work shows that the Federal postwar program has provided or will soon provide nearly 72,000 miles of road, 10,503 bridges, 405 grade-crossing eliminations, and 105 grade-crossing elimination structures as replacements at a total cost of \$2,900,000,000 with the Federal Government contributing close to \$1,500,000,000.

PRIMARY FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

Let us examine the parts of this program and the character of work being done. The work of greatest general interest and service is that on the primary Federal-aid system, consisting of 233,000 miles of main highways. These are the main highways interconnecting cities of all sizes.

For the greater portion of the system two-lane highways will be adequate for a number of years to come. However, conditioning these two-lane roads for safe and expeditious movement of modern vehicles presents one of the major problems to be solved. A portion of the mileage needs widening to four lanes.

Because of the large accumulation of worn-out surfaces that cannot be maintained at reasonable cost, it is not surprising to find most of the State highway departments assigning Federal-aid funds to obtain the maximum of resurfacing and widening.

The problem of replacing surfaces on the primary Federal-aid system as they wear out and can be kept in use only through very high expenditures for maintenance is a serious one. For rural portions of the system the average age and the percentage expected to wear out in the next 10 years are as follows:

Average age in years:

Low-type surfaces.....	10.6
Intermediate-type surfaces.....	8.2
High-type surfaces.....	13.5
Total	10.7
Percentage of mileage that will wear out in next 10 years:	
Low-type surfaces.....	93.5
Intermediate-type surfaces.....	74.0
High-type surfaces.....	44.0
Total	64.4

Large expenditures on these highways are inevitable, either for maintenance when it would be more economic to reconstruct, or for reconstruction. There is danger that lack of funds will create too much tendency toward resurfacing alone when correction of grades and curvature is necessary for complete modernization. In many States Federal aid furnishes the margin that makes possible full modernization on work that is done.

The \$1,080,000,000 in Federal funds provided since the war for primary Federal-aid highways has permitted the improvement of many highways that were difficult and dangerous to travel. Improvements have been completed on 18,357 miles of highway, 3,041 bridges, 182 grade-crossing eliminations, and 44 grade-crossing elimination structure replacements. This work cost nearly \$1,000,000,000, the Federal Government supplying approximately half. If we include projects now under construction and those approved for construction there results a total of 23,038 miles of highway, 4,214 bridges, 182 grade-crossing eliminations, and 67 replacements of obsolete grade-crossing elimination structures.

URBAN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

No phase of the Federal-aid program meets a more pressing need than that of improving the main routes in and near cities. In past years State and Federal highway funds have been concentrated mainly on the rural roads. The improvements made have generated great streams of traffic that encounter narrow, congested roads and streets as they approach our cities. There they must pass over routes laid out and built to accommodate the horse-drawn traffic of a city of the size that existed long ago. Narrow widths, parked vehicles, and conflicts with cross traffic cause intolerable delays and many accidents. Modern improvements at great cost are needed. For the largest cities the only possible solution is the construction of express highways.

The Federal Government has authorized \$600,000,000 in postwar funds for use on urban sections of Federal-aid highways. Availability of the funds has greatly stimulated action by States and cities in the planning of projects and in obtaining necessary funds. Every city wants all the improvements possible and wants them now. There is considerable pressure upon State authorities to spread available funds too thin in too many places rather than to make the necessary concentration of funds for permanent solution where congestion is worst.

The Bureau of Public Roads has emphasized the importance of applying Federal-aid urban funds to projects that will give a permanent solution where congestion and accidents are worst.

In and near Washington are some excellent examples of the kind of work being done or planned for practically every large city. A four-lane bridge across the Potomac nearing completion will eliminate the long columns of vehicles that back up every morning and afternoon on the approaches to the present bridge. The new Whitehurst elevated expressway leading to Key Bridge serves a free flowing traffic that once fought its way in a bumper-to-bumper column along M Street in a succession of starts and stops.

In my own State, Nebraska, there are two large urban projects that will greatly relieve congestion. In Grand Island a subway with a 48-foot pavement on one of the most heavily traveled routes is nearing completion. In Omaha, work will soon begin on the Q Street bridge, a magnificent and urgently needed structure that will cost close to \$1,000,000.

In the Federal postwar urban program 571 miles of highway, 398 bridges, 79 grade-crossing eliminations, and 8 replacements of obsolete grade-crossing elimination structures have been completed. This work cost \$275,000,000, the Federal Government contributing \$63,000,000. Work under construction or approved for construction will bring the totals to 852 miles of highway, 762 bridges, 174 grade-crossing eliminations, and 16 replacements of obsolete grade-crossing elimination structures.

Statistics of this kind are inadequate to describe the real value of the improvements being made. One has to spend an hour or more fighting his way through the congestion of a city with obsolete main arteries and then breeze through another city on an expressway at 35 to 40 miles an hour to appreciate what expressways mean. Their cost is great, often \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 or more per mile but the highway cost per mile of vehicle travel is almost always less than similar costs on less heavily traveled highways.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

The Federal-aid Highway Act of 1944 authorized the designation of a national system of interstate highways not exceeding 40,000 miles in extent. This system has been selected by joint action of the State highway departments and the Bureau of Public Roads. It is composed of the most important routes of the Federal-aid primary system. No special Federal funds have been provided for this system but since it is a part of the Federal-aid primary system it is being improved with funds provided for that system.

The action taken has had the desirable effect of centering attention on the most important routes of the Nation, both their rural and urban sections. The Bureau of Public Roads has cooperated with the American Association of State Highway Officials in the formulation of high standards for the system. A large portion of the notable projects in the Federal-aid program are on this system.

They include many sections of divided four-lane highways, urban expressways, large bridges, and elimination of railroad grade crossings.

In my own State the most heavily traveled highway is included. This is the transcontinental route that passes through Chicago, Omaha, North Platte, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, and on to San Francisco. Beyond North Platte there is a branch to Denver. The route is the main artery of east-west traffic across Nebraska and there is every reason for improving it to meet modern conditions at the earliest possible date.

A recent report by the Bureau of Public Roads, prepared with the assistance of the State highway departments, shows the large amount of work needed on the interstate system. To make the system adequate for present traffic and that expected in the immediate future will require the expenditure of \$11,300,000,000.

Nebraska estimates that 454 miles of the system in rural areas and 6.7 miles in urban areas require further improvement at a total cost of \$48,000,000.

SECONDARY ROADS

The provision of \$720,000,000 in the postwar program for secondary roads has resulted in a more businesslike attack on the secondary road problem than ever before. Secondary roads are being better planned, better built, and constructed in greater quantity. The program has extended engineering aid and cooperation by the State highway departments into 2,990 counties or about 97 percent of the 3,070 counties.

A Federal-aid secondary system of 393,000 miles has been designated through cooperation of county, State, and Federal agencies. Scientific methods were used in the selection of routes, thus assuring improvement of roads most needed and of widest benefit. Benefits of the Federal funds have been widely distributed. Improvements have been or will soon be made in over 2,800 of the 3,070 counties in the United States.

Work already completed includes 38,600 miles of road, 4,180 bridges, 37 grade-crossing eliminations, and replacement of 8 obsolete grade-crossing elimination structures. The Federal Government paid approximately half of the total cost of \$640,000,000.

The totals of work completed, under construction and approved for construction are 48,000 miles of highway, 5,527 bridges, 49 grade-crossing eliminations and 22 replacements of obsolete grade-crossing elimination structures.

Reports from all parts of the country show the great value of the improvements being made and the advantages of State technical assistance in planning and directing the work. The program has included a surprising number of roads serving highly productive agricultural areas that were of more than average cost because of natural obstacles. In past years many such roads have been badly needed but could not be built because of lack of funds. Examples are roads across swamps, on causeways across lakes, and through mountainous areas.

One of the best examples of benefits derived is found in my own State.

Cherry County in Nebraska is in the sand-hill country where the native grasses produce sleek cattle and the sand produces terrible travel conditions. Sand-hill trails to the ranches, even when partly stabilized with straw or topsoil, limit average speed to 10 or 15 miles per hour. When snow falls practically all travel ceases. In recent years State and Federal secondary road funds have been used to convert a sand trail across the county to an all-weather highway. As one rancher puts it, "improved roads remove much of the fear of being unable to secure help, supplies, or medical attention because of transportation barriers." The road across Cherry County was of great value in the severe winter of 1948-49. It was quickly cleared of snow by State forces and used as a main artery in movement of snow-removal equipment and supplies to the areas east and west. Where cattle were formerly driven long distances from the ranch on the way to market they are now picked up by trucks from corrals along the road.

IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL AID TO NEBRASKA

To fully understand the benefits of the Federal-aid program it is necessary to go into some particular State and study the highway needs and the importance of Federal aid in meeting these needs. Nebraska is an excellent example for such study. Highways are of the greatest importance to the people of the State in making use of its resources. It is important to the people of other States that Nebraska have good highways since the meat and other foods that it produces feed many people beyond its borders and streams of traffic from east and west flow across the State.

Delivery of livestock to the big markets at Omaha and Sioux City, Iowa, is necessary for a large portion of Nebraska producers. Well-fattened stock must be transported from ranch and farm without suffering from hunger, thirst or other discomfort that will cause them to lose weight and the producer to lose profit. It is a decided advantage for the producer to make delivery on short notice and sell on a favorable market. These factors have led to a continual growth in the proportion of livestock delivered by highway. The accompanying table shows this marked trend and also the remarkable growth in the total deliveries:

Livestock receipts and percent of "drive-in"¹ receipts at Omaha, Nebr., and Sioux City, Iowa

OMAHA				
Year	Cattle and calves	Percent drive-in	Hogs	Percent drive-in
1937.....	1,459,375	56.0	1,109,682	75.9
1940.....	1,326,163	72.2	2,061,508	68.5
1945.....	1,970,037	74.7	1,802,257	62.2
1948.....	1,628,146	74.1	2,331,447	84.6
SIOUX CITY				
Year	Cattle and calves	Percent drive-in	Hogs	Percent drive-in
1937.....	700,443	70.2	827,170	91.4
1940.....	797,074	77.9	1,709,589	83.2
1945.....	1,528,504	70.5	1,355,357	82.7
1948.....	1,205,115	75.1	1,812,302	95.8

¹ The term "drive-in" designates livestock received other than by rail.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Deliveries by highway in 1948 were about double what they were in 1946. The livestock trucks must have good road surfaces on which to operate. The existing surfaces have been a big factor in raising production to its present level.

Nebraska has 105,000 miles of highways of all kinds, including city streets. Of this mileage, 71,800 miles or nearly 70 percent is still unsurfaced and the condition of the surfaced roads is by no means adequate for present traffic. A comprehensive study of Nebraska road and street needs was made in 1948 by Nebraska State authorities. The cost of meeting the needs on the three major road systems was found to be as follows:

State highways.....	\$259,000,000
County roads.....	120,000,000
City and village streets.....	86,000,000

Total.....	465,000,000
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In addition to these construction requirements the people of the State must continue to maintain the existing highways.

The urgency of the needs and their great cost present a perplexing problem to the people of the State. Since there are only 13 people to each mile of highway it is not an easy matter to obtain the needed revenue. Yet, since the State depends mainly on agriculture and stock raising for its prosperity, it must have good highways for these operations.

The Nebraska Department of Roads and Irrigation reports that during the 16-year prewar period 1926-41 inclusive the State spent on an average of \$7,500,000 annually for State highway improvements. Due to increased costs and improved design made necessary by increased traffic and heavier loads, a mile of road today costs at least double what it did during the 16-year period.

Almost everything purchased in building a highway costs double what it did before the war. Our State engineer tells me that the highway department purchased 2,600,000 gallons of gasoline in 1937 which cost 6.83 cents per gallon, exclusive of tax. In 1949 2,700,000 gallons were purchased at 12.05 cents per gallon, exclusive of tax. Gasoline is costing 76 percent more than it did before the war.

If progress on highways is to be kept at the prewar level at least \$15,000,000 must be provided for highways. Action by the State legislature increased the gasoline tax from 5 to 6 cents, effective in May 1949. The additional highway revenue and continuation of Federal aid will permit the State to just about equal the prewar progress. This will be far below a satisfactory rate, but we can take some satisfaction in the recovery of lost ground.

Without Federal aid the situation would have been far worse. Nebraska has been apportioned nearly \$40,000,000 in Federal postwar funds. This substantial sum and the necessity of matching have furnished the incentive toward providing more State revenues and increasing the size of the road program. Many major improvements are being made in our highways to serve the ever-increasing number of motor vehicles and intensity of use by the heavier vehicles. Postwar Federal-aid funds have been

used to complete over 1,400 miles of highway. Additional projects programmed with available funds or in a more advanced stage will bring the total to nearly 2,500 miles. This is a substantial achievement.

Compared with total needs the progress is not yet satisfactory but it does represent a marked improvement. Federal aid is a necessity to the State if it is to go forward rather than backward.

COORDINATION AND RESEARCH RESULTING FROM FEDERAL AID

The policy of Federal aid to the States has resulted in marked benefits other than the actual construction of many miles of highway. It has brought together the highway officials of all of the States and the Bureau of Public Roads to discuss common interests and problems. The degree of uniformity that exists on our highways is largely attributable to this factor. The Nation has benefited through the common effort in the designation of all of our major highway systems and in the production of reports on the condition of these systems that have been used as a basis in the determination of national highway policy.

A large part of the Nation-wide cooperative effort is through the American Association of State Highway Officials, organized in 1914 to foster adoption of Federal aid and to discuss and plan operations. This cooperation has resulted in the adoption of high standards for the various highway systems, specifications for materials, methods of testing, methods of construction, and numerous manuals for use in design. These products have become the standards for American highway practice and are widely used throughout the world.

As a guide in administering the Federal-aid program and also for use in developing standards of the Association of State Highway Officials, the Bureau of Public Roads has conducted extensive physical research. It has continuously studied the characteristics of various materials and their most effective use in construction, the effect of vehicles and weather on highway surfaces, and the behavior in service of various types of construction. Work is done at the research station at Arlington, Va., in field tests at selected locations, and in cooperation with the States on Federal-aid projects. The kind of soil on which a highway is constructed has great influence on the life of the surface. Good soils permit economies in construction. Poor soils such as clay require more substantial surfaces. The Bureau has developed scientific methods of surveying soils, testing them, and applying the information in design and construction. This work has been of particular importance in the construction of low-type roads with local materials.

Many different types of road surface are now constructed with tar and asphalt with far greater success than was attained 20 or 30 years ago. Results from laboratory studies and field experiments have been applied to improve the qualities of high-type pavements and to make possible the construction of low-type roads with materials close at hand.

As a result of many discoveries concerning the characteristics of cement and other materials that go into concrete, the strength and durability of concrete roads and bridges have been greatly increased.

In various sections of the country there have been road failures because of the chemical content or other characteristics of materials. Sometimes the cause is a combination of material characteristics and climatic effects. The trained specialists of the bureau study such failures, make laboratory tests to determine the cause and devise methods of avoiding failures.

One of the most important investigations has been to determine the forces that the wheels of motor vehicles apply to road surfaces and bridges, and the effect of these forces on the surface or structure. The information derived has been essential in the enactment of laws regulating the weights of vehicles to avoid excessive damage to highways and in the design of road surfaces and bridges to withstand legal loads.

No one knows with any accuracy the return that has been made from expenditures for physical highway research but, with each State spending many millions of dollars annually for highways, it is certain that the small Federal expenditure has produced a big return in better highways.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations of the House has given its answer to millions of people throughout the length and breadth of this land of ours who are crying for reduced taxes and for reduced living costs. The answer, Mr. Chairman, seems to be to "let 'em cry."

Against the enormous expenditure of \$42,400,000,000 recommended by the President of the United States, of which \$24,400,000,000 is contemplated in the requests passed upon in connection with this bill, the committee has effected a reduction in expenditure amounting to \$204,000,000.

That is less than 1 percent of the overall total recommended. It amounts to \$1.35 per person in the United States.

The average American today is paying more than one-quarter of his income to the tax collector. The average American is squeezed between inflated prices, on the one hand, and sky-high taxes, on the other hand. The Nation is being driven down the road, by taxes and constantly increasing debt, to bankruptcy and dictatorial government.

The answer suggested by your committee in this bill is a reduction in spending of \$1.35 per person.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has taken credit for a reduction in expenditure of \$979,000,000. Upon analysis, however, this claimed reduction largely disappears. It is a mirage—now you see it, now you do not.

If we examine this claimed reduction closely, we find in the first place—and this is not an inclusive figure—that at least \$380,000,000 of the total claimed reduction is of a character which cannot be counted upon. I say this because

the items involved depend for their size, in the last analysis, not upon committee decisions but upon the law.

I have in mind such apparent reductions as are included with respect to veterans' pensions, with respect to veterans' readjustment benefits with respect to the Railroad Retirement Board, with respect to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, and with respect to hospital-construction grants.

There may be further items, but there are at least \$380,000,000 of claimed reductions which cannot be counted upon.

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, the committee seems to have claimed an increase in income of \$395,000,000 at one point and of \$125,000,000 at another point, both because of anticipated increase in postal rates.

The total increase anticipated by the President was \$395,000,000, and, as a practical matter, the only step in that direction up to date is favorable action by the House on a bill contemplating an increase of \$125,000,000. The maximum that can be claimed therefore in this connection is \$125,000,000 instead of \$520,000,000.

If we take the \$380,000,000 of claimed reduction that cannot be counted upon, and allow \$125,000,000 increase for postal revenues, but take off the other \$395,000,000, we have a total of \$575,000,000 which, deducted from the over-all claim of \$779,000,000 leaves us as a maximum reduction in expenditure that can be counted on \$204,000,000.

That, as I have already indicated, is equivalent to a reduction of \$1.35 per person in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress must do what the committee has failed to do.

The Congress must eliminate waste and extravagance in the reckless requests for expenditure which have been submitted to the Congress by the President. The Congress must heed the cries of the people for less spending, for lower taxes, for lower living costs, and for the preservation of what is left of the dollar.

America must remain strong in this time of world crisis, and to remain strong America must remain solvent. We cannot possibly measure up to our tremendous obligations at home and abroad while floundering in a sea of red ink.

Mr. Chairman, we are confronted by an unparalleled national debt. The direct debt which we usually refer to approaches \$256,000,000,000. That means a debt of about \$6,400 for every family of four in America. If we include contingent obligations, obligations in respect to which the Federal Government has a secondary liability, the over-all debt approaches \$430,000,000,000, or \$10,750 for every family of four in America.

We are confronted also with a further deficit some 3 months hence of between five and six billions of dollars.

We are confronted with a tax burden of between five and six times the tax burden prior to Pearl Harbor.

We are confronted by the fact, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has pointed out, that the maximum revenues in sight for fiscal 1951 amount to only \$37,300,000,000.

That is the important figure to be kept in mind throughout the consideration of this bill, Mr. Chairman. It is in order to consider appropriations against that over-all figure that the omnibus appropriation bill has been adopted this year for the first time.

Against this background, Mr. Chairman, against these revenues of \$37,300,000,000, the President has submitted to the Congress the largest peacetime appropriation request in the peacetime history of the country, carrying with it, as I have said, an anticipated over-all expenditure of \$42,400,000,000.

If that expenditure is made, it means a further deficit in fiscal 1951 of \$5,100,000,000, and a further increase in our direct national debt up to somewhere around \$266,000,000,000.

You will find the over-all expenditure to which I have referred included in three separate items in the committee report. First, there are the items of expenditure specifically included in this bill amounting to \$23,423,000,000. Second, there are the items of expenditure which are to be met out of prior-year appropriations and revolving funds amounting to \$7,079,000,000. Third, there are the items of expenditure not considered at all in this bill, such as requirements for the Senate, permanent appropriations, expenditures out of non-appropriated funds, expenditures for various items of foreign aid, and expenditures involved in new legislation that is proposed, amounting to \$10,955,000,000. The over-all total is \$41,459,000,000.

You will find the first two items in a table on page 6 of the committee hearings. The third item is in a table on page 7 of the committee hearings. A further break-down of item 3 is in another table that has been presented to the committee in this connection. I shall insert all three tables, under leave to extend my remarks, at this point in the RECORD:

Analysis of estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1951

Organization unit	Budget estimates		Recommended in bill		Bill compared with budget estimate	
	Appropriations in this bill	Expenditures in 1951 from appropriations in this bill	Appropriations	Revised estimate of expenditures in 1951 from appropriations in this bill	Appropriations	Expenditures
Legislative branch (excluding the Senate).....	\$65,296,396	\$53,549,003	\$56,822,450	\$46,015,553	-\$8,473,946	-\$7,533,450
The judiciary.....	24,113,700	24,956,526	23,560,165	24,376,526	-553,535	-580,000
Executive Office of the President.....	10,492,553	9,712,053	9,947,553	9,252,053	-545,000	-460,000
Independent offices.....	8,149,421,777	7,801,784,288	7,629,304,944	7,532,261,888	-520,116,833	-269,522,400
Federal Security Agency.....	1,635,083,600	1,459,548,159	1,591,784,590	1,418,438,159	-43,299,010	-41,110,000
General Services Administration.....	861,883,194	749,471,696	836,126,434	724,009,696	-25,756,760	-25,462,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	47,000,000	46,009,632	23,400,000	22,629,632	-23,600,000	-23,380,000
Department of Agriculture.....	806,278,446	701,354,465	764,032,701	664,470,655	-42,245,745	-36,883,810
Loan authorizations.....	(610,000,000)	185,130,000	(520,350,000)	168,130,000	-(89,650,000)	-17,000,000
Department of Commerce.....	782,419,000	759,059,847	725,429,000	703,803,847	-56,990,000	-55,256,000
Department of Defense:						
Military functions.....	13,025,000,000	9,957,043,330	12,822,182,300	9,815,503,330	-202,817,700	-141,540,000
Civil functions.....	834,867,500	564,382,500	632,620,000	429,644,500	-202,247,500	-134,738,000
Department of Interior.....	669,251,505	524,532,029	621,634,130	488,605,629	-47,617,375	-35,926,400
Department of Justice.....	147,425,800	137,603,660	144,230,000	134,645,160	-3,195,800	-2,958,500
Department of Labor.....	220,014,700	175,938,771	208,573,100	173,270,771	-11,441,600	-2,668,000
Post Office Department (payable from general fund of Treasury).....	554,607,000	554,607,000	401,500,000	401,500,000	-153,107,000	-153,107,000
Department of State.....	230,077,397	167,321,355	217,651,297	161,166,455	-12,426,100	-6,154,900
Treasury Department.....	576,548,600	519,317,664	545,605,000	494,109,064	-30,943,600	-25,208,600
District of Columbia.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		
Bill total.....	28,651,781,168	24,403,321,978	27,266,403,664	23,423,832,918	-1,385,377,504	-979,489,060
Estimates of 1951 expenditures out of prior year appropriations, working, transferred, and revolving funds.....		7,079,776,516		7,079,776,516		
Items not considered in this bill ¹	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912		
Budget total.....	40,244,532,221	42,438,757,406	38,859,154,717	41,459,268,346	-1,385,377,504	-979,489,060

¹ Represents budget estimates of anticipated appropriations and expenditures for the Senate, foreign aid, permanents and indefinites, proposed legislation, nonappropriated funds, etc.

The amounts shown at the foot of the foregoing table as "not considered in this bill" are enumerated as follows:

	1951 appropriations	1951 expenditures
Proposed legislation (1950)		\$78,500,000
Proposed legislation (1951)	\$4,452,316,000	2,356,696,400
Nonappropriated funds		2,086,949,973
U. S. Senate	12,486,891	12,334,155
Expenses, occupied countries	350,000,000	196,000,000
Mutual defense assistance (liquidation of present contract authority)	500,000,000	100,000,000
Reserve for contingencies	211,969,631	170,800,000
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	5,949,018,531	5,842,953,384
1951 supplementals under existing legislation	116,960,000	111,425,000
Total	11,592,751,053	10,955,658,912

Items not considered in this bill—Proposed legislation fiscal year 1950

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditures
Funds appropriated to the President:		
Assistance to the Republic of Korea		\$55,000,000
Relief of Palestine refugees		20,000,000
Department of Commerce:		
Civil Aeronautics Administration, construction of public airports, Alaska		3,500,000
Total	0	78,500,000

Items not considered in this bill—Proposed legislation fiscal year 1951

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditure
Funds appropriated to the President:		
Assistance to economically underdeveloped areas (point 4)	\$35,000,000	\$25,000,000
Assistance to the Republic of Korea	115,000,000	55,000,000
Disaster relief	5,000,000	5,000,000
Economic cooperation:		
Foreign assistance and other foreign aid	3,100,000,000	1,700,000,000
Mutual defense assistance	647,500,000	200,000,000
Independent offices:		
Expanded displaced persons program (Displaced Persons Commission)	2,640,000	2,430,000
Extension of rent control (Office of Housing Expediter)	16,000,000	15,000,000
Fair Employment Practice Commission	700,000	600,000
National Science Foundation	500,000	400,000
Selective service program (Selective Service System)	4,226,000	3,923,000
Federal Security Agency:		
Education of children on Federal properties and emergency areas	7,000,000	7,000,000
General aid for operating expenses, elementary and secondary schools	300,250,000	290,240,000
General assistance to college students	1,000,000	900,000
Expansion of vocational rehabilitation program	4,300,000	4,279,000
Surveys and emergency construction, elementary and secondary schools	45,200,000	22,190,000
Public Health:		
Aid to medical education	45,000,000	30,000,000
Increased aid to local public health services	5,000,000	4,500,000
Health services for school children	35,000,000	25,000,000
Extension of public assistance programs	250,300,000	200,280,000
Increased grants to States for maternal and child welfare	9,500,000	6,930,000

Items not considered in this bill—Proposed legislation, fiscal year 1951—Continued

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditure
Housing and Home Finance: Cooperative housing for middle-income families	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
Agriculture: Administration, Commodity Exchange Act	780,000	700,000
Commerce:		
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska		
Bureau of Public Roads: Forest highways, Alaska	2,888,000	2,888,000
Inland Waterways Corporation	3,000,000	3,000,000
Defense:		
Department of Defense: Military functions	131,722,000	70,000,000
Department of the Army: Civil functions, Corps of Engineers, St. Lawrence seaway and power project	6,000,000	4,000,000
Interior:		
General investigations, research, and utilization of salt water, Bureau of Reclamation	500,000	500,000
Baltimore-Washington Parkway (National Park Service)	3,000,000	2,000,000
Post Office: Proposed postal rate increase	-395,000,000	-395,000,000
Justice: Civil rights program	800,000	740,000
Labor:		
Expansion of unemployment insurance program:		
Administration and reinsurance	12,525,000	12,373,400
Unemployment compensation payments to Federal workers	13,500,000	13,365,000
Industrial safety program	6,000,000	5,973,000
State: Contribution to international organizations	2,485,000	2,485,000
Total	4,452,316,000	2,356,696,400

Items not considered in this bill—1951 estimated expenditures from nonappropriated funds

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditures
Independent offices:		
Export-Import Bank of Washington		\$47,800,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation		1,128,466,241
Tennessee Valley Authority		18,936,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency		35,327,411
Department of Agriculture		912,875,421
Department of Defense		129,000,000
Department of the Interior		26,400
Department of State		390,500
Total		2,086,949,973

¹ Excess of receipts over expenditures.

Items not considered in this bill—foreign aid fiscal year 1951

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditures
Funds appropriated to the President: Mutual defense assistance	\$500,000,000	\$100,000,000
Department of Defense: Government and relief in occupied areas	320,000,000	178,000,000
Department of State: Government in occupied area of Germany	30,000,000	18,000,000
Total	850,000,000	296,000,000

Items not considered in this bill—Reserve for contingencies

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditures
Total as per budget estimate	\$200,000,000	\$175,000,000
Budget amendments:		
Legislative	-73,375	
Department of Agriculture	-1,600,000	-1,900,000
Department of Interior	+245,600	
Department of Commerce		+600,000
Department of State	-2,902,594	-2,900,000
Atomic Energy Commission	+16,300,000	
Revised total	211,969,631	170,800,000

Items not considered in this bill—Permanent and indefinite appropriations fiscal year 1951

	1951 appropriations	1951 estimated expenditures
Total carried in table	\$5,949,018,531	\$5,842,953,384
Major items are—		
Interest on the public debt	5,625,000,000	5,625,000,000
Refunds and draw-backs (customs)	16,000,000	16,000,000
Alaska Railroad special fund	14,100,000	12,100,000
Payments to States under Mineral Leasing Act	13,500,000	13,500,000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities	110,000,000	54,047,000
Other (miscellaneous)	96,314,531	48,402,384
Interest on refunds of internal revenue receipts	74,104,000	73,904,000

Items not considered in this bill—1951 supplementals under existing legislation

	1951 appropriation	1951 estimated expenditures
Agriculture:		
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry	\$19,550,000	\$16,500,000
Research facilities, animal industry, Agricultural Research Administration	4,500,000	3,500,000
International wheat agreement (reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation)	82,385,000	82,385,000
Commerce: Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Airport Act	1,000,000	600,000
Defense: Panama Canal: Maintenance and operation	4,000,000	3,500,000
Interior:		
Management of lands and resources, Bureau of Land Management	50,000	40,000
Management and protection, National Park Service	250,000	200,000
Indian resources management, Bureau of Indian Affairs	125,000	100,000
State: Consolidation of building space in New York	5,100,000	4,600,000
Total	116,960,000	111,425,000

The over-all total of \$41,459,000,000, of course, includes the claimed reduction of \$979,000,000.

The third table, Mr. Chairman, is particularly interesting, because it includes the items proposed for foreign aid and for new legislation, amounting to some \$2,400,000,000.

Further savings are, of course, possible in this field. It is obvious, however, that further and substantial reductions must be effected in the bill

before us if we are even to approach a balanced Federal budget.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, a rather interesting table in respect to Federal receipts and expenditures over a 40-year period. The table shows that during the period from 1910 to 1949 there was a Republican administration in Washington for 15 years and a Democratic administration for 25 years. It shows the Republicans had control of the House 15 years and the Senate 19 years and that the Democrats had control of the House for 25 years and the Senate for 21 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, under the Democratic administra-

tion there were deficits in 18 out of the 25 years, and of course, there are further deficits anticipated of between five and six billion dollars this year and between four and five billion dollars in the next year.

If we eliminate the eight war years, 1917 to 1919 and 1942 to 1946 the result is 10 deficit years out of 17 years controlled by a Democratic administration, with two more deficits estimated, in comparison with 15 years of control by a Republican administration with only three deficit years.

A comparison of results of fiscal operations during years of control of the House by each party shows a similarly striking picture. Twenty-five years of control by the Democrats resulted in 19 deficit years with the nineteenth, a twentieth, and twenty-first deficit a

practical certainty in the current and succeeding fiscal years. Eliminating the war years results in a Democratic House showing of 11 deficit years out of 17 with 2 more to follow. On the other hand, the 15 years of Republican control of the House produced only two deficit years.

Twelve successive years of Republican control, 1919 through 1930, resulted in 11 successive reductions in the national debt as a result of annual surpluses. The per capita debt was steadily reduced from \$242.54 in 1919 to \$131.51 in 1930. The next 11 years of control of the House by the Democrats, 1931 to 1941, produced annual deficits and a constant increase in the per capita debt from \$135.45 in 1931 to \$367.57 in 1941.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I shall include the table at this point in the RECORD:

Fiscal year	Majority party ¹			Millions of dollars				Per capita debt		Fiscal year	Majority party ¹			Millions of dollars				Per capita debt	
	House	Senate	Administration	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or deficit (-)	Public debt				House	Senate	Administration	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or deficit (-)	Public debt		
1910...	Republican.	Republican.	Republican.	676	694	-18	1,147	\$12.41		1931...	Democrat...	Republican.	Republican.	3,190	3,652	-462	16,801	\$135.45	
1911...	Democrat.	do.	do.	702	691	11	1,154	12.29		1932...	do.	do.	do.	2,006	4,741	-2,735	19,487	156.10	
1912...	do.	do.	do.	693	690	3	1,194	12.52		1933...	do.	Democrat.	Democrat.	2,080	4,681	-2,601	22,539	179.48	
1913...	do.	Democrat.	Democrat.	724	724		1,193	12.27		1934...	do.	do.	do.	3,116	6,745	-3,629	27,053	214.07	
1914...	do.	do.	do.	735	735		1,188	11.99		1935...	do.	do.	do.	3,800	6,591	-2,791	28,701	225.55	
1915...	do.	do.	do.	698	761	-63	1,191	11.85		1936...	do.	do.	do.	4,116	8,540	-4,424	33,779	263.79	
1916...	do.	do.	do.	782	734	48	1,225	12.02		1937...	do.	do.	do.	5,029	7,806	-2,777	36,425	282.75	
1917...	do.	do.	do.	1,124	1,978	-854	2,976	28.77		1938...	do.	do.	do.	5,855	7,031	-1,176	37,165	286.27	
1918...	do.	do.	do.	3,665	12,697	-9,032	12,244	117.11		1939...	do.	do.	do.	5,165	9,027	-3,862	40,440	308.98	
1919...	Republican.	Republican.	do.	5,152	18,515	-13,363	25,482	242.54		1940...	do.	do.	do.	5,387	9,305	-3,918	42,968	325.59	
1920...	do.	do.	do.	6,694	6,403	291	24,299	228.23		1941...	do.	do.	do.	7,607	13,766	-6,159	48,961	367.57	
1921...	do.	do.	Republican.	5,625	5,116	509	23,977	220.91		1942...	do.	do.	do.	12,799	34,289	-21,490	72,422	537.80	
1922...	do.	do.	do.	4,109	3,373	736	22,963	208.65		1943...	do.	do.	do.	22,282	79,702	-57,420	136,696	1,001.46	
1923...	do.	do.	do.	4,007	3,295	712	22,350	199.64		1944...	do.	do.	do.	44,149	95,572	-51,423	201,003	1,455.67	
1924...	do.	do.	do.	4,012	3,049	963	21,251	186.23		1945...	do.	do.	do.	46,456	100,397	-53,941	258,682	1,853.21	
1925...	do.	do.	do.	3,780	3,063	717	20,516	177.12		1946...	do.	do.	do.	43,038	63,714	-20,676	269,422	1,907.62	
1926...	do.	do.	do.	3,963	3,098	865	19,643	167.32		1947...	Republican.	Republican.	do.	43,259	42,505	754	258,286	1,793.23	
1927...	do.	do.	do.	4,129	2,974	1,155	18,512	155.51		1948...	do.	do.	do.	42,210	33,791	8,419	252,292	1,721.29	
1928...	do.	do.	do.	4,042	3,103	939	17,604	146.09		1949...	Democrat.	Democrat.	do.	38,246	40,057	-1,811	252,770	(?)	
1929...	do.	do.	do.	4,033	3,299	734	16,931	139.04		1950 ² ...	do.	do.	do.	37,763	43,297	-5,534	(?)	(?)	
1930...	do.	do.	do.	4,178	3,440	738	16,185	131.51		1951 ³ ...	do.	do.	do.	37,306	42,439	-5,133	(?)	(?)	

¹ Calendar year.

² Inasmuch as the Congress and administration in a given calendar year are largely responsible for the fiscal condition of the ensuing fiscal year, it is logical to charge the results of fiscal operations accordingly.

³ Estimate.

Source: Financial statistics, 1910 through 1947, Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1948; 1948 and 1949, the Treasury daily statement, June 30, 1949.

Mr. Chairman, in considering the overall situation which confronts us the experience of the Canadian Government immediately to the north of us in the postwar years is striking and interesting.

In each postwar year the Canadian Government has succeeded in effecting tax reductions so that the total tax reduction in the five postwar years today amounts to almost \$1,300,000,000, equivalent in American terms to \$17,400,000,000.

It is also interesting to note that in spite of these five annual tax reductions, the annual tax receipts have varied very little.

The greatly increased economic activity resulting from additional purchasing power in the hands of consumers provided an enlarged tax base in addition to providing consumers with goods and services they could not have had without tax reductions.

Here is how the tax-reduction programs have affected revenues:

In the year 1945-46, with a tax reduction of \$300,000,000, the revenue dropped \$100,000,000.

In the year 1946-47, with a tax reduction of \$266,000,000, there was a revenue increase of \$183,000,000.

In the year 1947-48, with a tax reduction of \$265,000,000, there was a revenue drop of only \$5,800,000.

In the year 1948-49, with a tax reduction of \$92,000,000 there was a revenue drop of only \$10,500,000.

The year 1949-50, with a tax reduction of \$376,000,000, there is an estimated revenue drop of \$148,000,000.

Thus, after five successive tax reductions totaling \$1,300,000,000 per year at the present time, the estimated 1949-1950 revenues are only \$81,000,000 less than in the last war year of 1944-45.

If this country had kept pace with Canada in tax reduction, such reductions would total \$17,400,000,000 annually by now. Actually they total about \$11,000,000,000. In other words, we need a further cut of about \$6,500,000,000 to catch up with Canada.

This is not all, Mr. Chairman. The Canadian Government has not only reduced taxes in every year. It has also reduced its national debt each year, beginning with the first full peacetime fis-

cal year 1946-47. At the end of 1949-50 the net national debt will have been reduced \$1,700,000,000, or 12.9 percent.

Had our Government done equally well since the end of fiscal 1946 our national debt would be reduced by \$34,700,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 1950, and at that time would be around \$234,000,000,000 instead of around \$256,000,000,000, with the trend down instead of up.

On the basis of current population estimates of 13,500,000 for Canada and 150,000,000 for the United States, the per capita debt at the end of fiscal 1950 will be \$866 in Canada and \$1,723 in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I am advised that the Canadian budget has been, is, and is expected to be in the next fiscal year, in balance with surpluses in each instance.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that Uncle Sam can afford to take a lesson in the fiscal field from our neighbor to the north.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat in passing, that the rate of expenditure at the present time has reached an all time peacetime high. During 8 years under President Woodrow Wilson the

average annual expenditure was \$5,800,000,000. During the first 8 years under President Roosevelt, before World War II, the average annual expenditure was \$8,400,000,000. The average expenditure under President Truman during his first 4¼ years in office amounted to \$45,000,000,000.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that the over-all expenditure which the President recommends in the coming fiscal year of \$42,400,000,000 amounts to more than \$8,000,000,000 in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1948, which ended only 21 months ago.

Of that increase of more than \$8,000,000,000, \$5,300,000,000 is in respect to domestic expenditure. It is expenditure recommended outside of foreign aid, outside of national defense, outside of veterans' programs, outside of servicing the national debt.

That increase of \$5,300,000,000, Mr. Chairman, amounts to almost a 100 percent increase over expenditure for the same purposes in the fiscal year 1948 and it exceeds by some \$200,000,000 the anticipated deficit under the President's recommendations for the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to blame the contemplated unbalanced budget for fiscal 1951 solely on the cold war.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I wonder if the gentleman has the figures to show how much of that increase is due to the salary increases for Federal employees that have been voted by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not have the exact figure in mind. Of course, the main difficulty in all this expenditure increase comes from authorizations which are voted on the floor of the Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think the figure for which the gentleman from Virginia asks would be interesting, but I think it would not be accurate unless there were added to it a statement of what reductions in unnecessary employment forces and duplications could have been made in order to absorb the additional salaries, which I think was in the mind of the Congress when they made the additions. It was so stated on the floor, that these additions could be made if the agencies themselves would absorb them without adding to the budget. I find that very few of the agencies made very much effort to do that, so much so that in the subcommittee on which I serve they have pretty well been instructed to do it, if they will not do it of their own volition.

Mr. GARY. I have here the figures for the pay acts that were adopted last year alone. It cost \$700,000,000. Of course, it was not my purpose to enter into a discussion at this time as to the propriety of those increases, because Congress debated that question last year

and decided it. But I do want to call attention to the fact that the Congress cannot continue to vote for increased costs, and expect the budget to remain the same. In addition to this \$700,000,000, we authorized last year approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year for low-cost housing. We have authorized various other items. If the Congress continues to vote expenditures of that nature, we must expect the budget to rise.

The total, I understand, is \$2,350,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What was that figure?

Mr. GARY. The total cost of the new legislation enacted at the last session of Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. But the cost of the salary increase was \$700,000,000?

Mr. GARY. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think that is a very interesting figure, because just a rough calculation in my mind would indicate that if the agencies of the Government had let their lapses stand without filling them, they would have absorbed that figure almost to the dollar without any additions.

On the other hand, I think the gentleman should give us the figures of further additions to the bureaucracy, the additions to Government employment over and above what the agencies had a year ago or 2 years ago which I think you will find very interesting; and further his own distinguished Senator from Virginia can give him the figures and tell him how we could have saved more than that money.

Mr. GARY. The facts are we have increased the compensation of postal employees alone \$740,000,000 since 1945. I think it should be said in all fairness that there had been no increases whatever for a number of years prior to 1945. Those employees had to pay the additional cost of living just as everyone else, and we had to take that into consideration. What I am interested in bringing out is that we should not get up on the floor of the House and vote for these mandatory increases and then when the budget comes before us, talk about how much the President of the United States has increased the budget, or how much any other agency of the Government has increased the budget, because such increases have largely been through the action of the Congress itself in legislating that these increases shall be made.

When the increases are made, necessarily they must be reflected in the budget which is presented to the Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I still insist that there should be some statement made regarding the necessity or advisability of the increases in employment during the same year which, in my mind, is the explanation for the increased budget rather than the increase in salary.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks in the RECORD immediately following the statement by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON.])

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman from Virginia should remember, too, that plan No. 18, which has been sent to us means another increase in compensation of Federal employees. Do not forget that one, and that came down to us from the President. It did not originate here.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. GARY. That came to us from the White House, but it is my understanding it originally was the recommendation of the Hoover Commission.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know, but you have taken that label and pasted it on all the quack remedies.

Mr. GARY. I personally do not think the Hoover Commission report is a quack report. I think it is a very excellent report. I do not think it is altogether perfect. I do think it is a very excellent report, however.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not say it was a quack report. I said that you had taken the Hoover label or the President has, and pasted it on a lot of quack and cracked remedies. That is what I said.

Mr. GARY. The recommendation that the gentleman just mentioned—was not that a recommendation of the Hoover Commission?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, it is just like a lot of other things. Like the one I have in my hand here, to do away with the office of the general counsel and to do away with the wages and hours Administrator and putting it in the Department of Labor. Those things are not in the Hoover Report.

Mr. GARY. The one the gentleman referred to at first is in the report. The transfer of the employees from the postal department to the Central Services was recommended by the Hoover Commission.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, but there is nothing said there about increasing their pay, that is, letting the postal employees take their schedule of pay over to the general services and also grab off additional days of leave.

Mr. GARY. That automatically follows the transfer, does it not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, why do we have this tremendous request before us at this time? Why it it so difficult to eliminate waste and extravagance?

There are many reasons. I want to stress two of them which are important, to my mind, at this time.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, the necessary leadership by the President of the United States is lacking.

We shall never put this Government on the efficient and economical basis, to which the people of this country are entitled, until the President of the United States, whoever he may be and whatever party he may represent, concludes that

this result is vital in the national interest, and puts his back into securing it.

We shall never put this Government on a proper basis as long as the Harry Hopkins' creed of spending and taxing controls Executive thinking.

We all know by experience, Mr. Chairman, the difficulty of effecting economy in the face of opposition by the executive branch of this Government, particularly in the light of the enormous propaganda set-up which it has at its command at this time, a set-up which, as many will recall, the Bureau of the Budget testified only a few years ago amounted to some 46,000 persons, either part time or full time, working at the expense of the people of this country.

We all know equally well how readily substantial economy could be effected if the President of the United States really desired economy.

The so-called Hoover Commission has pointed the road to savings estimated at between three and four billion dollars.

Mere directives to the heads of departments and agencies by the President could effect very substantial economies.

The President, of course, plays a major part in respect to new legislation that is submitted to the Congress, and its cost.

The President could readily control the size of the Federal pay roll.

We have today over 2,000,000 people on that pay roll. All impartial opinion seems to be agreed that the pay roll is grossly overstaffed. The Hoover Commission has pointed out that there is a turn-over in that pay roll of about 25 percent in each and every year. In other words, some 500,000 people on the pay roll in any given year leave their positions for one reason or another.

All that is necessary is to let nature take its course and to rigorously control reappointments when vacancies occur. If that policy were pursued, if vacancies were filled only when absolutely necessary, it would not be long before the swollen pay roll would be down to the size that it ought to be, in terms of efficiency and economy, and no one would be removed against his will from the pay roll.

These are but examples. The Nation is entitled to the leadership and cooperation of the President in the interest of efficiency and economy at this crucial time.

In the second place, Mr. Chairman, the hands of the Eighty-first Congress were tied when the Democratic leadership of the House allowed the expert bipartisan staff of investigators of the Appropriations Committee to be thrown out of the window at the first meeting of the committee in 1949.

No Appropriations Committee under present conditions can function properly without a skilled staff of investigators.

I sat for a time this year as a member of the Armed Forces Subcommittee. I sat there as a substitute because one member of that subcommittee was compelled to be away from Washington.

There were five Members of this House entrusted with the enormous responsibility of passing upon some \$15,000,000,-

000 worth of requests in terms of appropriations or contract authorizations, or more than one-third of the entire budget.

No expert staff of investigators was available. It was possible only to interrogate the officers in charge of the several divisions of the armed services and to draw the best possible conclusions.

I did not attend the executive session at the end of the hearing to mark up the bill, but I think I can picture the subcommittee, confronted by the all-important question of national defense; confronted by the realization that in the event of trouble they would be responsible for any unjustified cuts; arriving at the conclusion that it was impossible to make any cuts unless justified beyond any shadow of doubt; and finally recommending a reduction of \$141,000,000, or less than 1 percent of the total request.

Mr. Chairman, I am not reflecting upon this subcommittee or anyone of its members. They are all personal friends of mine. They are all able Members of this House, desiring economy where economy is possible. The point I make is that no subcommittee can possibly do the job properly in respect to this enormous request for funds, and make intelligent cuts, unless it has the facts.

Personally, I am for every cent that is necessary for national defense. I never want to go through again the experiences some of us went through in 1940 and 1941, when we knew from figures confidentially presented which could not be made available to the public, that this country was lamentably unprepared for World War II.

The situation was so bad that General Marshall subsequently in an official report stated, if I recall correctly, that aside from plans we were in worse condition prior to World War II than we were in 1917 prior to World War I.

This country accomplished miracles between 1940 and 1945. We were lucky to have 5 years. We will not have 5 years next time.

It may be that some adjustment is necessary in certain respects in reference to national defense appropriations. General Eisenhower's views are certainly entitled to every consideration.

Personally, I think that aid for our major ship construction yards in the near future is vital.

The situation in these yards today is deplorable. Employment is deteriorating rapidly. There is little or no naval construction in view, and commercial construction is practically ending. There are only eight commercial ships under construction in our major yards on the Atlantic coast in the calendar year 1950. Only one will be under construction in the calendar year 1951, and I am advised that two of these yards will have to close in the near future unless something is done to help the situation.

This is not a matter for consideration in connection with this bill. There is a bill, however, which has been pending before the Committee on Rules for months. It was introduced with a view to meeting this situation. A long-range program of construction must be encouraged if we are to take care of our

skilled staffs of workers at essential shipyards, which have proved themselves to be vitally essential from the standpoint of national defense.

There is another item in this bill which I think is important in this connection. I refer to the proviso in the independent offices chapter of the bill which states:

Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for, nor any obligation made for, the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of ships in excess of the number of ships receiving such subsidy as of January 1, 1950.

Mr. Chairman, those concerned maintain that the present wording of this proviso would in effect cancel all operating subsidies provided in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, designed to assure an adequate merchant marine equipped to serve as auxiliary in time of war.

They point out also that the proviso is unnecessary inasmuch as adequate control over the situation is maintained through the annual appropriation of funds for operating subsidies.

I believe this proviso should be deleted or so amended as to meet the objections that have been made to it.

The fact remains, however, Mr. Chairman, that the over-all request for national defense, whether you consider it \$15,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000, is an enormous sum of money.

The fact also remains, Mr. Chairman, that over the years our armed services have been notoriously wasteful in the handling of funds.

Generally speaking, it is fair to say I think that our military and naval officers are not trained to assess cost. On the contrary, and probably rightly so, they are trained to obtain results regardless of cost.

I am confident that an expert bipartisan group of investigators, such as was available in the Eightieth Congress, could have found ample opportunity for very substantial savings without in any way impairing the national defense within the over-all figure of \$15,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, under present conditions, the Bureau of the Budget is responsible primarily to the President of the United States. What the President desires the Bureau of the Budget supports. What he does not desire the Bureau of the Budget opposes.

It has been made responsible to the Chief Executive on the theory that it is the executive branch which does the spending of money, and that, therefore, it should have the assistance of the Bureau of the Budget in determining its recommendations for spending.

To me it has always seemed that the purse strings of the Federal Government were deliberately placed in the hands of the Congress; that the executive branch spends only what the Congress authorizes; and that, therefore, the Bureau of the Budget or some equivalent organization should be available and responsible to the Congress in its determination of what sums it will authorize to be expended.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, in the absence of the Bureau of the Budget an

investigating staff for the Appropriations Committee of this House becomes vitally necessary.

This need was recognized for years by Members on both sides of the aisle and after many years authority to appoint such a staff was finally obtained in the Reorganization Act of 1946.

In the succeeding year a start was made in setting up such an organization.

We had, as the members of the committee well recall, a staff of some 10 permanent investigators with FBI and and General Accounting background. We had in addition some 25 part-time members on the staff, including outstanding leaders in the accounting profession, and in the research profession throughout the length and breadth of this country, men drawn from both major parties who willingly gave of their time because of their desire to contribute to the maintenance of the solvency of the Nation.

Those investigators, going directly into departments and agencies, were able not only to make exhaustive reports of the greatest value, but to bring back to the various subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations figures which could be relied upon.

As the result, as the Members will recall, the budget was balanced both in fiscal 1947 and in fiscal 1948, for the first time since President Roosevelt entered the White House in 1933. Rescissions or reductions were effected to the extent of \$9,800,000,000, debt reduction was made possible to the extent of \$7,000,000,000, and tax reduction was afforded to the extent of \$4,800,000,000, one-half of the tax relief going to those with incomes of less than \$5,000; 7,500,000 people with low incomes being taken off the tax rolls entirely.

That, Mr. Chairman, was a major accomplishment for the investigating staff, it was a major accomplishment for the Committee on Appropriations of the House, it was a major accomplishment for the Congress as a whole.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, despite this record at the very first meeting of the Committee on Appropriations in January of 1949, after control of the Congress had passed from the Republicans to the Democrats, this staff was completely abolished.

It was no mere change of personnel. The whole principle behind the staff was discarded and we were advised that we were to return to the former policy of investigation when necessary, by one executive agency of another executive agency.

That method, Mr. Chairman, had been tried and found wanting. It will always be found wanting, in my judgment, as long as a human nature is what it is.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will recall that that action was taken in the full committee of the Committee on Appropriations with no opportunity to debate whatsoever and with no

defense on the majority side of the action taken. I am referring to the then majority side, which was a year ago last January. To me the action in doing away with that trained investigating staff has cost and will cost the taxpayers of America a good many hundreds of millions of dollars. If the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] would care to do so, I would like to hear him defend that action on the floor.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do want to make it plain that I am not accusing the gentleman from Virginia of fomenting that particular action, but it did come from the majority side of the full committee and took away from our full Committee on Appropriations the eyes that we need to cut this budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Does the gentleman know that this committee at the present time is using the staff of the FBI for that purpose, which staff is recognized as one of the best investigating staffs in the entire world?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Virginia that any staff that has been used—and I have personally seen no results that have amounted to anything in the last 2 years—has been of a temporary character, employed from time to time as may be required, under the authority given the chairman at the meeting to which I referred.

That is a very different proposition from having a staff that is primarily responsible to the committee and to the Congress, such as we had before, and, in my opinion, will never produce the desired results.

As the gentleman from Minnesota has pointed out, the action was taken under the leadership of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members at that meetings over the unanimous opposition of the Republican members, and without permitting a word of debate or a single question by any Republican Member present.

I predicted at the time that the action would cost the people of this country billions of dollars, and I think that prediction has already been fulfilled.

The action, in my judgment, killed the one best hope of an intelligently balanced budget.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I submit that essential economy is difficult, if not impossible, first, because of the lack of necessary leadership by the President of the United States, and second, because this Congress rendered itself largely impotent by the denial of essential staff.

Sometime ago, Mr. Chairman, a distinguished American made the following statement:

We are going down the road to statism. Where we will wind up no one can tell. But if some of the new programs seriously proposed should be adopted, there is danger that the individual, whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer, or doctor, will soon be an

economic slave, pulling an oar of the galley of state.

These are not the words of any Republican.

They are the words of a lifelong Democrat who has rendered distinguished service under the New Deal as a Member of Congress, as United States Senator, as a member of the Supreme Court, as wartime Director of Economic Stabilization, and as Secretary of State.

They are the words of an old friend and colleague known well to many of us here, Mr. Justice Byrnes.

Mr. Chairman, the elimination of waste and extravagance is vital if America is to avoid national bankruptcy, dictatorial government, and the loss of precious liberties.

A strong and solvent America is vital at this time in the world's history, not only in the interest of America itself but in the interest of the entire civilized world.

We should not forget, Mr. Chairman, the words of the great Communist leader, Lenin, when he said, "Some day we will compel the United States of America to spend itself into destruction."

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SADLAK. I desire to commend the gentleman on his able, factual, and documented presentation. It occurs to me, after listening to the gentleman's expressions, which indicate great research and familiarity with his subject, that there are many items in this appropriation measure which, because of the fact that they are fixed item, cannot in any way be tampered with in this appropriation. However, after listening intently to the gentleman, it seems to me we have only one alternative in proceeding on this appropriation measure, namely, to endeavor to make as many small cuts as are possible; and, by a number of small cuts pyramided, attain a goal where the small cuts will then in effect become substantial cuts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I hope as we go along with the consideration of this bill it will be possible not only to effect small cuts but to effect large cuts.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman referred a few moments ago to the superior staff of experts for investigation that was available to the Eightieth Congress.

I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not know that during the second session of the Eightieth Congress there were five references in committee reports to investigations made by the experts. Whereas, during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress there were six references to such investigations in the committee reports.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman from Virginia I do not have the list with me now. On a previous occasion, however, I inserted in the RECORD a compilation of the more important investigations made by the ex-

perts during the Eightieth Congress. I think if the gentleman will refer to that list he will be very much surprised, not only by the number, but by the far-reaching importance and thoroughness of the investigations made at that time.

Mr. GARY. I have a list of committee references to investigations conducted by the committee's staff.

There were five references to these investigations in the committee reports of the Eightieth Congress, second session. One, the supplemental independent offices report. That was on the Veterans' Administration and Army and Navy pensions.

Another reference was in the Interior report. That referred to the accounting systems in the departments.

Another was in the State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary report which related to Department services. Another reference was to the Weather Bureau.

In the Treasury Department there were references to the Bureau of Internal Revenue and typewriter purchases.

In the Eighty-first Congress, second session, the references were as follows: In the Commerce report to the CAA investigation, to the CAB investigation, and to the Bureau of Standards.

In the Agriculture report, to the investigation on entomology.

In the Interior report, to the Road Commission's claims.

In the Eighty-first Congress, to the Civil Service Commission.

The Eighty-first Congress, the Federal Communications Commission.

The Eighty-first Congress, the Atomic Energy Commission.

It would appear from this list that the Committee on Appropriations has been more zealous in referring to and making its investigations in the Eighty-first Congress than in the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In order that the gentleman from Virginia, who is usually so well informed, may be better informed on this matter, I shall insert at this point in the RECORD a copy of my previous remarks listing the principal investigations made during the Eightieth Congress:

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—STAFF AND ORGANIZATION

I have been a member of the committee for many years, I have long considered it the most important committee in the House of Representatives. Because of present conditions in the world both at home and abroad I consider it has a tremendous responsibility.

Over the years, Mr. Chairman, it has been the opinion of Members on both sides of the aisle belonging to this great committee that that committee could only do its work properly, in a manner worthy of the confidence of the House and of the country, if by some means or other it could obtain a competent, expert, permanent staff, a staff equipped to make investigations and analyses when the occasion demands.

As I stand here and look back over the years I can hear Member after Member standing in the well of this House, Members from both sides of the aisle, making an appeal for that kind of staff.

We finally got the necessary authority for that staff, Mr. Chairman. It came in the so-called reorganization bill approved August 2, 1946.

That bill provides that "Each standing committee of the House and Senate, other than the Committee on Appropriations, is authorized to appoint by majority vote not more than four professional staff members * * * on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the office."

That bill goes further, Mr. Chairman. It provides that the Committee on Appropriations in the House and in the Senate is authorized to appoint such staff as each committee by majority vote shall determine to be necessary and to conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of any executive agency as it may deem needed.

In other words, each Appropriations Committee was authorized to have an unlimited staff, subject only to the judgment of the committee, and essential appropriations.

In my judgment this was one of the most important and most helpful features of the entire Reorganization Act.

What happened, Mr. Chairman? Not long after the Reorganization Act a beginning was made on a real staff for this great committee. Some 8 or 10 permanent employees were appointed, with contemplated expansion. The regular staff was augmented by a group of consultants from private enterprise, who gave generously of their time in the interest of economy. A small allowance for expenses was permitted, and the time and transportation of these individuals was a donation to the cause of good government.

In this manner, skills far beyond the ability of the Government to provide were made available to the committee.

Numbered among these men were 10 of the country's outstanding accountants, picked as a special committee by the American Institute of Accountants. All of these men were, of course, certified public accountants of national standing, and one is currently president of the New York State Certified Public Accountants Society.

The remaining men were business executives and research assistants of considerable standing, many of whom were, and are continuing to be, used as consultants by various Government agencies which have learned to value their counsel and assistance.

There was no partisanship in the activity, as the group was very representative of both political parties, although all were united on behalf of Government economy.

In addition to the day-to-day work of the staff, the major studies completed were as follows:

First. An exhaustive study of the then Federal Public Housing Administration, extending into nine States. The study exposed many vicious illegal practices and was the basis of corrective legislation. As a result, the agency undertook a real reorganization, eliminating frills, waste, and extravagance.

Second. A review of the Department of Agriculture budget for 1948, including all the bureaus and agencies of that Department, resulting in many recommendations of benefit to the Department. This review also encompassed a particular inquiry into the Rural Electrification Administration.

Third. A study of the Maritime Commission for both 1948 and 1949, which resulted in corrective legislation recovering for the Government hundreds of millions of dollars.

Fourth. Studies of the Veterans' Administration's requirements for both 1948 and 1949, which information has been the basis of a great deal of organizational correction. This study likewise went into the Federal hospital picture in great detail and has formed the basis of continued study by the Hoover Commission as well as the Veterans' Administration themselves.

Fifth. A study of the War Assets Administration for 1948.

Sixth. Continuing studies of the Department of the Interior for 1948 and 1949, including such technical subjects as an analysis of existing Federal power policy and including spot checks of the accounting systems in the various field installations, which were made available to the Department of the Interior and are currently the basis of accounting reorganizations.

Seventh. Detailed analyses of the operations of the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Employment Compensation which materially assisted in the reorganizations of those agencies and will no doubt be very helpful in the 1950 hearings. This particular investigation required a great deal of field study and resulted in the exposure of especially flagrant violations of the Hatch Act in the State of Tennessee. This information has been forwarded to the Department of Justice and to the United States Civil Service Commission who are currently investigating the matter, with a view to dealing with the offenders.

Eighth. A detailed analysis of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which resulted in the location of widespread abuses and inefficiency. The report has been made available to the Secretary of the Treasury, and studies are now being made and many improvements instituted that were recommended in this report. As a corollary to this investigation, particularly flagrant violations of the Hatch Act in Massachusetts were uncovered. This information was likewise turned over to the Civil Service Commission and to the Department of Justice for their investigation.

The Civil Service Commission has cited for removal some twenty-odd employees in one Massachusetts office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. I understand the Department of Justice still has the matter under consideration.

Ninth. An exhaustive investigation of the Department of State which likewise located many flagrant abuses of good administration, and also located a list of undesirable individuals with subversive connections who were then employed by the State Department. Subsequent to the exposé, some 30 to 40 of these individuals were separated from the service. It is also interesting to note that many of the individuals mentioned in the original list were later questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Tenth. A study of the Treasury Department budget for 1948 and 1949.

Eleventh. A study of the Army and Air Force budgets for 1948 and 1949, which formed a basis for rescissions approximating \$5,000,000,000 returned to the taxpayers by this committee.

Twelfth. A study of the budget of the Navy for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949, which likewise formed a basis for substantial monetary rescissions and appropriations reductions.

Thirteenth. An executive study on operations of the Government in the Territory of Alaska. It touches upon the activities of almost every Federal agency operating in Alaska and should be of great value to the committee in the 1950 deliberations.

Fourteenth. A report on the study of the subsistence procurement of Army for use in the 1950 hearings. The report indicates that corrected procedures can save tremendous sums of money.

These are only a few of the more important studies undertaken by the group. In addition, scores of comparatively minor studies were made of specific units of the Government.

The over-all result was that the committee was able to effect savings on rescissions detailed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of some \$9,800,000,000 in 2 years, making

possible a balanced budget for the first time in 16 years, making possible a reduction in our national debt of some \$7,000,000,000, making possible a reduction in our tax burden of \$4,800,000,000, 71 percent of which went to those with incomes of less than \$5,000, some 7,000,000 persons being removed from tax rolls entirely.

It was a fine start, and I agree with the sentiment of a close friend of mine now on the majority side of this great committee, who said to me shortly after our return to Washington in January, that in his opinion the Republicans of the last Congress had made a fine start with this staff, and that his only criticism was that the staff had not been large enough.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you may be surprised, in view of this record, to know that this staff has been completely abolished. It has been abolished, despite the experience of years, despite the intent of the Reorganization Act, despite the splendid record that it made.

The staff has not only been abolished, it is not only a question of relieving those who served on the staff, the whole theory of a staff responsible only to the Appropriations Committee has been, for the time being, abandoned, and we have gone back to the old idea of asking one executive agency to please investigate the actions of another executive agency, whenever an investigation seems necessary.

Mr. Chairman, that plan has been tried. It is better than nothing. But as long as human nature remains what it is, it will never, in my opinion, get fundamental results. In fact it may tend at times to conceal rather than to disclose.

Real results depend on a permanent, non-political skilled staff, responsible to the Appropriations Committee and to that committee alone.

I want to pay my tribute, Mr. Chairman, to the work done by the staff of the Committee on Appropriations during the last 2 years. They made a splendid contribution to the Nation in terms of lower prices, in terms of lower taxes, in terms of a stable economy.

I want also to record for the RECORD, Mr. Chairman, my opinion that the action taken in abolishing the staff and certain other action taken in connection with the organization of the committee for this Congress is most unfortunate.

That action was taken contrary to the views of the minority members of the committee. In fact, it was taken without allowing any minority member of the committee the opportunity to question, to debate, or to offer to amend any one of a half dozen resolutions that were adopted in the full committee.

I regret the manner in which the action was taken. In my judgment, it was unworthy of the traditions of the great Committee on Appropriations.

I regret the action taken, because, in my judgment, it is likely to cost the people of this Nation literally billions of dollars.

I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the Eightieth Congress had investigations into every single department and almost every agency of the Government. As a result of this we were able to cut the appropriation bills which were reported to the House \$2,774,000,000 as against the proposed cut here of \$1,385,000,000.

Mr. GARY. Practically all of that was restored through supplemental and deficiency appropriations.

Mr. TABER. That is not correct.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 hour to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, since we are discussing the greatest peacetime budget in history, I feel we should have a quorum present instead of the apparent 50 or so Members on the floor.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 14, noes 56.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas has made the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

WHAT IS NEW IN WEATHER

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, every now and then someone tells us the climate is changing. Not many years ago a professional climatologist probably would have answered such a remark by saying there is no indication that significant changes are taking place in our climate now. Climatologists have always recognized the occurrence of variations in average weather conditions from year to year—warm winters, cool summers, and periods with below-normal rainfall. Unusually dry years led to the disastrous Dust Bowl conditions of the mid-1930's. Until recently most scientists in this field believed these fluctuations from year to year were averaged out in the long run, leaving little or no permanent change in climatic conditions in recent times. But now more comprehensive studies of temperature trends and recession of glaciers and the polar ice cap have led to a conclusion that perhaps the climate which contributes so much to our national economy and prosperity may not be the changeless and everlasting natural resource we have taken for granted. This is a subject of great concern to the public and it is reassuring to know that research workers in the fields of weather science and climate are devoting more attention to investigation of the stability of climate. Even small changes of a few degrees in temperature or a few inches a year in rainfall would seriously modify the agricultural and business activities of many flourishing communities situated in marginal climatic regions. It is necessary to know as far in advance as

possible about the long-term trends in weather and climate so that suitable readjustments may be planned. Even now there are localities in the relatively dry parts of the Middle West where wheat farming is being exploited beyond the natural water resources of the area and in dry years that are sure to come sooner or later, we shall doubtless witness another Dust Bowl problem.

Even in the East where rainfall is usually adequate, we hear much about the water shortage in New York City and we find that serious consideration is being given to the possibility of supplementing natural rainfall by artificial rain making. I am informed that these possibilities have been exaggerated in many of the claims by so-called rain makers quoted in the newspapers. Although the United States Weather Bureau is very much interested in seeing a full investigation of the possibilities of increasing the rainfall by artificial means and although success in these efforts would be of inestimable value to the people in many parts of our country, it appears that such methods are likely to be rather limited in practical application and economic value. The trouble is you cannot produce rain economically by artificial methods unless there is adequate moisture in the atmosphere and in most cases when the conditions of moisture and clouds are favorable, nature itself provides the mechanism by which rain is formed. I understand there are occasionally special circumstances, such as the cases where clouds persist more or less continuously over the crests of mountains in winter time and the instances where shower-type clouds are on the verge of precipitation but upper air conditions are not quite right for their full development, and in such cases it would sometimes be possible to start precipitation by use of Dry Ice or other condensation nuclei. But these favorable instances are relatively infrequent and there is no reason to believe at present that artificial methods will provide a solution for water shortages in time of widespread drought. This shows why it is so important for our meteorologists to learn more about the fundamental natural controls of weather and climate.

During the recent war we heard much about research and development in meteorology and improvements in weather-forecasting services. Almost 5 years have passed since cessation of hostilities and I have again inquired into the activities and progress of the Weather Bureau. The war made the American people more weather-conscious than ever and the needs of agriculture and commerce have greatly increased demands for weather reports and forecasts. Moreover, the weather-reporting system on which our weather forecasts in the United States are based has taken on a world-wide aspect. It depends upon daily weather reports from stations in the Arctic and from weather-patrol vessels at sea, as well as from a vast network of land stations closely related by international co-operation. The reports from domestic and overseas stations contain not only

comprehensive data of weather conditions measured on the ground or near the surface of the sea but also the conditions of air temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind at each successive altitude up to 40,000 or 50,000 feet and in some cases higher. All of this information is essential for diagnosis of the ever-changing structure of the atmosphere and its accompanying influence on the weather and climate we experience on the ground.

Our citizens should know more about this extensive system of international weather reporting which is the basis for the weather reports and forecasts we see each day in the newspapers or hear over the radio. The collecting center of the Weather Bureau in Washington now receives more than 25,000 reports of surface and upper air meteorological conditions by radio or wire every day. They come from all parts of the Northern Hemisphere and from some of the Southern Hemisphere. Many more are received by mail from countries in the Southern Hemisphere, the delay in transmission by this channel being no handicap for most climatological purposes. Since the weather south of the Equator does not immediately affect our weather in the United States the reports are not required by radio or cable for daily weather forecasting as is the case with conditions in the Northern Hemisphere where the interrelationships of weather are more direct. In the course of a year it requires more than 15,000,000 different weather observations and reports to serve the needs of agriculture, aviation, business, and industry in the United States, and weather conditions differ so much from place to place and from day to day that about 300,000 different forecasts are needed each year to describe the different local weather conditions. During 1949 an additional 4,300 forecasts of flood conditions in various river valleys of the United States were issued by the Weather Bureau to enable the populace to take precautions against damage and loss of life by floodwaters. This flood warning service has been improved and extended during recent years and is the best developed and one of the most interesting and valuable services of its kind anywhere. I shall say more about it a little later.

A handicap of the weather forecaster before the war was the lack of weather reports from the Arctic where cold waves that grip the United States in winter-time usually originate. Reports were very sparse also from many ocean areas where moist air masses which bring rain to this country have their source. The forecaster had to guess the nature of changing conditions in the Arctic and over the oceans in order to estimate the effects of air masses from these regions when they reached the United States. To some extent deficiencies in reports from these areas have now been corrected.

Through international cooperation with Canada and Denmark and with the assistance of the Air Force and Navy, the Weather Bureau now participates in the operation of joint weather stations in six widely separated localities

in the far north. One of the stations is within 500 miles of the North Pole. Their reports of surface and upper air conditions transmitted daily by radio have contributed much to improvement in forecasts of cold waves, blizzards, and other severe weather conditions in our Middle West.

The meteorological station network over the oceans has also been improved as result of international cooperation. In the Atlantic the bordering maritime nations have joined together to support 10 weather patrol vessels. These ships also serve as navigational aids and for search and rescue missions for aircraft and ships in distress. Four of the stations are manned by the United States, two by Great Britain, one by France, one by Norway, and the other two jointly by Canada, Netherlands, and this country. The apportionment is based upon the relative volume of air traffic of the respective countries. In the Pacific where there is still a great expanse of water where weather observations are rarely, if ever, made, our weather maps are comparatively incomplete and the forecasting of weather, therefore less accurate. At present there are three station weather ships in the Pacific, all in the eastern half, maintained by the United States primarily as aids to aerial navigation.

Much of the progress in meteorology during the war was in the development of apparatus and instruments. The radar has been adapted for use in detecting formation of destructive thunderstorms. It has been used also to locate and track hurricanes at distances of a hundred miles or more and it is being tested experimentally as a means of recognizing tornadoes before they come within a range of the regular weather observer's eye. Radar installations have been placed at three stations in the Middle West to serve as outposts for tornado warnings. In effect, they extend the "visual" range to distances of 75 miles or more with respect to heavy rainstorms. The three installations are at Wichita, Kans., Wichita Falls, Tex., and Norfolk, Nebr. Another interesting wartime development in meteorology is the use of seismographs to detect hurricanes while they are far at sea beyond the observation of vessels in regular ocean lanes. The microseisms produced by hurricanes and typhoons are not yet well understood and they do not occur every time hurricanes are present but frequently they are the only sign of a hurricane in some remote part of the ocean. Present evidence indicates that whenever microseisms of a particular type are recorded they point infallibly to existence of a hurricane.

Still another important device in modern weather analysis and forecasts is the rawinsonde perfected by the military services during the war. By means of a small radio set which transmits meteorological measurements and is tracked by a special type of radio compass, this instrument as it ascends with a sounding balloon gives for the first time a practical means for measuring the wind direction and velocity above the clouds by use of recording equipment installed on the ground. Because measurements of the upper winds are most important during

periods of overcast sky and storminess the rawinsonde has added much to the accuracy of forecasting under certain conditions. This has reference in particular to prediction of the rate of movement of storms and preparation of maps of winds aloft for aircraft operations.

In 1941 the Weather Bureau established a new system of flood-warning service in northeastern Nebraska. This organization makes use of immediate reports from cooperative observers who serve without pay and go into action whenever rainfall passes a certain critical figure. The system is designed to furnish warnings in river valleys where heavy showers cause flash floods. Although this method has its limitations, it is the best means so far developed for providing a warning service for flash floods, and its success as the first of its kind has led to organization of similar cooperative networks in 20 other localities, one of which is the Potomac River Basin.

Flood-control projects of the Corps of Engineers and irrigation works of the Bureau of Reclamation call for extensive studies of meteorological situations which give rise to flood conditions. The weather conditions determine to a large extent the location, type, and magnitude of flood-control dams and reservoirs for conservation of water. As one of the steps in its advancement of the flood-forecasting services for the country, the Weather Bureau during the past 2 years has been supported by Congress in establishment of six river forecast centers and one seasonal water supply forecast station. As an example of the responsibility of these centers, the Weather Bureau office at Portland, Oreg., issues river forecasts for about 100 localities in the area. During 1949 estimates for the country as a whole indicated that precautions against damage by flood as a result of timely and accurate forecasts prevented losses amounting to \$180,000,000 or more. The total losses by flood during the year were of course in excess of this, but they would have been greater by this amount if flood forecasts had not been available.

Naturally, the public is interested in the cost of maintaining the Weather Bureau. During the past 10 years appropriations to the Bureau have increased from about \$5,000,000 to almost \$25,000,000 per year. Perhaps half of this increase is the result of increased operating costs for salaries, communications, expendable sounding balloons, and similar items. The other half represents expansion of the Bureau due to the greatly increased uses of weather information in business and industry and especially the new requirements for accurate forecasts in agriculture and air commerce. The present cost is equivalent to about 18 cents per capita. Although it is impossible to place a dollar value on the lives saved as result of warnings issued by the Weather Bureau in advance of hurricanes, blizzards, and so forth, estimated at a minimum of several hundred lives each year, it has been shown by surveys that practical use of weather reports and forecasts in the agricultural and commercial activities of the country are worth more than a billion dollars

each year. This represents a value in excess of \$7 per capita, a very good return on the investment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the one-package appropriation bill now before the House is supposed to give the Members of Congress and to the American people an opportunity to consider at one time the relationship between appropriations, expenditures, and revenues. If it will accomplish that purpose, it will obviously be a step in the right direction. However, from present indications and knowledge which I have obtained up to date I have serious doubts in my mind as to whether it will in reality accomplish the objectives that its sponsors had in mind.

I desire at this time to refer to a statement made by the President in his recent annual message to the Congress on the state of the Union. The President among other things stated:

Largely because of the ill-considered tax reductions of the Eightieth Congress the Government is not now receiving enough revenue to meet its expenditures.

You all heard that statement, and you heard the President make that statement time and time again, and you have heard it again on this floor and out on the political stump by those who adhere to the philosophy of the present occupant of the White House. You have heard them make that statement repeatedly, and you have heard the President and those who aid him in making that statement seek to place responsibility for his continuing budget deficits on the Eightieth Congress.

When we are faced with facts that are so clear, facts that anyone can get if they simply take the time to read the President's budget and the explanatory material that goes along with it, and when we are faced with a fiscal situation so dangerous, why not tell the people of America the truth? Why stand in the well of this House and repeat something that cannot be substantiated on the facts?

Now, let us get the facts. It will be recalled that in fiscal 1947 which began July 1, 1946, and ended June 30, 1947, the Treasury showed a surplus of \$800,000,000. In fiscal year 1948, which began July 1, 1947, and ended June 30, 1948, the Treasury showed a surplus of \$8,400,000,000. A Republican Congress was in charge of appropriation bills, and through the medium of reductions in appropriations and rescissions of appropriations previously made, the Eightieth Congress not only balanced the budget but has enabled the Treasury to show the surpluses to which I have just referred in fiscal 1949, which began July 1, 1948, and ended June 30, 1949. In the first year of the Democratic control of the Congress a deficit of \$1,700,000,000 was incurred. The projected deficit in the revised estimates of the President for fiscal 1950, the year in which we are presently operating, indicates a deficit of \$5,700,000,000 and in view of the recent drop in tax receipts indicated in reports that have recently come from the Treasury Department it is certain that the President will have to revise his estimates again and it may be that the

deficit for 1950 instead of being \$5,700,000,000 may perhaps be six or seven billion dollars.

Now, the tax law has been vigorously assailed and condemned by the President and by the majority leader and by the distinguished orator from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] who has repeatedly referred to it, and by numerous others, including the Vice President and many others I have heard speak on this subject. And, by the way, you Fair Dealers have been in control now of the first session of the Eightieth Congress, you have been in control since January 1950 of this session of Congress and despite your condemnation of the action of the Eightieth Congress in passing a tax-reduction bill not one of you has dared to offer a bill and bring it to the Congress proposing to repeal that action of the Eightieth Congress. Why do you not do that? You have complete control of the House Ways and Means Committee, you can bring in a bill here in 10 minutes if you want to. If that law is so bad, if it is as bad as it has been pictured, if that action of the Eightieth Congress is responsible for your budget deficits, why have you not brought a bill in here to repeal it? Why do you continue to kid the American people? You are going to find out that they will not be kidded much longer because they have access to the facts.

What are they? That tax law of the Eightieth Congress became effective on April 2, 1948, and was made retroactive to January 1, 1948. The revised rates of withholding went into effect on May 1, 1948.

Fiscal 1948, which includes 6 months of calendar 1948, during which the new law was effective, shows that personal income tax collections—by the way it should be noted right here that the Republican tax reduction law only related to personal income taxes—were \$20,997,780,699. In fiscal 1949 personal income tax collections were \$18,725,152,438. Thus showing and indicating a net drop in personal income tax collections of \$2,272,628,261.

You recall that when that bill was brought before the Congress it was contended that if tax reductions were given to the people, and they had the right to spend some of their money themselves instead of letting the Government take it from them and direct how it should be spent, that there would be an upturn of business and the corporation income taxes would show a tremendous increase. That was the contention. What has happened?

Let us examine the corporate income taxes for the same period. Corporate income taxes for the fiscal year 1948 were \$10,174,409,834, and for 1949, after the passage of this infamous income tax reduction, as it has been called by my Fair Deal friends, who ought to know better, corporate income taxes rose to \$11,553,669,234, or an increase on the corporate income side of \$1,375,259,400.

Now, my friends, let us not talk in half-truths in this very eventful and fateful hour. Let us tell the truth, and I defy anyone in or out of Congress to dispute the figures which I have quoted.

Thus, it will be seen that in spite of the recession which was getting under way when this income tax law was passed—and everyone knows that—which the Revenue Act of 1948 unquestionably halted, corporate income tax receipts increased in the amount just referred to exactly as was contended by the advocates of that tax-reduction law in the Eightieth Congress. Thus it can be seen that the tax-reduction bill passed in the Eightieth Congress placed additional money in the hands of the people of America to spend themselves and relieved thousands of little-income people from paying any tax at all, and the result is that it stimulated American business so that the net loss of income tax receipts, both corporate and individual, was only \$893,368,861, yet the deficit in that year was \$1,700,000,000.

Now Mr. Truman, now Mr. Majority Leader, now Mr. Christopher from Missouri, now all of you people who have been making such rash statements as you have been making, placing the responsibility for your budget difficulties upon that tax reduction bill, why not tell the truth? We will admit that there was some reduction in the over-all tax picture, but in no sense can it be said that that tax-reduction bill is responsible for the budget difficulties.

What about the deficit you face today? The President in his annual budget message to this Congress specifically stated that income-tax payments were maintaining a constant level, and yet we are faced in fiscal 1950 with a budget deficit of over \$5,700,000,000.

There can be just one answer to this whole situation. There is just one reason why we are going in the red, and that is because we are spending just too much money. We do not have the courage to put first things first and apply the reason you would apply to your own business and your own life and your own family and seek to make reductions where they are possible without interference with the general services of the Government, and try as near as possible to bring this budget into balance.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. JACOBS. I do not know whether or not I understood the gentleman correctly a moment ago, but is it correct that the tax bill passed by the Eightieth Congress did not increase or affect corporate income-tax rates? Did I understand the gentleman correctly?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; I so stated.

Mr. JACOBS. Then if you collected a billion and a third more dollars in corporate income taxes after that went into effect, that meant the corporations made a whole lot more money.

Mr. KEEFE. Exactly as was contended. It was the contention here in this Congress, and it was contended in Canada and by all other people that have given any thought to this tax question, that if you will put some money in the hands of the people and let them spend it for the purposes for which they want to spend it, business will be stimulated. As the result, the Government

will not lose revenue, but will gain on the corporate side.

Mr. JACOBS. It looks as if the corporations gained, too.

Mr. KEEFE. I have no doubt they did. I am not questioning that. So what? That is the very argument—that corporate income will go up and business will be better if you give the people an opportunity to spend some of their money, instead of having a lot of bureaucrats and Government agencies take it away from them, and take away from them a large clip for their own expenses before it gets out into circulation. It is the velocity of spending, as everybody knows, that creates business and determines whether or not profits will be up or down.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is not the whole enterprise system of America based on the proposition that profits must be made and income must flow before we gather any revenue whatsoever?

Mr. KEEFE. If we are to maintain the capitalistic system of America—let us call it by its right name. We use the term "democracy" in its widest sense, but the thing that has given this country the position it has is the capitalistic system. Inexorably interwoven with that system is the profit motive. Whenever you take the profit motive away, you are approaching socialism, or its first cousin, communism, make no mistake about that.

If I had the time, I would like to point out, and I shall take just a moment to point out that every person I know of in your party and in the other party that is seriously considering the picture that faces the country today realizes that if we continue down the path we are going, 25 years from now, 30 years from now, 40 years from now, or sooner, perhaps, we will have completely changed our concept of government, and, in fact, have realized a socialistic system in America.

It took them a half a century in England to do exactly the same thing as we are doing here. They did not realize many of the steps they were taking when put together in the total mosaic would spell socialism. After 50 years of effort they have a socialistic government in Great Britain. We are taking that same course here and traveling at a very rapid rate as every intelligent and sensible and nonpartisan thinker on that subject in America is willing to concede.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Is it not true, history shows each and every time personal income taxes have been reduced, revenue to the Government has increased and that happened not only as a result of the tax reduction bill of the Eightieth Congress, but as a result of every tax reduction bill?

Mr. KEEFE. That was true after the last war. The distinguished gentleman who now occupies the chair, and who is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and my distinguished friend,

the chairman sitting in the Chamber well know, that when they advocated tax reduction they did so on the theory that it would stimulate business—and it did. I am certain, may I say to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, if you will report a bill which will eliminate some of these nuisance taxes which are a stumbling block to business, and which are keeping people from buying furs and jewelry and other items, you will not have to be talking about what you are going to do up in New England to take care of the industry in Connecticut or Rhode Island.

Business will revive and, in fact, you will not lose any real revenue.

Mr. Chairman, I want to devote myself in the balance of the time I have remaining to a subject which is very near and dear to me, and the one on which I spent most of the years of my legislative experience. That subject is the field of public health. May I say to you I have had a hundred Members of Congress come to see me personally and call me on the telephone and ask the question, "What have you done to the public-health program?" They have stated that they have received letters from governors, from this party and that party, and from this organization and from that organization, demanding that they be told what the Committee on Appropriations has done to the public-health activities of this Nation.

I want to answer some of these questions so that you will be able, intelligently, to answer those same questions.

At the outset, I want to emphasize good health is the greatest asset any individual can possess. Is there anyone here who will deny that statement? Good physical health in the people of America is the greatest asset we have. A vigorous, alert, healthy citizenry is the greatest asset of any nation, and we in the United States can be justly proud of the remarkable advances that have been made in the field of public health. As a result of the constant painstaking efforts of thousands of men and women engaged in scientific research and the application of approved principles we have seen a steady decline in the mortality rate as a result of the incidence of infectious and contagious diseases, such as smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, typhoid, malaria, and many other diseases. We have seen a gradual accumulation of scientific knowledge resulting in the constant discovery of new and better means of controlling diseases which formerly resulted in high mortality rates.

Scientists and researchers working in the field of sanitation, nutrition, and hospital and medical services, have seemingly performed miracles in extending the average expectancy of life here in the United States. The Biblical expectancy of life of 70 years has practically been reached by the female population of America today and the male population is only 2.3 percentage points behind that. Think of it. The normal expectancy of life in the time of Andrew Jackson and Alexander Hamilton was only 28 years. This year in America a baby born tomorrow has a normal life expectancy of over 67 years,

if it is male, and nearly 70 years if it is female.

Think of that, my friends. Take it home with you to the doubting Thomases who say that money expended for research, hospital facilities, and sanitation is money thrown down the drain.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman mentioned the other day about a cut in the appropriation for hospital construction.

Mr. KEEFE. I am coming to that right now. I am going to discuss it.

As a result of the constant increase in the age groups over 60 years of age, special attention is now being given to those diseases that take a terrific toll of human suffering and life. I refer especially to cancer, diseases of the heart, and circulation. I also refer to the amazing, outstanding increase in the number of people afflicted with mental illness. These diseases, together with infantile paralysis, rheumatic heart, multiple sclerosis, peptic ulcers, and a number of other diseases affecting sight and hearing are now being attacked on a wide front in order that our rapidly growing aged population may end their days in peace and comfort, and to contribute to the general welfare and life and normal expectancy of life from these terrible scourges.

The work of the National Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the National Mental Hygiene Association, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, and many other public and private philanthropies and organizations working throughout the country have turned the thinking of the American people to ways and means that must be found to ultimately eliminate these great destroyers and cripples of human beings in the future.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, dealing with public-health questions—and I have been a member of that committee now for more than 10 years—I have been pleased to devote the major part of my time, as most of you know, to knowing and understanding those problems.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to say that having sat next to the gentlemen from Wisconsin upon that subcommittee for 6 years, it is my firm conviction that no man in America, at least in the Congress of the United States, has done as much for public health in its various branches, through his interest in such things as trying to do away with cancer and heart disease, and such, as has the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. I am very thankful to the gentleman for those more than kind remarks.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I can go even further than the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and say that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]

has gone right into my home to help me in a personal situation, and I shall never forget him for all that he has done for me and mine.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe always in the back of the gentleman's mind is the desire to help people who are ill. He deserves an enormous amount of appreciation.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to my friends in the House that the thing that has kept me in the Congress has been the interest which I have had in this field of public health. Were it not for the fact that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done, a tremendous amount of work to be done in the face of opposition from people who do not know and understand the problem, I am frank to confess that I would not be attracted to service in this House much longer. But I say to you that this matter of public health and the part that the Congress of the United States can play in fostering those great programs that we now have in operation promise such astounding and unheard of results that if I get no other compensation in this life at all, it will be enough compensation for me to have played a small part in attempting to make the services that are now available to a few available to all the people of America.

If I have my way and Congress supports the attitude of the chairman of this subcommittee and my own attitude we will see to it that this program we have developed over the last 10 years is not destroyed capriciously, but that it will be maintained at a level that will permit it to continue to function in the direction that Congress has indicated that it wants it to function and not be curtailed and limited, if you please, because some one man does not believe that research is worthwhile.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman explain to us just exactly what this bill does to this program?

Mr. KEEFE. I am going to get to it right at this moment.

There is a demand in certain parts of the country and in some quarters for the establishment of some sort of system of public health insurance, and it is directly associated to and made attractive to the public through the promise that if such a program is established it will be able to more effectively bring to all the people the benefits of advanced scientific knowledge and improved hospital and medical service. It is this natural allurements that is being overplayed, in my judgment, by those who advocate compulsory national health insurance. I think we can agree that the ultimate objective of any program whether it be compulsory or voluntary, is to achieve a wider distribution of hospital and medical services and to bring to a greater number of our people the prospects of better health. In considering this ultimate objective I have long felt that we

should not merely denounce the proposal of Mr. Oscar Ewing and those associated with him, those who clamor for compulsory national-health insurance without being able to suggest a solution for an admitted problem by tendering a better program more in keeping with the American system of liberty and freedom, and free from the withering and destructive influence of bureaucratic or socialistic control. To suggest an alternative proposal it is not necessary to present a detailed and utterly new concept of medicine and hospital care. In my judgment, the answer to the Ewing proposal is to be found in the over-all progress that is being made in the hospital construction program, in the expanded research program, in the development of State and local and public-health services, in sanitation, in pollution-control development, in aids to develop better medical schools, clinics, laboratories, and facilities; in the development of more and better doctors and researchers, and in the constant education of the public so that they will avail themselves of these facilities before it is too late.

Oh, how often we see the case of an individual believing himself to be in good health, with no previous notice, toppling over in his chair. We have seen that repeatedly manifested in this Congress. A visit to a properly trained doctor or technician might have put that person under care and possibly have avoided the calamitous situation resulting from his sudden and unexpected passing. It is a human experience that each and every one of us sees every day of our life; and I, for one, intend to try to do something about it. You are going to have a chance to vote to do something about it before this bill finally is passed.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today the proposed 1951 budget of the Public Health Service. At this time, we must subject every proposed expenditure to the closest scrutiny to ensure ourselves that the funds must be spent and that they will contribute amply to the health, well-being, and economy of the Nation. We have a corresponding obligation to protect standards of health and to avoid being "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

I wish to apply these principles specifically to the construction program of the Public Health Service. This program falls into two interlocking parts which at first glance seem unrelated. All medical research—fundamental and applied—is worth undertaking and deserves support from public funds only because it will—sooner or later—relieve human suffering. Research findings are valuable to human beings not in the laboratory, but when they are applied to the prevention of illness or to the cure of illnesses in doctors' offices, clinics, and hospitals. The major gap in our medical care facilities is the Nation's hospital facilities. Unless they are expanded, research findings must remain in large part sterile. Moreover, we must have an adequate hospital system—particularly in rural areas—if preventive medicine is to be practiced on the scale required both to save lives and to avoid the heavy costs that arise from postponing adequate medical attention.

The second element of the program is aid to hospitals, medical schools, and universities for the construction of research facilities. Just as hospitals are necessary if research is to be fruitful, research is critically important if the Nation is to avoid a constantly rising bill for the cost of medical care. The Hoover Commission, after noting what research has done over the last 50 years to reduce the incidence of what used to be the major communicable diseases of children—smallpox, diphtheria, and so forth—and of adults—as witness the treatment of pneumonia and venereal diseases with antibiotics—warned that we must step up the pace of medical research if the cost of medical care is to be kept within bounds. If we can substantially reduce the incidence of such major scourges as heart disease, cancer, and mental disorders, the savings to the Federal Government in provision of medical care to veterans alone will repay the cost of the research many times over. At this time, the shortage of space for research is—as I shall point out in detail in a few minutes—reducing the productivity of research expenditures and forcing the postponement of urgently needed work.

I am convinced not only that measures such as these will save Federal, State, and local expenditures in years to come. I am also convinced that adequate hospital facilities and adequate research standards are a means of raising health standards to levels that the people of the Nation should enjoy and that will cut the ground from under extreme and impractical proposals in the field of medical care.

II. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

I should now like to discuss specifically the item concerned with the construction of community hospitals and health centers under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

I doubt that there is a single Member of Congress who is not familiar with this great program, who has not had one or more hospitals built in his district which would not otherwise have been possible except for the assistance under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

We all know that the program has been successful. Those of us who have taken an active role in the hearings preceding passage of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 and in subsequent congressional action relating to this legislation know that this success is not attributable to accident. I want to explain precisely why it has been successful, and why the arbitrary action of the Committee on Appropriations in cutting the 1951 appropriation for this act is an affront to both Houses of Congress, a breach of faith with States and communities, and a threat to the standards of health of the people of the Nation, particularly those in rural areas.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I agree with the statement of the gentleman, and at the proper time in the consideration of the bill I

expect to offer an amendment to restore the cut back to the budget item.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. I have such a proposal already prepared.

To begin with, I know of no legislation—and I say this advisedly—that was more carefully planned and that was based upon more careful consideration of needs and of alternative ways of meeting them.

A commission on hospital care established under the auspices of the American Hospital Association with the full support and backing of the American Medical Association began its studies of a careful long-range plan for hospital construction in 1944, 2 years before passage of the act. It found that the hospital resources of the Nation were truly in a critical condition, that there was not only an acute shortage of hospital beds but that many were grossly obsolete and inadequate to carry on modern medical care. They found that the hospitals then in existence were poorly distributed leaving large areas of the country with virtually no hospital beds of any kind. They found that doctors were rapidly disappearing from the rural areas primarily because there were too few hospitals in which to practice their highly technical professions. In large part, these deficiencies stemmed from the virtual cessation of hospital construction during the depression. They could not be remedied during the war, when stop-gap measures centered around the needs of defense areas had to suffice.

This commission reached the conclusion that there was no possibility of constructing the needed hospital beds without Federal aid. But they did not stop there. They said that these Federal funds should not be provided to any State until that State had carefully surveyed its needs and arrived at a comprehensive long-range plan for construction, giving first consideration to the most needy areas. Finally, they stressed the point that any Federal program that might be adopted should have a large element of State and local control.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, embodying these principles, became law in August 1946 after hearings that began in January 1945. In hearings before both Houses of Congress, representatives of medicine, hospitals, labor, industry, farm groups, education, and many others not only stressed the need for hospitals but expressed their support of the principles laid down by the commission.

I recount these developments not as an exercise in historical exposition, but to make clear the fact that the statute was not hurriedly drawn, that it had and has now a broad base of support—labor and management, Republican and Democratic, urban and farm, medical and lay, that it permits no expenditure of Federal funds until a sound, detailed State plan is established, and that it draws the States and localities fully into planning and operation of the act. This is no bureaucratically engendered Federal hand-out. It is a model of cooperative planning to meet human needs.

Now, how has the act worked out?

The beginning was slow. I say this not apologetically but with pride. The actual start on construction was slow because the required surveys had to be made, and plans based on the surveys developed. By the end of the fiscal year 1947, all of the States and Territories had completed their surveys and had their long-range master plans approved by the Surgeon General. They showed a total need for more than 900,000 new hospital beds, the long-run goal of the program. Under these long-range State plans, the needs of each and every community have been carefully evaluated. The needs of each one have been objectively considered and rated in relation to the needs of all the others. Each community, therefore, knows in advance its relative position and approximately when it might expect to receive financial aid.

I stress this planning for two reasons. First, the plans are a remarkable instance of measuring needs and ranking them in order of priority. More important, their usefulness rests upon the reasonable assumption that the Congress of the United States will observe its commitments. These plans are not dreamed up. They are produced by the hard labor of thousands of interested people—doctors, hospital administrators, and lay groups and individuals—in all States and in hundreds of communities. They are linked to plans for bond issues. They involve municipal finance plans. They are the base for fund-raising drives in cities, towns, and counties. The Committee on Appropriations has, as I shall point out, proposed action that will throw these efforts into complete chaos.

The act has produced more than plans, and has done more than stimulate cooperation—desirable as these are. It has gotten hospitals built, particularly in rural areas. Of the 1,019 projects approved since the beginning of the program, up to December 31, 1949, 797 are general hospitals; 71 percent of these are in communities of less than 5,000 population, and 87 percent are in communities of less than 10,000 population. It is obvious therefore that the general hospitals are going into rural communities, most of which have never before had the advantage of hospital care. Hospitals for tuberculosis, mental, and chronic diseases are for the most part of necessity located in larger population centers since this is where the necessary specialists are found.

The financing of the act has been upon a conservative basis. I had some part in insuring that this would be the case. Let me cite a pertinent example. The original provided for an annual cash appropriation of \$75,000,000 with which to pay one-third the cost of hospital construction. Since it was difficult to estimate accurately the cash demands of the program, the Appropriations Committee substituted for the fiscal year 1948 a contractual authority for the \$75,000,000 in cash appropriations. This permitted the Congress to make the cash appropriations later and in such amounts as were required to meet these contractual obligations. Some said that this was a device to hold back the program

and delay its execution. It was in reality a common sense method of financing that has characterized the total operation of the program, and has proved to be entirely satisfactory.

The success of the act led the first session of the Eighty-first Congress to extend the time of operation of the act from 1951—the original expiration date—to 1955. Moreover, the original annual allotment of \$75,000,000 was raised to \$150,000,000 in the light of experience gained as construction actually got under way. It is to this level of appropriations that the planning of State and local bodies has become firmly and justifiably linked for the next 5 years.

The original act was not perfect. It was not, for example, flexible enough to permit adjustment of the Federal share of hospital costs to the financial ability of the States, nor to permit reasonable adjustments to meet the needs of richer and poorer areas within the States. This has been rectified.

A second deficiency of the original act was that it did not lay sufficient emphasis on means of making hospitals more effective as medical care institutions. This Congress dealt with this problem by authorizing the Surgeon General to make studies and demonstrations directed toward the improvement in hospital practices and regional integration of hospitals, and to make grants to hospitals, universities, States, and other appropriate professional bodies for these purposes.

These cooperative studies are badly needed because most of the hospitals of the country are small and isolated. The small rural hospital can be fully effective only if it is associated with a larger medical center so that it can call upon specialized personnel and facilities in order to provide a complete service. The fact that the large majority of the hospitals being built under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act are quite small increases the necessity for doing something to insure the quality of the care to be given. The practicability of such a regional organization of a group of small hospitals around a medical center has already been amply demonstrated in a few places with the financial support of a number of philanthropic foundations.

The necessity for these studies and demonstrations has been stressed in testimony before Congress by State departments of health, the American Hospital Association, and the American Medical Association. I share the views of these leaders that the Hospital Survey and Construction Act will fall short of its goal if in aiding hospital construction, it fails to insure that the quality of hospital care in rural areas is as good as that given in metropolitan centers.

I have reviewed this program with some care to make a number of things clear. First, the program has been thought out with extreme care. Second, the States and localities have been brought fully into the planning and operation of the program. Third, the program is working out as was intended. Fourth, the rate of construction—even

with the liberalizing amendments enacted by the Eighty-first Congress—is moderate in relation to the needs for hospitals, particularly in rural areas. Fifth, attention is being given not only to building hospitals but to working out arrangements that will provide better medical care—again, particularly in rural areas—at minimum cost. Sixth, the success of the whole undertaking and the good faith of the Congress in dealing with States and localities, which must plan far in advance, rest upon a reasonably stable level of appropriations for the act.

For these reasons, I protest the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reducing the cash appropriation for this act in 1951 from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000, in cutting contract authority from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in eliminating entirely the funds proposed for study of means of making the services provided by hospitals more effective and in cutting the appropriation for administration of the law.

Look first at what the committee proposes to do with contract authority. Both Houses of Congress have, after extensive hearings, enacted a statute to extend for a 5-year period and committed the Federal Government to provision of \$150,000,000 in contract authority for each of these years. The committee presumptuously proposes to nullify the express will of Congress. This House cannot deal in an off-hand cavalier fashion with its commitments to States and localities. State planning groups, local citizen groups interested in hospital construction, local governmental authorities, and State legislatures are making commitments, laying plans, negotiating bond issues, and expending funds for blueprints on the assumption that the Congress of the United States can be relied upon.

I propose that the \$150,000,000 contract authority for this act be allowed in accordance with the commitment in the basic legislation.

Look now at what the reduction of the cash appropriation from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000 will do. These funds, bear in mind, are to liquidate obligations already incurred. Figures from the States already indicate that at least \$108,000,000 must be available during the fiscal year to cover these prior obligations. The figure of \$125,000,000 is the probable level of cash needed to liquidate these and other obligations already incurred on the basis of contract authority authorized by Congress. There is no point in cutting back this cash appropriation, as the committee proposes. If this is done, there will simply be a request for a deficiency appropriation, and the request must be honored.

Elimination of \$1,377,094 for the studies which I have described—\$1,000,000 for grants to States, hospitals, and other qualified bodies and \$377,094 for investigations by the Public Health Service—is equally short-sighted. We have embarked, I am glad to say, on a long-overdue hospital-construction program. But we are ultimately concerned with medical care and not with bricks and

mortar. I propose that this item be restored so that the Federal and State Governments and the hospitals and medical schools can jointly work out means—adjusted to local needs—that will make the hospitals most effective in helping sick people.

Finally, I propose that there be appropriated \$1,429,906 to administer this act. The committee proposed to reduce administrative funds on the assumption that its other proposed reductions would be agreed to by the House. The reasonable sums thus far devoted to administration account in substantial part for the success of the act. An increase in the scope of the program accompanied by a cut in the level of appropriations found necessary for effective operation would court inefficiency and deterioration of the fine Federal, State, and local relationships established over the last 4 years.

III. CONSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

I now wish to lay before you the purpose, status, and prospects for extension of the Nation's medical research facilities.

The construction of medical research facilities must, as I have explained, be considered as part of a total program for establishment of adequate public health facilities. The sums are far less than those involved in construction of hospitals, but they are equally important.

I have followed the development of medical research in this country during and after World War II with a great deal of care.

Before the end of the war, I was impressed by the fact that cessation of wartime programs would result in a catastrophic slump in medical research in our medical schools and universities unless the Federal Government took an active role in financing investigations during the postwar period.

I did all that I could both to establish the necessary legislative base and to set appropriations at a level which would permit medical research to go forward. The research-grant program of the Public Health Service is now a going concern. It has played a major part in forestalling the sharp curtailment of medical research that appeared imminent in 1945.

As I have watched this program in operation and from talks with medical investigators and deans of universities and medical schools, it has become clear to me that research grants alone are not sufficient in themselves to establish a well rounded medical research program for the Nation. The research grants help to buy equipment, and supplies and to pay salaries. But they cannot be used to construct research facilities.

We have reached the point where further development of medical research depends heavily upon expansion of the space available in universities and medical schools. This is particularly true in the fields of cancer, heart, and mental health.

Now let me explain what has been done and what ought to be done in each of these fields.

(a) Heart research facilities: Last year, recognizing the urgent need for additional space if vital research in heart diseases were to be undertaken, Congress appropriated \$6,059,000 for construction of heart-research facilities.

This was a start. The appropriated funds have been made available to 25 institutions in 16 States. I am submitting for the RECORD a list of these grants—see appendix A.

The Committee on Appropriations has proposed that this program be brought to an abrupt and total halt.

I want to explain as clearly as I can what the consequences of this action would be.

First, the funds provided last year forced an arbitrary selection among equally needy institutions. Dr. Paul White of Boston, a member of the National Advisory Heart Council and one of the foremost experts in the Nation in the field of cardiovascular research, has said this:

It was with the greatest difficulty that we established even a remotely passable priority list among all the institutions throughout the country whom we knew had complete justification for expecting construction aid from us in order not to delay seriously or to bog down important research in heart disease in progress or in prospect.

Dr. Stafford Warren, of Los Angeles, another distinguished investigator in the cardiovascular field, has this to report on needs for heart research facilities:

Meritorious requests have exceeded the Federal funds available, and the minimum needs have not been met. More widely distributed centers for cardiovascular research are needed. In the West and Southwest, for example, the research potential cannot be adequately realized without additional assistance, carefully extended, for construction of research facilities.

Dr. T. Duckett Jones, a third outstanding scientist and member of the National Advisory Heart Council, has this comment on the need for construction:

Members of the National Advisory Heart Council have visited some 59 institutions in need of better laboratory facilities to conduct cardiovascular research. The findings have been rather consistent in most parts of the country. Most medical schools, teaching and research hospitals, and other research institutions are in great and often dire need for laboratory space. The present able investigators and personnel are seriously hampered by this lack of space.

I have at hand, and will submit for the RECORD, a list of requests for aid in constructing heart research facilities—see appendix B. These requests are from 45 institutions in 21 States and the District of Columbia. They total \$28,000,000. Seventeen additional institutions in 11 States have expressed an intention to apply for this aid.

In my opinion, it would be unwise to appropriate a sum of this magnitude in 1 year for construction of heart research facilities.

On the other hand, I firmly believe that the Committee on Appropriations has irresponsibly turned its back on a program essential to the furtherance of medical research. I urged the committee to insert in the budget an item to

provide funds for a moderate continuation of the heart research construction program. The committee saw fit to ignore my proposal.

In my judgment \$4,000,000 in contract authority—two-thirds of the appropriation for this purpose in 1950 and one-seventh of the firm, justified, and screened requests now in hand—is the absolute minimum required for this program. I offer an amendment to this effect.

(b) Cancer research facilities: I turn now from the field of heart to the field of cancer research.

Cancer research is more extensive than that in heart. The Nation-wide mobilization of men and money for cancer research undertaken with the aid of both private and governmental agencies has proceeded to the point where there is an extensive network of laboratories and scientists at work on the problem. Since the cancer research program is a few years ahead of the heart program, the problem of research facilities was encountered earlier.

The first funds for Federal aid in construction of cancer research facilities were provided by Congress in the appropriation for fiscal year 1948. Subsequent appropriations for fiscal years 1949 and 1950 have enabled 44 institutions in 26 States and the District of Columbia to expand both their clinical and laboratory cancer research facilities. In total, \$16,303,000 has been provided for this purpose by the Congress—see appendix B. I shall submit for the record a list of these grants.

This program has been in operation long enough so that its value can be assessed.

The funds have been used to expand existing cancer research centers, as well as to help establish facilities needed for the creation of new research programs. In most cases, the Federal funds have supplemented funds from local sources. We can confidently predict that all research construction funds will stimulate and supplement local efforts to raise funds, rather than to replace these efforts.

It is clear that the construction grant procedures enlarge rather than limit the freedom of hospitals and schools to conduct cancer research.

Each individual application has been studied in order to determine how best to provide the working space which will facilitate the development of well-balanced programs of fundamental and clinical research. In some cases, laboratories were adequate and additional clinical facilities were needed to complement these laboratories. In other cases, good clinical facilities were available but laboratories were needed to make more effective the work that is being carried on in the clinical programs. In some instances, needed space for both clinical and laboratory research has been provided through the grant. This same realistic adjustment of facilities to needs can be expected under all the construction grant programs.

Finally, the construction grants have been an important factor in resolving another key problem—the shortage of trained cancer investigators.

Although none of the funds has been allocated to provide facilities for training, the training programs of the grantee institutions have benefited by the improved research facilities. They have enabled research institutions to train medical and graduate students, internes, resident physicians, and additional personnel in research. They have resulted in an improvement in the teaching of cancer as well as related scientific fields. Because of the additional facilities for research, these institutions have been able to attract and keep better qualified personnel for both research and for teaching. The same valuable byproducts will come from research construction grants in other fields if they are not arbitrarily stopped.

As in the case of heart research construction grants, the Committee on Appropriations saw fit to ignore my request that the program continue. There is not a dime in the Public Health Service budget for construction of additional cancer research facilities.

This refusal was in the face of requests for funds from 23 institutions in 15 States and the District of Columbia. The requests total almost \$12,000,000—see appendix E.

As is true in the case of heart research construction, I do not believe that Congress should appropriate funds for fiscal year 1951 sufficient to meet all these requests. In view of the sums already expended, the state of the Federal budget, and in view of the progress already made, I think that the program should be less extensive in fiscal year 1951 than in fiscal year 1950.

In fiscal year 1950, \$4,175,000 was appropriated in cash and \$6,000,000 was provided in contract authority.

But the complete cessation of aid for construction of cancer research facilities proposed by the Committee on Appropriations reflects little credit upon either the vision or the understanding of that group.

I therefore urge that the 1951 appropriation to the Public Health Service be amended to provide \$3,000,000 in contract authority for aid in construction of cancer research facilities. This would cover less than a third of the requests on hand, and is less than a third of the cash appropriation and contract authority allowed for fiscal year 1950.

(c) Mental health research facilities: Finally, I wish to discuss the need for research facilities in the field of mental disorders. The care of those hospitalized in Federal, State, and private institutions by mental illness costs the people of this country about \$400,000,000 per year—over \$1,000,000 every day. The loss in production, income taxes, and other less tangible factors is easily twice the direct burden of hospital costs.

There is only one way of reducing this burden in the future without depressing still further the deplorable standards that exist in most of the Nation's mental hospitals.

Only a well-balanced mental-health program which places proper emphasis on research into the cause, prevention, and cure of mental illness can relieve taxpayers of an appreciable part of this economic burden and reduce the wretched misery and suffering that are

now the lot of mental patients and their immediate families.

We have the machinery for an expanded research program in the National Institute of Mental Health. Appropriations, modest in terms of the certain gains that would come from a heavier investment, have been made.

But, as is true in cancer and heart disease, facilities are lacking. We need more research centers not only to work toward the findings that will enable us to conquer mental illness, but also to serve as training centers. The shortage of trained people in this field cannot be relieved until the research centers in which they must pursue advanced work are made more adequate.

These centers should concentrate upon various aspects of psychiatry and neurology, but they must be closely linked with other medical specialties, such as pediatrics and internal medicine, and with basic medical departments, such as physiology and pathology.

New centers should be established in areas where none now exists. The pressures and strains that lead to mental illness vary throughout the country, and problems peculiar to different localities should be studied by people fully familiar with the communities in which they work. Moreover, we should avoid concentration in a few centers that will have a tendency to forestall the free development of ideas essential in an area where most problems are as yet unsolved.

It is a shocking fact that there are fewer than 20 such research and teaching centers in the field of mental disorders. Almost all of our money is going into the care of those already afflicted. A pittance is being devoted to the expansion of research that alone can prevent the burden of care from becoming steadily more onerous as the years go by.

In my opinion, the country would be well served by a 10-year program designed to double the number of research centers for mental health, and to strengthen the existing centers. Carefully thought out plans have reached the stage where \$2,500,000 could be profitably committed during 1951 as a start on this program.

I attempted to persuade the Committee on Appropriations that failure to adopt a program of this nature is inviting—in fact, making certain—the imposition of hospital costs many times \$2,500,000 per year for the indefinite future. I had no success.

I, therefore, propose that the 1951 budget of the Public Health Service be increased by \$2,500,000 to permit aid in construction of these mental-health research facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I tell you it is about time we begin to think of the people here in America and their needs instead of planning to build hospitals and furnish unemployment relief and sanitation projects and septic pools and so on all over the world. I am not one who is going to sit idly by and see the known needs of millions of Americans denied, frustrated, and destroyed, and at the same time vote billions of dollars to provide facilities even in the countries that

are occupied and controlled by those who were our former enemies.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. The gentleman from Wisconsin has brought to bear in his discussion of this bill a rich store of knowledge and rich experience, and his great ability. I wish to commend him on the magnificent manner in which he has acquitted himself.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank my good friend for his fine statement.

What did the committee do? We had witness after witness come before that committee giving us the benefit of their advice and their experience from all over America. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee was not there at a single hearing when this matter was discussed, yet he came before the subcommittee when the bill was marked up and insisted on cutting this program right square in two and putting it back to the \$75,000,000, after this Congress had sent the word out to the people of America that they could depend upon the Congress of the United States to assist them to the extent of \$150,000,000 in hospital construction.

I have the facts and figures here. I shall not attempt to read them now, but if anybody attempts to challenge them they will be in the RECORD.

There are hundreds of communities in the United States that have issued bonds for the building of hospitals, depending upon the allocation of funds that was set up under this amendment of last August raising the amount to \$150,000,000. There are hundreds of communities in this Nation in which public-spirited citizens have put on drives and the people have literally contributed their own money to provide the sponsor's share to build hospitals in various communities throughout the Nation.

If the action of the subcommittee of this Congress and the full Appropriations Committee—and I may say we did not raise any question about it in the full committee. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and I were so humiliated to think that the program we had spent our time developing and supporting by proofs and testimony could be so recklessly and wantonly slashed and knocked out under the guise that they were saving money for the people, only to vote a few days later to spend \$2,700,000,000 on foreign aid, and take it out of the hides and the welfare of the people of the United States of America. As far as I am concerned, I did not and I will not do it. You will have an opportunity to express yourselves on this question when it comes up. The chairman of the subcommittee is here on the floor, and I am certain he will agree with and substantiate every statement I have made here this afternoon.

Something very unusual has happened in this Congress on this question. I was advised by members of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that after the action of the Committee on Appropriations became known to them

they called a meeting of their committee and by unanimous vote of that great committee sponsoring this legislation they agreed to stand behind the action of the gentleman who is now addressing you and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], seeking the restoration of these funds. I asked the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]: Is that not the fact?

Mr. PRIEST. That is the position taken by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at a special meeting.

Mr. KEEFE. They have given study to this program the same as we have. They know the implications involved. You cannot arbitrarily, in a moment of emotional attitude in a committee, without any knowledge of the facts and without any hearing of the evidence just ruthlessly slash a program which is so vital to the welfare and interest of the people of America.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. Is it not further a fact that the people of this country relying upon the Congress have gone so far as to have blueprints drawn up and engineering work carried on for the purpose of building hospitals and now they find that partially completed hospitals are going to be lost as a result of the action of the committee which in one breath has told the American people it does not make any difference about serving humanity in America, and then in the next breath giving \$2,700,000,000 to be used in any way that is seen fit on foreign soil to be sure that those people are cared for better than our own people?

Mr. KEEFE. I was a Member of the Eightieth Congress. I supported the Marshall plan and I supported aid to Greece and Turkey. I supported the GARIOA program. I supported every one of those programs until this year when they tacked on titles II and III to the bill which I felt had no place in the bill. I will be accountable to the people I represent for my action in voting against that bill. But regardless of that I cannot sit here and in good conscience as a Member of this great body, see the things which I know are needed cast aside when witness after witness from California to Massachusetts in this great field of public health—not bureaucrats, not public-health people employed by the Government, but men of the character of Dr. Paul White, the world's greatest authority on cardiovascular diseases and men of that type—like Dr. Rhodes, head of the Sloan-Kettering Clinic, the greatest cancer research specialist in this country, in my opinion—man after man of that type from Missouri, from California, from Minnesota, from Ohio, from all over the country, came before the committee and testified. It is a liberal education to read that hearing. We have the national advisory councils in the heart program and in the cancer program, and the mental health program, composed of the finest businessmen in America who are giving

their time and attention and money to this problem.

Under the inspiration of the chairman of the full committee that has been completely wiped out. The construction of clinical facilities which we started, and which is so vital if we are to carry on the fight against these dread diseases, the killers and cripples of mankind, has been completely stopped.

I will tell you more about it when we get into the bill. I will offer some amendments to put some of these funds back to carry on that program.

The chairman of the subcommittee knows as well as I do that we are not seeking to override the budget. We have not overridden the budget. We made very substantial cuts in the appropriations. We did so with a distinct understanding between the chairman and myself that in the mark-up of that bill of the money which we cut from the public health bill for certain purposes, amounting to some \$26,000,000, eight or nine million dollars could be taken to carry on the clinical hospital construction program which is growing throughout the country and which offers the greatest hope we have for the solution of these diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and many other diseases.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Just let me finish this thought. After we had made those cuts, we not only lost those items but we were unable to transfer those funds into the activities that we wanted them to be transferred to. Again, the chairman of the committee, without hearing a single witness in the hearings, was able, by his force and drive, to do that. It is small wonder that his own subcommittee chairman refused to go along with him, and will take the floor at the proper time in complete support of the position which I am presenting to you this afternoon. I take my hat off to JOHN FOGARTY, who has some vision, who has some courage to stand up and fight for the things he knows are right and not be driven into a position of trying to stimulate false economy by taking it out of the hides of the American people.

I now yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REGAN. I have been impressed with the gentleman's remarks. I am sorry I did not hear all that he had to say, but would not this cut have the effect of discouraging those communities who have drawn plans and prepared their sites for these hospitals and have them under construction? Would it not be a move toward pushing on to us socialized medicine, if this program were not completed?

Mr. KEEFE. My friends, if you are interested in socialization of medicine, if that is what you want to see come, you follow the attitude of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and you will get it. That is what will bring it about. But if you carry on the program that the chairman of the subcommittee and the gentleman from Wisconsin, who is now addressing you, have tried to put into force over the last number of years—I have been a member of that committee for 10 years, working for this objective. To do what? To get more hospitals, get

more doctors, get more nurses, get more research, and get more applied research into the hands of more people in America, and do it under the American plan. That is the only way it can be done. It is the only way it can be done, and it is being done with a very small expenditure of money. If I had the time to show you the economical aspects of this situation, I could demonstrate to you where every dollar you are spending on this program will ultimately save many, many dollars to the people of America as a result of the application of the research that is going on. If you only knew how hard we had to fight to get into this bill some money to carry on the research of acth and compound E, that promises to completely revolutionize the medical practice throughout the world, and will be the greatest boon to humanity since the discovery made by Pasteur, and perhaps much greater. The stories that were told to us by these leading scientists throughout the country are what we might look forward to when a complete synthesis of these drugs is made known, and when the sources of cortisone can be discovered, so as to make it available, as penicillin is now made available, the amount of money we are asking—and we had to beg and plead to get that amount of money in this bill—my God, have you ever taken penicillin? Think of the millions of people whose lives have been saved and whose productivity has been saved in the use of that remarkable drug. My friends, the work of the National Institute of Health alone in developing the type of serum that was used during this last war saved more in money and lives than all the money the Federal Government has ever spent in the field of research.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has consumed an hour. I ask

unanimous consent that the gentleman may be allowed to proceed for five additional minutes, and yield him five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I went over the country impressed with the need for the development and stimulation of the cancer program, the heart-research program, the poliomyelitis program, and many others. I talked to researcher after researcher in institution after institution throughout the country. I asked: "What is the bottleneck?" They said: "It is clinical facilities. We have to rely on rats, guinea pigs, monkeys, or chimpanzees. The latter are tremendously expensive, but we have not the human material available to whom we can give the very best of medical science and the best of care and treatment, whose progress we can observe and record in connection with the research programs that are going on throughout the country."

We came back to this Congress and we asked you to relieve that bottleneck. You did so practically unanimously. What is the result? This great clinical hospital that is being built out here at Bethesda, which is hooked up with all other clinical hospitals that are being built throughout this country and with the centers of research throughout the country. You did it; the Congress did it almost without opposition of any kind. Thus, there has been a correlation of all this research; all of the research is being correlated and funneled into this central research institution out here where the research findings will be evaluated and will in turn be transferred to other centers of research to avert duplication. It

has been accepted by the great research scientists of this country as one of the greatest forward steps that has ever been taken in the field of research. If the attitude of the committee is maintained, that program is stopped far short of its goal. I, for one, do not propose to see it die if I can help it by the expenditure of a few measly dollars, seven or eight millions; and I shall offer amendments at the proper time to take care of it. I will demonstrate to the Congress where we can effectuate savings and where we have effectuated savings that will offset this budget increase suggested, two and a half times.

This one activity means something to me. Oh, it does not mean anything to me politically. Very few of the people in my district know anything about the work that I have done here; but I tell you it means something to human beings, and I have had experiences in my own family that impressed upon me its importance. Because of my position in this field, I was able to bring to my little grandson the best that there was in America to cure him of devastating rheumatic fever. I tell you that so far as I am concerned I am going to make those same services available, if it is possible, to every kid in America that is struck down with that dread disease. You ask me why I am interested in it? Because I have seen what these people have done in the field of cancer, in the field of rheumatism, in the field of arthritis, in the field of heart disease; I know what great accomplishments the future has in store for us. I want to make those facilities and those research findings available to all the people of America. How any man who professes to have his heart beat in sympathy with the common people of this country can think otherwise is beyond my wildest imagination.

APPENDIX A

Approved heart research construction grants (alphabetical by States, as of Oct. 29, 1949)

State and institution	Grant number	Amount requested	Amount recommended	Amount awarded	State and institution	Grant number	Amount requested	Amount recommended	Amount awarded
California: University of Southern California.....	HC-504...	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$485,000	Massachusetts—Continued				
Colorado: University of Colorado.....	HC-285...	254,540	254,000	246,380	Massachusetts General Hospital.....	HC-267...	\$1,120,000	\$500,000	\$485,000
Georgia:					Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.....	HC-298...	250,000	250,000	242,500
University of Georgia.....	HC-535...	58,000	58,000	58,000	Minnesota: University of Minnesota.....	HC-259...	1,659,000	500,000	485,000
Grady Memorial Hospital.....	HC-7010...	15,000		15,000	Mississippi: University of Mississippi.....	HC-536...	4,435	4,435	4,435
Illinois:					New York:				
University of Chicago.....	HC-265...	750,000	500,000	485,000	New York University.....	HC-268R...	1,625,500	500,000	485,000
Michael Reese Hospital.....	HC-7007...	10,000	10,000	10,000	Syracuse University.....	HC-7004...	1,145,000	145,000	140,650
Northwestern University.....	HC-264...	50,000	50,000	50,000	Oklahoma: Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.....	HC-246...	325,000	325,000	100,000
Kansas: University of Kansas.....	HC-270...	100,000	100,000	100,000	Pennsylvania:				
Louisiana: Tulane University.....	HC-533...	1,010,500	500,000	485,000	Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.....	HC-291...	385,000	385,000	373,450
Maryland: Johns Hopkins University.....	HC-255...	1,266,928	500,000	485,000	University of Pennsylvania.....	HC-254...	500,000	330,000	320,100
Massachusetts:					Tennessee: Meharry Medical College.....	HC-503...	177,660	177,000	172,330
Beth Israel Hospital.....	HC-573...	190,000	190,000	184,300	Utah: University of Utah.....	HC-251...	60,000	60,000	60,000
Harvard School of Public Health.....	HC-7001...	82,500	82,500	82,500	Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin.....	HC-225...	300,000	300,000	291,000
House of Good Samaritan ¹	HC-7006...	235,000	175,000	169,750	Total.....		12,574,063	6,395,935	6,015,395

¹ Informal application.

Total of 25 grants in 25 institutions, representing 16 States.

APPENDIX B

Pending requests for cardiovascular research construction grants (Jan. 13, 1950)

State and institution	Grant number	Amount of pending request
Alabama: Medical College of Alabama.	HC-540.....	\$416,931
California: University of California Medical School.	HC-548.....	1,250,000
University of California Medical School, Los Angeles.	HC-252.....	884,736
University of Southern California.	HC-504.....	1,515,000
District of Columbia: Georgetown University.	HC-525.....	909,960
Georgia: Emory University.	HC-541.....	500,000
Illinois: University of Chicago.	HC-265.....	1,265,000
University of Illinois.	HC-299.....	2,350,000
Loyola University.	HC-349.....	116,000
Michael Reese Hospital.	HC-258.....	2,647,950
Kentucky: University of Louisville.	(HC-7003).....	2,285,000
Louisiana: Tulane University.	HC-533.....	1,525,500
Maryland: Johns Hopkins University.	HC-255.....	781,928
Massachusetts: Children's Medical Center, Boston.	HC-7009.....	450,000
House of the Good Samaritan. ³	HC-7006.....	1,175,000

Footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX B—Continued

State and institution	Grant number	Amount of pending request
Massachusetts—Continued		
Massachusetts General Hospital.	HC-267.....	1,635,000
New England Center Hospital.	HC-7000.....	220,000
Michigan: Wayne University.	HC-571.....	377,226
Minnesota: University of Minnesota.	HC-259.....	1,174,000
Missouri: Washington University School of Medicine.	HC-7002.....	200,000
New York: Bellevue Hospital (New York City). ²		150,000
University of Buffalo.	HC-295.....	335,000
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.	HC-224 (R).....	1,000,000
Cornell University.	HC-346.....	200,000
Montefiore Hospital (New York).	HC-527.....	418,700
Mount Sinai Hospital.	HC-7005.....	300,000
New York Hospital.	HC-345.....	800,000
New York University.	HC-268 (R).....	1,140,500
University of Rochester.	HC-350.....	414,368
Syracuse University.	HC-7004.....	1,004,350
North Carolina: Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College.	HC-343.....	848,900
Duke University.	HC-256.....	1,347,000
University of North Carolina.	HC-263.....	516,800

Footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX B—Continued

State and institution	Grant number	Amount of pending request
Ohio: Western Reserve University. ³		\$275,000
Oklahoma: Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.	HC-246.....	1,225,000
Oregon: University of Oregon.	HC-272.....	230,000
Pennsylvania: Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia).	HC-598.....	1,000,000
University of Pittsburgh.	HC-7008.....	400,000
University of Pennsylvania.	HC-254.....	179,900
Temple University Hospital and Medical School.	HC-342.....	900,000
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.	HC-248.....	169,645
Tennessee: University of Tennessee.	HC-223.....	468,000
Texas: Southwestern Medical college (Dallas). ³		500,000
Washington: University of Washington (Seattle).	HC-301.....	500,000
West Virginia: University of West Virginia.	HC-289.....	5,860
Total.....		28,008,854

¹ Requested over and above present active grant.
² Application HC-7003 withdrawn. New application to come.
³ Informal application.
 Total 45 institutions.
 Representing 21 States and the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX C

Expressed intent to apply for heart research facilities construction grants (as of Feb. 10, 1950)

State and institution	Estimated request (if given)	Individual contacted
California: University of California (Donner Laboratory), Berkeley.	No estimate.....	John H. Lawrence.
Has pending: HC-548, Medical School, San Francisco, \$1,250,000.		Francis S. Smyth, dean.
Has pending: HC-252, Medical School, Los Angeles, \$884,736.		Stafford L. Warren, dean.
District of Columbia: George Washington University Hospital.	No estimate.....	Brian Blades.
Indiana: Indiana University School of Dentistry, Indianapolis.	do.....	Maynard K. Hine, dean.
Massachusetts: HC-7015, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.	\$250,000.....	J. R. Killian, Jr., president.
New York: Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, New York City.	No estimate.....	T. Duckett Jones, medical director.
Albany Medical College (Union University), Albany.	do.....	Harold C. Wiggers.
Ohio: Division of City Hospitals, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Cleveland.	do.....	Mr. Stanley A. Fergus, commissioner-superintendent.
South Carolina: Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.	do.....	John A. Boone.
Tennessee: University of Tennessee, Knoxville (has pending: HC-223, \$468,600 for Medical School at Memphis).	do.....	C. E. Brehm, president.
Texas: Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston.	do.....	O. W. Hyman.
Vermont: University of Vermont, Burlington.	\$200,000.....	Warren T. Brown, associate dean.
Virginia: Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.	No estimate.....	W. T. Sanger, president.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville.	do.....	J. Edwin Wood, Jr.
Canada: Montreal General Hospital, Montreal.	do.....	E. A. Stewart Reid.
	\$450,000	

Total: 11 States, District of Columbia, and Canada—17 institutions. 15 institutions in 10 States, District of Columbia, and Canada have given no estimate. 2 institutions in 2 States have given an estimate of \$450,000.

APPENDIX D

Active cancer research construction grants by State (as of Oct. 29, 1949)

State and institution	Number of grants	Institution total	State total	State and institution	Number of grants	Institution total	State total
Alabama: Medical College of Alabama and the Jefferson County Health Department.	1	\$47,280	\$47,280	Maryland: Johns Hopkins University.	1	\$750,000	\$750,000
California: University of California Medical School, San Francisco.	1	1,000,000	2,035,255	Massachusetts: Boston University School of Medicine.	1	49,900	1,368,422
University of California, Los Angeles.	1	700,000		Massachusetts General Hospital.	1	700,000	
Los Angeles County Hospital.	1	35,255		New England Deaconess Hospital.	1	400,000	
University of Southern California.	1	200,000		Do.	1	85,000	
Stanford University.	1	100,000		Tufts College Medical School.	1	133,522	150,000
Colorado: University of Colorado.	1	400,000	400,000	Michigan: Wayne University College of Medicine, Detroit Institute of Cancer Research.	1	150,000	
Connecticut: Yale University.	1	250,000	250,000	Minnesota: University of Minnesota.	1	543,550	879,438
District of Columbia: George Washington University.	1	200,000	398,500	Do.	1	135,888	
Do.	1	50,000		Do.	1	200,000	
Georgetown University Medical School.	1	148,500	500,000	Missouri: Washington University.	1	450,000	1,325,000
Georgia: Emory University.	1	500,000		Do.	1	250,000	
Illinois: University of Chicago.	1	450,000	890,000	St. Louis University.	1	625,000	
Do.	1	240,000		New York: Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.	1	1,000,000	2,259,368
Loyola University: Stritch School of Medicine.	1	200,000		Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases.	1	250,000	
Kansas: University of Kansas.	1	200,000	200,000	New York University-Bellevue Hospital.	1	575,000	
Maine: Jackson Memorial Laboratory.	1	250,000	350,000	University of Rochester.	1	434,368	
Do.	1	100,000		North Carolina: Duke University.	1	200,000	200,000

APPENDIX D—Continued

State and institution	Number of grants	Institution total	State total	State and institution	Number of grants	Institution total	State total
Ohio:				Tennessee:			
Ohio State University.....	1	\$300,000	\$600,000	Meharry Medical College ¹	1	\$20,000	\$541,969
University hospitals of Cleveland, Western Reserve University.....	1	300,000		Do.....	1	30,385	
Oklahoma: Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.....	1	125,000	125,000	University of Tennessee.....	1	491,584	
Oregon: University of Oregon Medical School.....	1	10,000	10,000	Texas:			
Pennsylvania:				University of Texas.....	1	200,000	300,000
Institute for Cancer Research.....	1	149,000	654,676	Do.....	1	100,000	
Do.....	1	49,468		Utah: University of Utah School of Medicine.....	1	415,404	415,404
University of Pennsylvania.....	1	56,208		Virginia:			
Do.....	1	200,000		Medical College of Virginia ¹	1	10,588	85,588
University of Pittsburgh.....	1	200,000		University of Virginia School of Medicine.....	1	75,000	
South Carolina: Medical College of the State of South Carolina.....	1	16,000	16,000	Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Medical School.....	1	975,000	975,000
				Total (56).....			15,727,900

¹ Construction has been completed.

Total of 55 grants in 44 institutions.

Representing 25 States and the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE,
GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS BRANCH,

February 17, 1950.

Approved research construction grants, National Advisory Cancer Council meeting of February 16 and 17, 1950

CC-979: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Dr. W. R. Berryhill—construction of a cancer research division, university hospital and medical school..... \$200,000

CC-1022 (R): Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass., Dr. C. F. Wilinsky construction of animal farm, cancer research..... 50,000

CC-1033 (S): Wayne University College of Medicine and Detroit Institute of Cancer Research, Detroit, Dr. William L. Simpson, Dr. G. H. Scott—construction grants-in-aid..... \$100,000

CC-7015 (S): Boston University School of Medicine, Dr. James M. Faulkner—construction of facilities for care of animals required in cancer research at Boston University School of Medicine..... 12,850

CC-7017 (R): Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., Dr. Kenneth M. Lynch—building construction to provide facilities for cancer re-

search, including clinical investigation..... \$100,000

CC-7021: State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Dr. Titus C. Evans—modification of laboratory facilities for research on cancer using radioisotopes (for cancer research facilities)..... 12,250

CC-7024: The Children's Medical Center, Boston, Dr. Sidney Farber—permanent equipment for the new research building about to be erected by the Children's Cancer Research Foundation at the Children's Medical Center.... 100,000

Total approved (7)..... 575,100

APPENDIX E

List of pending construction grant applications (as of Mar. 15, 1950)

State and institution	CC grant No.	Amount of pending request	Individual contact	State and institution	CC grant No.	Amount of pending request	Individual contact
California:				Ohio:			
University of Southern California.....	7011 (S)---	\$550,000	Dr. B. O. Raulston.	Ohio State University.....	851 (S)---	\$1,200,000	Dr. Charles A. Doan.
Stanford University.....	772 (RS)---	400,000	L. R. Chandler.	Western Reserve University.....	7010 (S)---	350,000	Dr. J. T. Wearn.
Connecticut: Yale University.....		750,000	Dr. George B. Darling.	Oregon: University of Oregon Medical School.....	7013 ¹ ---	900,000	Dr. Frank B. Queen.
District of Columbia: George Washington University.....	7016 (S)---	400,000	Dr. Walter A. Bloedorn.	Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh.....	7006 (S)---	200,000	Dr. Wm. S. McElroy.
Florida: Dade County Cancer Society.....		75,000	J. Gerald Lewis, president.	South Dakota: University of South Dakota School of Medicine.....	7019-----	120,000	Dr. Donald Slaughter.
Illinois:				Tennessee:			
Loyola University (Stritch).....	7008 (S)---	255,000	Dr. John F. Sheehan.	Baroness Erlanger Hospital.....		250,000	Dr. S. S. Marchbanks.
Michael Reese Hospital.....	7022-----	542,000	Dr. Albert Tannenbaum.	Vanderbilt University.....	7023-----	551,000	Dr. Howard J. Curtis.
Indiana: Indiana University Medical Center.....	7018-----	485,920	Dr. Edwin A. Lawrence.	Washington:			
Massachusetts:				University of Washington.....	7003-----	900,000	Dr. Stuart W. Lippincott.
Harvard University.....		300,000	Dr. James S. Simmons.	Northwest Cancer Foundation.....	7009-----	738,000	Dr. Simeon T. Cantril.
Jewish Memorial Hospital.....	7020-----	182,500	Dr. F. Homburger.	Wisconsin: Marquette University School of Medicine.....	7007-----	300,000	Dr. John S. Hirschboeck.
North Carolina: Duke University.....	840 (S)---	1,100,000	Dr. Wilburt C. Davison.	Total (15 States and District of Columbia, 23 institutions).....		11,641,820	
New York:							
Mount Sinai Hospital.....	7002-----	300,000	Dr. George Baehr.				
Montefiore Hospital.....	7004-----	418,700	Dr. Daniel Laszle.				
Do.....	7005-----	373,700	Dr. H. M. Zimmerman.				

¹ Informal application.

(S) Requested over and above present active grant.

Institutions which have expressed their intent to apply

State and institution	Individual contact
Alabama: Muscle Shoals Heart and Cancer Research Clinic.....	Mr. M. A. J. Phillips.
Arizona: Pima County Medical Society.....	Dr. L. Lindberg.
California:	
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.....	Dr. N. B. Friedman.
College of Medical Evangelists.....	Dr. W. F. Norwood.
Mount Zion Hospital.....	Dr. G. R. Biskind.
Florida: Florida State Board of Health.....	Dr. R. F. Sondag.
Illinois: Brokaw Hospital.....	Mr. L. F. Shepard.
Indiana:	
University of Notre Dame.....	R. H. Sweeney, C. S. C.
Protestant Deaconess Hospital.....	Mr. A. G. Hahn.

Institutions which have expressed their intent to apply—Continued

State and institution	Individual contact
Louisiana:	
Louisiana State University.....	Dr. William W. Frye.
Tulane University of Louisiana.....	Dr. M. E. Lapham.
Minnesota: University of Minnesota.....	
New York:	
Albany Medical College.....	Dr. L. W. Gorham.
Syracuse University.....	Dr. Allan D. Bass.
North Carolina: Wake Forest College.....	Dr. C. C. Carpenter.
Pennsylvania:	
The American Oncologic Hospital.....	Mr. V. H. Frazier.
Wills Hospital.....	Dr. Louis Lehrfeld.
Tennessee: University of Tennessee.....	Dr. C. E. Brehm.
Texas: Baylor University.....	Dr. Warren T. Brown.

Institutions which have expressed their intent to apply—Continued

State and institution	Individual contact
Vermont:	
The Mary Fletcher Hospital.....	L. E. Richwagon, Supt.
The University of Vermont.....	Dr. W. E. Brown.
Virginia: The Memorial Hospital, Danville.....	Dr. T. J. Moran.
West Virginia: Alderson Broaddus College.....	Dr. Joseph Peary.
San Juan, P. I.: San Juan City Hospital.....	Dr. Robert J. Jimenez Lopez.

Total of 17 States and 1 foreign country and 25 institutions represented.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made in Committee.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, for the reason that the matter I wish to discuss deals with a situation which might affect any of us, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed out of order for this period of 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the people of our country have great confidence in news reporting by the people of the press and the radio. This confidence that our people have in our news mediums is well earned. It is earned by a long period of accuracy and integrity. Accuracy first with reference to facts is fundamental in reporting and the accuracy of our press and radio on fact reporting is excellent. But even more important I think than accuracy in handling facts by press and radio reporters is the handling of quotations by public figures, yes, even by Members of Congress. Last week a radio-news-broadcaster not only misquoted a written statement made by me but reversed the meaning of what I said. I recite the story of this incident here and I put it in the permanent RECORD because I feel that such a misquote, whether it was unintentional or whether it was a matter of error, is something that undermines public confidence and, certainly, as in my own case, it somewhat personally damaged me.

Here are the circumstances. On last Thursday evening a news broadcaster by the name of Frank Edwards, broadcast over a Nation-wide hook-up of radio stations covering perhaps 200 stations. He was broadcasting for a sponsor. He was paid for the broadcast. I am told the sponsor of his broadcasts is the American Federation of Labor and that the program which costs the sponsor many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually is paid for by 8,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Edwards in his broadcast had been talking about a Member of the other body and certain charges that a Senator had made and then Mr. Edwards said:

MCCARTHY is under fire from his own party for his actions, too. Representative HARRIS ELLSWORTH, Republican from Oregon, said today:

"So far as I am concerned, I believe the State Department is reasonably pure and MCCARTHY's charges constitute merely a partisan outburst without much basis in fact."

Mr. Chairman, that is exactly the opposite of the statement I did make in a letter which I send out each week as a public service to the newspapers of the congressional district I serve. Here is the statement made in the letter to which undoubtedly the reporter had access in the radio gallery, since I send a copy of my letter there as a courtesy:

So far as I am concerned, I would like to believe that the State Department is prac-

tically pure and that the charges constitute merely a partisan outburst without much basis in fact. Unfortunately, the attitude of the President and State Department officials has convinced me that there must be a great deal of very damaging truth in what Senator MCCARTHY has said. If there is nothing to hide, if there is nothing to be ashamed of, or if there is nothing dangerous to our security in the records of anybody employed by our Government, let the President and the Department come clean on the whole thing and allow the Senate committee to have access to all information on this subject. As this is written they are looking as guilty as the boy with his face covered with jam.

That is the complete paragraph in the statement in my weekly letter. The news broadcaster, whether through accident or design, or for the purpose of furthering his own cause altered the wording and the meaning of it. When the broadcaster made his statement he completely reversed the meaning of what I had said. The broadcast went not only into the congressional district I serve, but throughout the Nation, completely misrepresenting me. As I said at the beginning of these remarks, this can happen to any of you. It is bad reporting, it is inaccurate, it should be frowned upon by the members of the Press Gallery and the Radio Gallery. I certainly hope that such misrepresentations or distortions of quotations will be avoided in the future. As a matter of fact, this sort of thing has occurred very seldom. I sincerely regret this instance and my having to take the floor for this purpose.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 hour to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

(Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, as I said a few moments ago, I will, at the proper time, offer an amendment to restore the cut that has been made in appropriations for the construction of hospitals under the so-called Hill-Burton Act. I believe it is essential that this program be continued in full force.

In order that this amendment not increase the over-all amount of the appropriation, I will offer or support amendments to reduce other less essential items in the bill by far more than the 75 million additional appropriation provided by this amendment.

Moreover, this money will not be used unless actually needed for construction of hospitals, and cannot be wasted.

The hospital construction program is a necessary step toward a sound answer to the need for adequate medical care, particularly in the small towns and rural communities of the United States. That problem presses for an answer.

The hospital is today the workshop of not only advanced medical science but also of the best diagnostics and present-day specialized medical care.

The high degree of specialization, the need for and benefit from costly apparatus and highly skilled technologists to operate these instruments of precision and to perform complicated laboratory procedures, have made hospitals absolutely necessary for adequate medical care. Most physicians, overworked as

they are, have found it not only impossible to encompass all the required specialized knowledge but also economically impossible to finance the necessary equipment and technical personnel to provide patients with the full benefits of modern-day medical science.

This makes hospital construction particularly in rural community centers positively imperative.

Large cities have been able to cope with this problem fairly well but small towns and rural counties have been almost unanimously unable to do so. This is why Congress enacted and inaugurated this program.

The program is an example of cooperation between the Federal Government, State governments, counties, cities and individual citizens. It is good. The States, counties and cities have made definite plans on the basis of the act of last year. We should continue the program according to schedule.

Though vital and necessary, hospital construction alone is but the first step in solving the problems of adequate modern-day medical care. This is true in the Nation, and particularly in my home State of Tennessee.

Unless we have a trained and working team of doctors, nurses, and technicians in connection with hospitals constructed under this program, they will become mere works of brick and mortar.

How to provide an adequate quality and quantity of health service at a price that can be paid is the essence of our problem. The problem has three different parts: First, inadequate hospitals; second, shortage of doctors; and third, high cost of medical treatment and hospitalization.

Many people of good will seek a solution to this growing social problem. None are more diligently seeking satisfactory answers than enlightened physicians themselves. Theirs is not only a humane interest but also a very personal one.

In seeking a solution, we can profit by the mistakes of others. We now see the difficulties of the British system, about to bog down not only in costs that have gotten out of hand but also with inferior medical service. Surely the United States can provide a better answer to the problem.

Efficient service to the patient—not politics—should be the ultimate goal of all hospitals, medical training, research and practice, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. In other words, our goal must be to give maximum quality and quantity of health service to those who need it and at a price which either our economy and society or the individual patient can stand.

This goal, we have it from no less an authority than Dr. Paul B. Magnusen, chief medical director of the Veterans' Administration, is not the fruit of so-called socialized medicine. He says:

Wherever the compulsory health scheme has been adopted, the results have been poor as regards the medical care given to the individual, and poor as regards medical research.

Yes; we must avoid the regimentation of both patient and doctor, the bound-

less cost, the inefficiencies and politics of socialized medicine.

But positive action—not just negative complaining and criticism, is necessary to meet this growing problem.

The second step, public welfare demands the training of more doctors.

The shortage of physicians results from three main causes:

First. Artificial restrictions on the number of students admitted to medical colleges.

Second. An inadequate number of colleges offering medical training.

Third. The tremendous cost of obtaining a medical education.

The doctor shortage is particularly acute in rural areas. Inadequate hospital facilities not only partly cause the death of doctors in rural areas but aggravate otherwise the health problems of such areas.

In the State of Tennessee, for example, the records of the American Medical Association show that there were approximately the same number of recognized doctors in 1948 as in 1921. There were 3,328 in 1921; 3,255 in 1948.

I emphasize this because our population has not only greatly increased, but the number of things which doctors can do for people, and, therefore, the need for same, has greatly multiplied since 1921.

Here is another need for cooperation between the Federal Government, the State, counties, and citizens. We need a vigorous State and Federal aid program for giving medical training to more young men. This, too, I support. Action by this Congress is needed. Action by the States is needed.

Then, the cost of medical care is becoming more expensive rather than less. For one thing, there are constantly more and more health services that can be administered to people—preventative, ameliorative and curative. How can we as a free society ease the shock of ever more expensive health services and long periods of hospitalization? Is compulsory health insurance the answer? I believe there are better ways. Indeed, we have already made rapid advances in voluntary health insurance programs such as the Blue Cross Plan and the health insurance program sponsored by the various State medical societies. I think we should encourage such programs and give them a full and fair trial.

Surely it would not be the part of wisdom quickly to throw overboard a system which has brought medical science in the United States to a world peak of achievement and efficiency. Unless the need is reasonably met by building on the present system, another will knock at our door more loudly.

I think we should preserve the fruits of our experience and benefit from the enthusiasm and accomplishment of private initiative. And improve upon it. Improve we must. The challenge is real.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

THE LATE EVERETT BURGESS HOWARD

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. GILMER], it becomes my sad duty to advise the House of Representatives of the death of one of his predecessors, a former Member of this House, the late Honorable Everett Burgess Howard. Word of Mr. Howard's death on yesterday was received from his son by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN]. Mr. Howard served with distinction in the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, and Seventieth Congresses. Prior to that time he had served our State as a member of the State board of public affairs and as State auditor. He was an outstanding public servant and a great American. Oklahoma mourns his loss. I extend my deepest personal sympathies to his loved ones.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to address the House tomorrow for 40 minutes at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to transfer to tomorrow the special order she had been granted to address the House for 5 minutes today.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 IS STILL STALIN, NOT McCARTHY

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, the April 1, 1950, issue of the New Leader has an article by Eugene Lyons, contributing editor of that paper in which he cuts through the dust being thrown so vigorously in the air by those seeking to defend Government officials whose voluntary choice of leftist causes and organizations has properly caused either their political views or their judgment,

or both, to be suspect. The New Leader as the organ of the Liberal Party cannot be accused of playing Republican politics. From their former association with the American Labor Party, the Liberal Party leaders are wiser regarding the wiles and ways of Communists and fellow travelers than either Republicans or Democrats, so many of whom are so frequently taken in.

A citizen has the right to join whatever he wishes, but other citizens have an equal right to draw conclusions about him by observing what he chooses to join and the causes he supports. Senator McCARTHY is not the one who discredited Dr. Philip Jessup, for example. He merely reported what Jessup had done to discredit himself.

Are we so hard up that out of 150,000,000 Americans the State Department cannot find qualified persons to plan and conduct policy in the future except those who have been so naive or so easily misled in the past? How can we have confidence that they are any more hard-headed now?

The article deserves reading by all:

COMMUNISTS LUCKY TO BE INVESTIGATED BY DIES, McCARTHY

(By Eugene Lyons)

The luck of the Communists put a Martin Dies, then a Rankin and a Thomas, in the chair of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. That luck held good when Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY was cast in the role of Hercules cleaning the Augean stables of the State Department.

I imply no slur on the Wisconsin Republican. He undertook the mighty task through a series of accidents and could not have been fully prepared for it. His knowledge of Communist skulduggery—a complex subject bristling with booby traps—was apparently sketchy. Certainly he betrayed strategic limitation in choosing Judge Dorothy Kenyon as his initial exhibit.

But the hooting and whistling in the press and on the air should not be permitted to drown out the facts that those stables need cleaning.

The circumstance that Alger Hiss worked and prospered in the Department for more than a decade, in the face of repeated warnings from outside and inside, tells a melancholy story.

So does the collapse of China, in large part engineered by a State Department clique that counted, along with Alger Hiss, men like John P. Davies, Jr., John Stewart Service, John Carter Vincent, Walter Butterworth, Owen Lattimore, Philip C. Jessup.

It is not without significance that the Department's plans for the postwar period, elaborated up to 1946, did not even grant the possibility that the Kremlin might not collaborate for a peaceful and democratic "one world."

Such consistent miscalculation cannot be explained entirely in terms of stupidity. The country has a right to wonder how much shrewd malice entered into the equations.

Observers in Washington with a trained nose for Muscovite aromas have long known that the odor was especially acrid in the State Department. They find it hard to forget how Bullitt, Berle, Grew, and others who took a relatively realistic view of Soviet Russia were driven out by pro-Stalinist elements. They recall the distressing facts of the Amerasia espionage scandal, still visible through the coats of whitewash. When Acheson refuses to "turn his back" on a convicted Soviet agent, they are reminded of an earlier occasion when the same Acheson, then Assistant

THE LATE HONORABLE E. B. HOWARD

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. GILMER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD with reference to the death of a former predecessor of his.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMER. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved to announce to the membership of the House of Representatives that Hon. E. B. Howard passed away on April 3. Mr. Howard was an illustrious predecessor of mine, having served the First District of Oklahoma in the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses. There are quite a few among you who served with Mr. E. B. Howard, and will remember him well.

He was born in Morgantown, Ky., and was 76 years of age at the time of his death. He was not only a Member of Congress for three terms, but also served as a member of the city council of Tulsa, Okla., and purchased the city's first waterworks. Mr. Howard also served with distinction as secretary of the State Board of Affairs of Oklahoma from 1911 to 1915, when he became State Auditor of Oklahoma where he remained until 1919.

Mr. E. B. Howard was my personal friend, and was also the very good friend of my father. The First Congressional District and the State of Oklahoma, in his passing, suffer the loss of one of the fine pioneers who helped create for our great State of Oklahoma the place of eminence which it now occupies.

AMENDING TITLE VIII OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7846) to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the bill and the need for the urgent action at this time?

Mr. SPENCE. I will be glad to explain the bill.

The bill simply implements the military housing bill which was passed some time ago. The Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Corps are all very anxious for the immediate passage of the bill. It permits the employment of architects and engineers to draw plans and specifications for the projects.

No money is required; we do not contemplate any appropriation, for the sponsors of the project will assume all costs of the operation of this bill. At the present time the sponsors of the projects have their own architects and engineers, but there is no uniformity in the plans

and specifications. Therefore, there can be no truly competitive bids.

This resolution authorizes the Secretary of Defense to have uniform plans and specifications prepared that will be submitted to the sponsors so that there may be competitive bidding. There will be standard plans for all to bid upon and, therefore, it will make possible true competition.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. All it does is to expedite the procurement of bids and also to harmonize plans and specifications.

Mr. SPENCE. The gentleman is correct. It will expedite the procurement of bids, and it will also expedite the construction of these buildings which are so necessary to house the members of our armed forces. At the present time, I understand, the housing in many instances is so bad that it is difficult to get men to reenlist, and they leave the armed forces at a time when they are needed most. Under this provision they feel that they can immediately proceed with the construction of this much-needed housing, and we find that it is absolutely necessary to have a measure of this kind to implement the housing bill which passed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say also that the Secretaries of Defense, of the Army, and of the Navy, and of the Air Force consider the passage of this bill now very important. They are anxious to have it enacted into law as soon as possible.

Mr. SPENCE. They have done everything they could to bring about its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. 809. Whenever the Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or his duly designated representative, determines that it is desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of this title, the Secretary is authorized, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, to procure, by negotiation or otherwise, the services of architects and engineers, or organizations thereof, under such arrangements as he deems desirable. Such services may include the development of plans, drawings, and specifications for rental housing under this title and other services in connection therewith. Such arrangements may include provision for advance or progress payments, for payment by third parties, for payment by the Government of any such compensation as is not paid for by third parties, for reimbursement by third parties to the Government of any compensation or other expenses paid by the Government pursuant to this section, or other provisions for compensation. The Secretary is further authorized to advance or pay to the Federal Housing Administration its 'Appraisal and Eligibility Statement' fees in connection with such rental housing. The Secretary is further authorized to procure options from private parties for the acquisition by third parties of off-installation sites intended for such rental housing, and to enter into ar-

rangements by contract or otherwise for eventual acquisition, without cost to the Government, of all right, title, and interest in such sites and improvements thereon by the Government. Any public-works appropriations now or hereafter available to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force may be obligated by the respective departments for these purposes. Reimbursements to the Government on account of payments made pursuant to this section shall be made to appropriations against which such payments were charged."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: On page 2, line 6, change the period to a colon and insert "Provided, That such plans, drawings, and specifications may include the use on any project to be constructed under this title of alternate materials or alternate types of construction, including prefabrication, that provide substantially equal value and conform to the standards established by the Federal Housing Administration."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 22, insert a comma after the word "thereon."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, and in one to include a resolution from the Hibernians of Massachusetts, and in another a resolution from the Massachusetts General Court.

Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Decatur (Ala.) Daily.

Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MAGEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by the Honorable PHIL J. WELCH at the ninetieth anniversary of the start of the Pony Express, which was printed in the St. Joseph News-Press on April 3, 1950.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Charleston Gazette entitled "Low Brand of Politics."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1950.

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Chattanooga Times.

Mr. RAINS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include a report of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and in the other to include an address by Gen. Lewis A. Pick.

Mrs. BOSONE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FERNOS-ISERN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to include certain excerpts and tables in the remarks which he expects to make in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain answers from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HERTER (at the request of Mr. HESELTON) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS] at the Republican State Convention.

Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech he made at a communion breakfast last Sunday.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 132]

Anderson, Calif.	Herlong	O'Toole
Angell	Herter	Pace
Barden	Hoffman, Ill.	Patman
Barrett, Pa.	Hollifield	Pfeiffer,
Battle	Holmes	Joseph L.
Beall	Hull	Pfeiffer,
Bennett, Fla.	Jackson, Calif.	William L.
Bentsen	Jenkins	Plumley
Blackney	Jones, Mo.	Poage
Blatnik	Karst	Poulson
Bonner	Kean	Powell
Brooks	Kearney	Rains
Buchanan	Kee	Redden
Buckley, Ill.	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.	Kennedy	Reed, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Kilburn	Ribicoff
Carlyle	Klein	Sabath
Celler	Kunkel	Sadowski
Chatham	Lanham	Scott, Hardie
Chesney	Larcade	Shelley
Chipperfield	Lichtenwalter	Short
Chudoff	Linehan	Smathers
Combs	Lynch	Smith, Ohio
Coudert	McCulloch	Sutton
Cox	McDonough	Tackett
Davis, Tenn.	McGregor	Taylor
Dawson	McMillen, Ill.	Thornberry
Dingell	Madden	Towe
Dollinger	Mason	Vinson
Douglas	Miles	Wadsworth
Fellows	Mills	Welch
Fulton	Monroney	Werdell
Gilmer	Morgan	Wheeler
Gordon	Morrison	Whitaker
Grant	Murphy	Wier
Green	Murray, Tenn.	Willis
Gregory	Nicholson	Wilson, Okla.
Hall	Nixon	Wilson, Tex.
Leonard W.	Norton	Withrow
Harvey	O'Brien, Ill.	Wood
Heffernan	O'Brien, Mich.	Woodhouse
Heller	O'Konski	Young

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 302 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman

from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had consumed 2 hours and 52 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] had consumed 3 hours and 28 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON].

(Mr. MORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to discuss a few questions in connection with chapter 9 of the general appropriation bill and to express my concern over a threat which seems to be developing in our handling of flood-control projects.

I notice from the report on the general appropriation bill that the budget request for the Corps of Engineers was reduced by the Appropriations Committee by approximately 25 percent. This cut applied to flood-control projects as well as rivers and harbors. I also find that a much less drastic cut has been applied by the committee to the funds requested for the Department of the Interior. These latter funds include the items for construction and rehabilitation carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation. To be specific, the general flood-control estimates for 1951 were \$478,447,000. The committee has reduced this item to \$341,055,000. In the case of the construction and rehabilitation funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, the reduction was from \$320,000 to \$297,000—less than 7½ percent. Since flood control is involved in both funds, I cannot understand the logic for the discrepancy in the reductions. It seems to me that the Appropriations Committee has discriminated against those communities in the eastern part of the country whose flood-control problems are, for the most part, handled by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. Conversely, the committee action seems to give special favor to the western communities where most of the work is done by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior.

The city of Louisville, Ky., suffered the worst flood in its history in 1937. Shortly thereafter plans were developed for flood protection, and such protection was authorized by the Congress. The city of Louisville and Jefferson County assumed certain obligations to provide rights-of-way and to rearrange the sewage system so as to fit into the flood-protection plan. Bonds were sold and other local funds made available so that the city and county could meet their respective obligations. The war years intervened, and both appropriations and construction were understandably suspended. In 1945 another disastrous flood hit Louisville. In both of these floods property damage was far in excess of the total cost of flood protection. Income losses to the workers of Louisville, through the suspension of industrial and commercial operations, were staggering. There is also the very human element; namely, the thousands of men, women, and children who live in homes annually subject to the threat of flood.

The Corps of Engineers estimates that the reduction suggested by the committee in funds available for the Louisville flood-wall project will delay its completion until 1955. It is my opinion that the project can be completed at an earlier date if appropriations for fiscal 1952 and 1953 are made adequate.

I am concerned over the vast number of projects on which construction is begun and the relatively small number being completed.

In many projects, including the Louisville flood wall, the slow rate of progress may prove uneconomical in final analysis. The longer the delay in completion of these projects the greater the total costs will be to the American taxpayer.

The Congress has approved many public-works projects. In so doing it was never contemplated that all would be immediately begun. It was clearly pointed out that we must have a backlog of projects so that if at any time the economy of the Nation required Government stimulation of employment, certain of these projects could be set in motion. Without such a procedure the Congress might take very hasty action in the authorization of projects in time of economic stress. This would not be in the best interests of the taxpayers in the long run. As the committee report points out, the administration, through the Department of the Army, has encouraged local municipalities to provide funds for the local responsibilities of certain authorized projects when there was no intention of requesting Federal funds to commence work. This results in an understandable demand from the local government unit for Federal funds. The Congress, in order to meet this, has appropriated money in the past and taken it from those projects already under way.

I was happy to find the following on page 247 of the report:

Reductions in appropriations made by the Congress may, at times, make for uneconomical construction because of the fact that the money must of necessity be applied to a great number of construction projects. It would seem to the committee that a better approach is to limit construction to fewer projects and complete or nearly complete those projects in order that the anticipated benefits may be derived therefrom prior to embarking on construction of additional projects. With this in mind the committee is recommending no funds for planning for the fiscal year 1951. It is felt that it is time for the Congress and the Corps of Engineers to take stock of the current obligations with the view of developing a more logical construction plan which will better serve the needs of the country and better fit into the current budgetary situation. Corollary with this thought is the recommendation that the Corps of Engineers discourage expenditures by local municipalities on the basis of surveys and recommendations made by the Corps of Engineers. It has come to the attention of the committee that, in some instances, local funds have been uneconomically employed because anticipated Federal appropriations were subsequently not made.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that in the future our appropriations for flood control and similar projects will be at a rate which makes for

economy. It is my further hope that any projects will be undertaken only when the economy of the Nation and the Federal budget justify the expenditures involved. Unless we follow this plan, it seems to me that we will end up in a very costly hodgepodge. We will be spending hundreds of millions of dollars each year without providing flood protection for any sizable group of American citizens. Let us complete those items now in process before encouraging local entities to expect the immediate construction of their own new projects even though authorized.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, the single package appropriation bill now before us presents to each and every Member of this House one of the major issues of our day. This measure constitutes the Federal Government's fiscal policy for the coming fiscal year. In my considered judgment, no more important issue can be raised in any one bill than is raised by this pending measure.

The decisions we make in connection with this over-all appropriation program will directly affect every section of the country and every segment of our population. Our final decision may determine the future of this great, free Republic. I do not accept this responsibility lightly.

The bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations proposes a spending program of over \$41,000,000,000 for the coming year. This may be less than the budget estimates and it may be less than the expenditures this year, and I am grateful for every penny that may be saved. But we are faced with the ominous fact that the spending proposed is between four and five billion dollars more than the estimated revenue.

It is my prediction that the deficit resulting from this extravagant spending program will be even larger than that estimated by the committee. In the first place, the bill before us makes no provision for authorization programs which may subsequently be enacted. It includes no appropriations for foreign aid or other purposes now pending in legislative committees. And before the conclusion of this session we may be called upon to make certain additional deficiency appropriations. I sincerely hope not.

While we are faced with the prospect of still additional appropriations, we are also faced with the disturbing indication that the revenue receipts will be less than estimated. It now appears that the estimated income tax receipts themselves will be between a billion and a billion and a half less than the President estimated in his budget message.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the administration's program as embodied in this bill will add between \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 to our already dangerously high national debt of around

\$258,000,000,000. The interest on our national debt is now around \$5,625,000,000, and is one of the three largest items in the entire budget.

In another year of peace and a period of high prosperity, it seems to me to be indefensible not to bring the budget into balance, so that the burden of debt and taxes can be progressively lightened from the backs of our people. To say that the large sum carried in this bill is proof that Government spending is out of hand is to put it mildly. It would be even more accurate to say that the deficit spending policy advocated by the President in his budget message, and advanced by the funds provided in this bill, will inevitably lead us to national bankruptcy.

When I refer to the prospects of complete national bankruptcy as the inevitable result of this reckless deficit spending policy, I do so with the utmost sincerity and gravest concern for our system of free representative government. I again remind you that the deficit is being created in a period of relatively high prosperity, when the revenue is relatively high. A slight business recession will cause a revenue loss. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation estimated that even a 10-percent recession in the aggregate personal income would result in a loss of \$5,000,000,000 in tax revenue. Should that situation develop, which is definitely a possibility, this Nation will face one of the most serious financial crises ever known.

In his opening statement the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] frankly told us that there was a time when appropriation bills were drafted on the basis of the amount of available revenue, but the committee has long since ceased to consider expenditures from that point of view. It now follows the policy of spending the money, whether we have it or not, and leaving it up to the Committee on Ways and Means to find the tax revenue.

To this policy I do not subscribe. It is my conviction that the only way to economize is to economize. It requires the highest order of statesmanship. It requires political courage. It requires constant vigilance and careful scrutiny of every item of expenditure. The question always is, both with the running of your own homes and with the operation of the Federal Government, not what we would like to have but what we can afford.

As we go through this bill, chapter by chapter, I earnestly appeal to the Members, on both sides of the aisle, to view each item in the light of what we can afford. I suppose a justification can be made for every proposed expenditure. The question is not necessarily whether a particular thing has value or whether it is desirable. The question is whether we can afford it.

It is my firm conviction that this proposed spending program can and should be substantially reduced. As we seek to achieve that objective, I believe it would be helpful in our thinking if we divide

the various items of appropriation into three general categories: First, the necessities; second, the desirables, and third, the unnecessary.

The unnecessary can be completely eliminated. Those items that may be desirable can be reduced or at least postponed. That leaves us with the necessities and also with sufficient revenue available to meet those necessities.

I recognize that it is not easy to draw the line between these different categories. But I honestly believe that it can be done if we have the determination and the courage to put aside all special appeals and make the national interest paramount. That is the procedure I intend to follow as we proceed to consider each chapter of this bill, giving my support to the various efforts that will be made to reduce the proposed appropriations.

The proponents of this spending program take the position that these large expenditures are necessary, that they have been made necessary by the costs resulting from the past war and the costs involved in averting a future war. To be sure, there are some of these expenditures that are necessary. No one recommends their elimination. But it is my opinion, which I am sure is shared by the vast majority of the American people, that the costs of administering these programs is excessive, filled with duplications, overlappings, and extravagance.

Civilian employment in the Federal Government is more than double the prewar emergency peak. The civilian pay roll and administrative costs are around \$7,500,000,000. Every one knows that there is an excess of personnel in practically every department and agency of the Government.

Let me present an example. In the March issue of the Country Gentleman, Mr. John Strohm wrote an article concerning a survey he made in De Kalb County, Ill., on the operations of the Federal Government in that county. In that single county of my home State, Mr. Strohm found 123 Federal employees and their wages and expenses from Federal funds amounted to \$86,065.60. This was just the administrative cost of bringing the Federal Government's services to a county of 2,500 farmers. I am not passing judgment on the programs involved. I am emphasizing how much waste there is in the administration of programs. The farmers could, I am sure, receive exactly the same benefits, exactly the same assistance, and probably much more efficiently, at a fraction of the number of people and cost.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, by a careful scrutiny of every proposed item of expenditure substantial savings can be made for the American taxpayers simply in the administrative costs. This is one of the matters to which the Hoover Commission directed its attention; but, I regret to say, it has not been carried out with the speed and determination that the reorganization program should be.

It is time we call a halt. It is time we reduce these needless expenditures, bring our Federal budget into balance, reduce the national debt, and accumulate

a surplus so that our people may have relief from the tax burden that is destroying individual initiative and robbing our economy of productivity.

I have taken this time to urge Members of this House to join with me in a real, honest, courageous effort to cut the cost of Government. If we fail in this responsibility I fear for the future of our free country.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

And pending recognition by the chair, I am certain I express the sentiment of the entire House when I say it is a matter of general regret to the Congress that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] has announced his purpose to retire from the House at the close of the Eighty-first Congress.

I trust he will reconsider that decision. May I say, Mr. Chairman, there is no more valuable Member in the House today. In all of my recollection there has been no one who has served in either House who has had a more detailed and comprehensive knowledge of river and harbor and flood-control affairs than the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. His services have been invaluable, and I trust that he can be prevailed upon to remain with us in the next Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to join the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in what he says about my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. There is no more able, conscientious, patriotic Member of this Congress than WILL WHITTINGTON, of Mississippi.

He could be reelected if he wanted to return. Like the gentleman from Missouri, I sincerely trust that he will reconsider and come back and help to carry on the great battle that he has been waging for so, these many years.

His retirement will be a great loss to his country.

If he is determined to retire, I want to assure him that he will carry with him the admiration and affections of his colleagues in this the greatest legislative body in the world.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In this connection too, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say that having served in the House for a number of years with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], I want to add my word of appreciation for the services he has rendered to the country. In particular, I want to mention his very great contribution in sponsorship of the Government Corporations Control Act. It was my privilege to be associated with him somewhat in the introduction of companion bills on that subject here in the House, but Mr. WHITTINGTON carried the burden of handling the bill before the committee. There has been no measure passed, in my recollection, which has

done more to bring the extra-governmental financial operations of the Government into control than the Government Corporations Control Act which was sponsored in the other body by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, Senator BYRD, and the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, Senator BUTLER, and in the House by Mr. WHITTINGTON and myself. Mr. WHITTINGTON is the one who deserves the major credit for its passage in the House. It will remain as one of the permanent memorials to his outstanding service in the Congress.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have now served in this Congress approaching 12 years. When I first came to the Congress I was attracted to the outstanding character and ability of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. WILL WHITTINGTON, and my service in the Congress I have continued to observe the high standards that he has employed as a Member of this House. I sincerely regret that he has deemed it necessary to announce his retirement from this Congress, because the Congress and the Nation are going to lose the services of one of the most distinguished men it has been my privilege to know in the 12 years that I have been a Member of this body.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, it is with deep regret that I learn that my colleague across the Mississippi River, the Honorable WILL M. WHITTINGTON, will voluntarily retire at the end of this session. I know of no man who has served his district, State, and Nation better than the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. The House of Representatives is a better legislative body because he has graced these Halls. The people of the Mississippi Valley and throughout America are happier, safer, and more prosperous because of his leadership and efforts in sponsoring all worth-while flood-control legislation that has been enacted by this Congress for more than two decades. His consideration and helpful assistance to younger Members of the House will long be remembered and cherished. He is the best-informed man in America on matters of flood control and rivers and harbors improvements. Let me say further that he has been an inspiration to me from the time I entered this House. I shall surely miss him since he has decided not to seek reelection and instead cast aside the cares of public service to return to his beloved Mississippi. He has well earned the solitude and contentment afforded him by being among his lifelong friends in his home city of Greenwood, Miss. I wish for him health, continued happiness, and a life filled with gladness as the years come and go.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, unless the Members of the House can prevail upon Mr. WHITTINGTON to reconsider his determination to retire, not

only shall we lose one of the outstanding Members of this House, but also one of the most experienced and capable and courteous chairman of committee that it has ever been my pleasure to appear before or confer with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] has long been a great favorite in the House of Representatives and those who have worked the closest with him have the greatest admiration for him. He has an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Government and a remarkable capacity for public service. He has made a great contribution to the welfare of the United States.

I was pleased to hear the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] speak a word in regard to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], myself, and others who served as members of the Appropriations Subcommittee having to do with civil functions for a number of years worked very closely with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]; and we know of the excellent job which he did and is doing. I wish to pay tribute to this extraordinary and distinguished American at this moment as he appears to address the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, we undoubtedly shall lose one of our ablest and most valuable Members when WILL WHITTINGTON leaves. His has been a fine record of service which will live on for many years in the annals of American Government. His store of information on flood control is probably unsurpassed by that of any other person. We shall indeed miss him.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the minority leader of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I join with my good friends in paying tribute to a great legislator and a distinguished American. It was my privilege to come to the House with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] 26 years ago. I know the tremendously able service he has rendered to his State and to the country. We all regret his leaving us because we know that his services have been so valuable it would be very difficult to find someone to fill his position in this particular period of our country's history.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. Not only is the State of Mississippi going to lose a great Representative but all of the States in the Mississippi Valley will lose one of their most ardent champions. We have

looked to Mr. WHITTINGTON to lead us in the field of flood control.

Since I became a Member of this House I have called upon Mr. WHITTINGTON many times for advice and help. I sincerely hope that his constituents will prevail upon the gentleman to change his mind and that he will return to this House and help us continue a program that has not as yet been completed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that all the water that ever rushed down the Mississippi River could never wash away the devoted record that WILL WHITTINGTON has made in the defense of the father of waters.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, when I first came to Congress one of the committees to which I was assigned was the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. I have always been grateful that part of my apprenticeship in this body was served in a committee on which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] was a senior member. I was impressed and instructed by his extraordinary ability to go at once to the heart of a problem and to see the full import of legal language which I as a non-lawyer oftentimes had the greatest difficulty in understanding. He had an uncanny knack of cutting through double-talk and the fog sometimes thrown up by witnesses, by asking blunt questions which would penetrate to the crux of the matter. He is more skillful at that sort of questioning in committee than anyone with whom I have been privileged to serve.

I remember particularly his invaluable work in connection with the Surplus Property Disposal Act, the Government Corporation Control Act, and, the full employment bill which our committee worked over for many weeks, and then scrapped as unsound and inadvisable, drawing up and getting enacted instead the present employment act the provisions of which were designed to stimulate and encourage maximum economic activity in our country and prevent excessive fluctuations between booms and busts in our country. The contributions of the gentleman from Mississippi can never be adequately measured or even adequately described. He may be sure he has the gratitude of a country that owes him a great debt and the affection and friendship of every one of his colleagues in this House. I wish him Godspeed in his well-deserved retirement, but I still hope that he may see fit to change his mind and stay with us because the Congress and the country can ill afford to lose the services of a man with his exceptional knowledge and ability, his forthrightness and integrity and his irreplaceable experience.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKINNON].

Mr. MCKINNON. Mr. Chairman, while I am a new Member of the House, it has been my great pleasure to have

become acquainted with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. It is with extreme regret that I learn he is leaving this body. He exemplifies all the characteristics that make a committee chairman of great value to the House. He is one who has a keen comprehension, alert understanding, and efficiency in dispatching the problems presented to us. I wish to extend to him my best wishes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply touched by the tributes of my colleagues respecting my services as a Member of the House. I value the good opinion of the Members of the committees on which I have served, and I appreciate more than I can tell the praise accorded me by Members who have spoken with respect to my legislative work. I will always treasure the approval of the Members with whom I have served through the years on committees and in the House.

I know of no place where there is greater opportunity for constructive work than in the House of Representatives. I had rather do anything else than disappoint a friend or disappoint the Members with whom I have served. I am most appreciative and grateful for your expressions of approval. You have honored me beyond anything that I deserve. I will carry with me to the end your commendation of the work I have undertaken to render as a Member of the House for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Chairman, in the pending bill for the first time the House is considering a general or composite appropriation bill for the support of all of the departments of the Government. Hearings were conducted by the subcommittees as heretofore. These subcommittees were contacted by a central or subcommittee on review before the reports were submitted. However, the pending bill embraces the combination of all the bills and the pending report embraces the combination of all of the reports as heretofore submitted. The practical difference before the bill is finally passed is that the conferees on the general bill will not be separate conferees on each separate chapter or subcommittee bill but will be members of the subcommittees handling the separate bills, together with members of the central subcommittee.

I have advocated the principle of the general bill. The House has before it the appropriations for all of the departments of Government. Comparisons in the estimates and in the appropriations for comparable agencies can be more readily and efficiently made. While the general bill is an experiment I trust that the experiment will be successful.

COMPARISON OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have generally acted for the best interests of the areas they serve. The same general costs obtain in both agencies. They have employed similar types of personnel and they have constructed similar projects. This last statement applies especially to

dams. It also applies to obligated and unobligated funds and to increased estimates in the costs of construction, as well as to the modification of adopted projects in the course of construction. The composite bill enables the House to compare the reports of the two subcommittees handling appropriations for these two comparable agencies.

The Bureau of Reclamation generally operates in the so-called arid States, while the Corps of Engineers operates in all of the 48 States. Flood control works aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars have been constructed in California, Oregon, Washington, and other arid States in which the Bureau of Reclamation operates. Sometimes the sponsors of reclamation have indicated that in the costs of irrigation there is discrimination between general flood control and reclamation works. Quite the contrary is true. The same local contribution for flood control works obtains in the 12 arid States that obtains in all of the other 36 States of the Union. If it should develop that reclamation should be extended to other States, the same local contribution that is required for reclamation would be required in the other States. There is no discrimination. The same yardstick in both general flood control and reclamation obtains.

APPROPRIATIONS

The budget estimates for reclamation were reduced in the pending bill by 8.1 percent, while the estimates for general flood control and rivers and harbors were reduced by 24.8 percent. The appropriation for rivers and harbors is \$187,678,000; for general flood control, \$341,055,000. With the appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the Mississippi River and tributaries, the appropriation for rivers and harbors, general flood control, the lower Mississippi River and tributaries, and Sacramento River, Calif., aggregate \$600,933,000, while the appropriations for reclamation aggregate \$297,467,000.

The report of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions states that no amount is included for planning for rivers and harbors and flood control, while the report of the subcommittee on the Interior Department, handling appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation, shows that \$5,150,000 is included for planning. Both the bill and the report indicate that planning funds are included for the Mississippi River and tributaries and for the Sacramento River.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

The report on civil functions states that appropriations for general flood control and rivers and harbors were reduced, among other reasons, because of unobligated funds. Funds have been obligated to December 31 to cover 53 percent of the appropriation for rivers and harbors and general flood control, while 45 percent of the appropriation for reclamation have been obligated. There is no argument for a reduction of reclamation appropriations because of unobligated funds, as is the case in the report covering appropriations for general flood control and rivers and harbors. The fact is that the unobligated funds in both agencies are substantially normal. In 1948, up to March 31, 70 percent of

available funds had been obligated by the Corps of Engineers; on March 31, 1949, 67 percent of appropriations had been obligated; and on February 28, 1950, 60 percent had been obligated. These trends show that the obligations of 1950 for a comparable date will be in excess of obligations for 1948 and 1949, and by the end of the fiscal year all work programmed will be under way.

MODIFICATIONS

The report on civil functions criticizes the Chief of Engineers for increased estimated costs of authorized projects, especially for modifications in the projects. While increased costs in the Bureau of Reclamation are much larger, the report of the subcommittee on the Interior Department makes no such criticism.

The report of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions criticizes the Chief of Engineers for including a project on the Arkansas River on the ground that bank stabilization would be completed for the current year and that the committee of conference so provided. My understanding was that there was nothing in the conference report to notify the engineers that the previous appropriation had been made with that provision.

The Bureau of the Budget declined to approve a modification of the Yakima project in Washington, a Bureau of Reclamation project. The subcommittee on the Interior Department, however, overruled the Budget Bureau and made an appropriation for the modification, stating that the project is not new but is part of the Yakima project originally authorized.

The report of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions is very critical of the Corps of Engineers for modifications of projects with increased estimates, although the Corps of Engineers maintain that the modifications are authorized by existing law. There is no such criticism in the report of the Subcommittee on the Interior covering the modification of reclamation projects. On the contrary, the modifications, as shown by the Yakima project, were proved by the Subcommittee on Interior appropriations to be within the law and necessary to the public interest.

The report of the Civil Functions Subcommittee contains criticism of the Chief of Engineers with respect to the initiation of new projects and with respect to increased costs of adopted projects that, in my opinion, is undeserved. There is no such criticism of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is fair to say, however, that while the Chief of Engineers was not charged with deception or misrepresentation, the report of the subcommittee on Interior appropriations does contain language that is certainly not complimentary to the Bureau of Reclamation. The subcommittee charges that the Bureau of Reclamation has, to use the wording in the report, a "propensity for subterfuge." These words were used in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

ECONOMY

I must not be misunderstood. I know the tendency of all departments of the Government is to spend. Where not

justified that tendency is properly subject to criticism, but the criticism should be deserved. If the increased costs of a particular project are not justified the remedy would be to deny the request for the increased appropriation. If, however, the Chief of Engineers requests a modification to protect lives and property, even though the costs be increased, it is my belief that the public interest is served by granting such increased appropriation. The engineers, or the Bureau of Reclamation, as the case may be, have discharged their obligation when they recommend such modifications. If damage or injury result because of a denial of funds to carry out the modification then the appropriating subcommittee is at fault.

I favor the reduction of all appropriations where justified. I believe that similar treatment, however, should be accorded rivers and harbors and flood-control works and reclamation. I want to emphasize that rivers and harbors and flood-control works affect all of the 48 States whereas reclamation, important as it is, affects only the 12 arid States. In the public interest, if budget recommendations are to be reduced for one agency it occurs to me that comparable treatment should be accorded to the other agency.

Personally, I advocate strengthening both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. They are established agencies. They have both done efficient work. I oppose the substitution of authorities which would deprive these agencies of their functions. I have generally supported the subcommittees in their appropriations for rivers and harbors, for flood control, and for reclamation. I feel, however, that I would be remiss if I did not urge that we eliminate the discrimination between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation set forth in this composite bill which carries appropriations for both agencies. In all fairness, I do not believe that the Chief of Engineers deserves the condemnation contained in the report.

REDUCTION IN FLOOD-CONTROL AND RIVER-AND-HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS

The Subcommittee on Civil Functions states that the reduction in the budget estimates for civil works is based on two major premises.

First. The delay in appropriations until October 1949 for the current fiscal year is given as one major reason for reducing the appropriations now under consideration. It is stated that substantial unobligated balances are available and support the reduction. I have already referred to the matter of unobligated funds. There was much discussion respecting unobligated balances in the last session, with the result that the contention of the Committee on Civil Functions was finally rejected. This argument for reduction fails because continuing resolutions were adopted a number of times and these resolutions provided for continuing construction of previously authorized works.

Second. Another argument for reduction was that in most instances, where possible and feasible, construction should

be spread out. Instead of justifying a reduction this contention really supports an increase. The argument contradicts itself. The Chief of Engineers is criticized for recommending too many projects, on the one hand, and on the other hand, is criticized for failure to spread construction activities.

Third. A third objection in behalf of reducing appropriations is the tendency of the Chief of Engineers to request funds for initiation and construction of too many projects. The hearing discloses that the Chief of Engineers was restricted by the Director of the Budget largely to projects that were under construction. The Chief of Engineers recommended for the last three fiscal years only the following new projects:

	<i>New projects</i>
1949-----	19
1950-----	6
1951-----	None

Again the contention of the committee is contradictory. In one paragraph it advocates spreading out which can only result from new projects. In another paragraph it insists that only projects under consideration shall be considered for appropriations.

Fourth. Finally, the committee states that the Chief of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Functions Subcommittee, and the Congress should insist that adequate plans and designs be prepared in detail before construction of any project is initiated. This is a correct contention but the subcommittee completely contradicts itself by denying funds to accomplish the planning which it constructively recommends.

I believe that the criticism of the subcommittee with respect to increased costs of projects is not justified. Many projects were authorized several years ago. Some were authorized before World War II, others following World War II. The costs of construction have increased, no matter what index is used. The cost of highway construction, for instance, between 1941 and 1949 increased 123.6 percent. This covers materials and labor. Moreover, the cost of projects involving steel, because of the increased cost of steel, have been materially increased. The Corps of Engineers should be commended for the construction of dams that are strong and will withstand major floods. The country always has the Johnstown disaster in mind. The Corps of Engineers should be commended for building flood walls that are adequate to withstand major floods. Many lives and much property would be destroyed without these safeguards.

Whatever may be said with respect to the proper index with regard to increased costs and estimates, I am inclined to believe that the Engineering News Record Index is probably more applicable to river and harbor and flood-control improvements than that of the Department of Commerce, for instance, or the Public Buildings Service. At all events, whatever may be said with respect to increased estimates, it is well to keep in mind that the work of the Corps of Engineers is awarded by competitive bidding. The low bidder gets

the work, and if the estimates are too high, competition will protect the Federal Treasury.

In support of its criticism as to increased estimates, the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, under general flood control, refers to the Hoosick Falls, N. Y., project. It was modified. The modification will increase the cost, as I recall from \$925,400 to \$1,300,000. A major flood occurred after the project was authorized and after construction was begun. I believe, in the public interest, the project should be modified, to prevent a recurrence of a major flood.

Another project with respect to increased estimates is the project at Portville, N. Y., in which the estimates were increased from \$1,900,000 to \$2,366,800. After its construction was originally planned, there was an unprecedented development on account of World War II. The population largely increased. Many new homes were erected. It strikes me that the increased estimates are justified. It is certainly in line with the contention of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations in justifying increased costs of the Yakima, Wash., project.

INCREASED COSTS IN RECLAMATION

There is no criticism in the pending bill of the increased estimates in the cost of projects undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation although the increase in costs of these projects largely exceed the cost of the two projects I have referred to under general flood control. I mention only a few of the increased estimates under the Bureau of Reclamation which are not, and should not be, condemned by the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. The Gila, Ariz., project, for instance, has increased from \$32,000,000 to \$53,000,000. Likewise, the All-American Canal project of the Bureau of Reclamation has increased from \$38,000,000 to \$76,000,000, in round figures.

Other Bureau of Reclamation projects show similar increases, as follows: Boulder Canyon, \$126,000,000 to \$173,000,000; Colorado-Big Thompson, Colo., \$44,000,000 to \$150,000,000; Central Valley, Calif., \$170,000,000 to \$581,000,000; Davis Dam, \$41,000,000 to \$114,000,000; Hungry Horse, Mont., \$38,000,000 to \$108,000,000; Missouri River Basin, \$529,000,000 to more than \$2,000,000,000. I could mention many more reclamation projects where the estimated costs of construction have been increased. I have mentioned enough to show, however, that estimated costs have been increased not only in flood control and river and harbor improvements, but in reclamation as well. It will be remembered, however, that the Subcommittee on Interior made no criticism of these increased estimates while on the other hand, the Subcommittee on Civil Functions criticized the Chief of Engineers for increased estimates in connection with general flood control projects, although many of the increased estimates in both general flood control and reclamation occur in the same river basin.

If a project is modified to protect lives and property the Chief of Engineers is to be commended for recommending modification, if authorized, for if there should

be death and destruction the responsibility would be with the Civil Functions Subcommittee and not with the Chief of Engineers.

Yet, in the bill we have under consideration, the general bill, the composite bill, the Corps of Engineers is criticized because they have come forward and given us the facts and given us increased estimates, and there is no criticism of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman, in his very interesting and very able discussion, has referred to the original estimates and increases since the original estimates were made; but he has gone clear back in some cases, for instance, in the case of Boulder Dam, 20 or 25 years, away back into antediluvian days, which would not apply to the criticism contained in this report. This report refers exclusively to criticism of estimates which were made last year as compared with this year, and they covered, as I recall, only last year's estimates. The gentleman's reference to very ancient estimates I am certain is not apropos.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I mentioned the reclamation projects because many of them were authorized years ago. So were many flood-control projects. I mentioned Boulder Canyon, but the last project I mentioned a few moments ago was in the Missouri River Basin. That project was authorized in 1944, and there were not any appropriations made during the war as I recall; it is rather recent. The one before that is the Hungry Horse, one of the projects recently authorized, and that was increased from \$38,000,000 to \$138,000,000. I am aware of what the gentleman says about estimates, and I am about to get to that as to 1949 and 1951. But the Missouri River Basin is not antediluvian; that Missouri River Basin is recent, and the cost, for instance, of Garrison Dam in the Missouri River Basin has been increased by millions and millions of dollars in the last few years.

Mr. CANNON. I trust that the strictures in the report which were very carefully considered before they were adopted by the committee, will be considered in connection with the fact that the estimates which were submitted to us last year as compared with those for this year show an unconscionable increase in estimated total cost.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Which I am going to get to.

Mr. CANNON. They can be explained only by incompetence or by intention to mislead the committee when they initiated the project, because the cost indexes do not bear out the increases in 1950 over 1949. The committee did not criticize 1949.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am very glad to have the gentleman's statement, and I can understand that he was misled. I know about the statement in the report of the committee. The Corps of Engineers were criticized for using the Engineering News Index for the increase of cost. I think the Engineering News

Index is a better index than that of the Department of Commerce, for the Department of Commerce index has to do with the building of all types of construction. The Engineering News Index has to do with the building of dams and the building of roads; and I think that index is preferable, for instance, to the index of the Public Building Service. They gave you the facts, but the engineers gave you the facts not only on increased costs of construction, but on other items. I want to call attention in just a few moments to the increase that was caused by engineering cost increases and the increased costs of construction. I am glad for us to air this matter and to get the thing fully before us, but I would say that in the construction of highways, the index shows that there was an increased cost of construction from 1941 to 1949 of 123.8 percent. There has been an enormous increase in the cost of construction. These works were not built during the war, and there has been a large increase in the cost of construction from 1945 to 1948. The increase particularly applies to the increased cost of steel, and steel is used in the building of dams and reservoirs. So, in my judgment and with all due deference to the gentleman, these increases in costs are not attributable only to the price index, not attributable only to the increased cost of construction in the last year or two; and my judgment is, with the information at my command, that the costs of construction have actually decreased since the gentleman conducted his hearings. I think the findings in the Committee on Public Works show that lower bids are now being received for public road construction and for this type of construction than were being submitted a few months ago and at the time the budget estimates were made.

With respect now to the chairman's statement, and I am very glad to have him bring it out, as to the difference in the cost in 1949, 1948, and 1951, there were 63 projects submitted as disclosed by the hearings, and the amount of those increased costs, some of them were authorized in 1936—and some in other years—was in the neighborhood of \$503,000,000. According to the facts that were submitted those increased costs in construction as shown by an analysis are as follows:

An analysis of the increase shows that 34 percent are due to increased construction costs, 25 percent to enlargements and expansions authorized by specific or general legislation, 8 percent to conditions that could not be foreseen, 11 percent to the increased cost of land and right-of-way.

I think, whatever my opinion may be worth, I did right in calling your attention to the projects that were authorized in 1928, Boulder Canyon, and in 1936, as well as later, because there has been a tremendous increase in the cost of land and therefore the rights-of-way costs have been tremendously increased before they get to construction. And, finally, in an analysis of this increase in these 63 projects, 22 percent are attributable to engineering and construction modifications.

The committee states that no funds are to be allowed for planning and in the appropriation for rivers and harbors the word "planning" is omitted and no funds are provided. In the language on page 339 of the bill, while the report states that no funds are provided for planning for general flood control and while that statement is supported by the break-down, nevertheless on page 339 of the bill as reported there is provision for planning. Now, one or the other of those contentions is wrong. In other words, this committee now has reported that no funds are to be used for planning, yet on page 339 of the bill it is stated: "detailed surveys, and prepare plans and specifications."

I think in all candor, a mistake was made and that mistake should be corrected. It does strike me that if the Congress is to be asked to appropriate substantially \$600,000,000 with not 1 cent for planning, when the investigation and the facts submitted show that planning funds have been exhausted, the committee should amend the bill to provide a reasonable appropriation for planning funds.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. That is due to a decision to start no new projects in compliance with the recommendation made in connection with the Hoover Commission report that all projects now under operation be completed or, at least, be continued at a minimum rate but that no new ones be started. What appears to the gentleman to be a discrepancy there is that the planning referred to in the second place is planning of details of projects already approved, and not on new projects which have not yet been initiated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have this to say in reply. I have a copy of the appropriations act for the current fiscal year before me and the language is identical. It is the language that has heretofore been carried in appropriation bills, which have always provided for advance planning, and not used for planning projects under construction.

Now, with respect to the contention that the budget in the first instance restricted the Corps of Engineers to reporting on projects that were under construction, the committee in line with that asked the Corps of Engineers to emphasize the projects that were under way, I have this to say, and I speak by the record: In the United States in 1949 the Corps of Engineers reported on 19 new projects, in 1950 on 6 new projects and in 1951, the pending bill, none.

I have this further to say, that the committee in the report criticizes the Chief of Engineers in very severe terms on the one hand for recommending and submitting estimates on other projects, and yet in another paragraph says that instead of concentrating on the few proj-

ects the work should be spread out in all parts of the country. Now, those two contentions or arguments in the report are contradictory. They should be corrected, or clarified.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman understands that this version was from the standpoint of time and not from the standpoint of projects.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Well, I was just replying to the gentleman's contention about new projects.

Mr. CANNON. To the best of my recollection the Hoover Commission recommended in their printed report that we continue work on projects in progress but that we start no new projects.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think I understand the gentleman. Generally, I think the projects under way ought to be completed, but the report criticizes the engineers for not spreading the work out.

Mr. CANNON. That reference is to time and not projects.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Well, I do not see how on earth you can spread out work unless you spread the projects, and I submit the matter with that statement.

I know that there is a tendency of all agencies of the Government to spend and ask for increased appropriations. Personally I believe in a balanced budget, and I believe that all agencies of the Government ought to be treated in a similar fashion, and in an effort to balance the budget, if funds for planning should be eliminated for rivers and harbors, why I cannot see why those funds in the sum of \$5,150,000 for planning in the same bill should obtain for a comparable agency. For that reason I am drawing the matter to the attention of the Committee of the Whole. The desire of the committee to economize is understandable, but I submit this matter to you. Heretofore there have been, I think, four or five million dollars for planning for rivers and harbors and general flood control. Yet it takes a lot to build \$600,000,000 worth of work, and the basis and the foundation is planning, and adequate planning. It just cannot be that all previous Congresses were in error in appropriating annually for planning. I submit now that if the \$2,000,000 recommended by the budget for planning for rivers and harbors is rejected, as this committee has rejected it, and if the \$4,000,000 recommended for planning for general flood control by the Director of the Budget is rejected, as this committee has rejected it, then you have got an agency composed of trained engineers and trained personnel that will have to be eliminated, and in my thought it will cost the Government more money next year or the year that follows to reinstate and reestablish that agency than it would be to carry it on with a reasonable appropriation for planning.

Now, I said that the work of the two agencies is comparable. I would like to be helpful; I would like to be constructive. I think that Congress has a responsibility in the matter of eliminating

any discriminations that obtain between these two agencies.

DISCRIMINATION IN LAWS

Both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers are on a solid foundation. Their construction and their planning methods have been tested. The Corps of Engineers improve our rivers and protect our valleys. The Bureau of Reclamation reclaims our arid lands. Both develop power where it is necessary. I have advocated that Congress has the responsibility to eliminate discriminations that now obtain with respect to power projects constructed by these two agencies. The same rate of interest in the evaluation of benefits should obtain. The same charge for the disposal of power should obtain. I believe Congress should promptly pass legislation eliminating discriminations in existing laws in evaluating benefits and disposition of power in projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Public Treasury will be protected. Rivalry between the two agencies will be eliminated. Undesirable competition will be avoided.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO PROVIDE FOR PLANNING FUNDS

I believe that the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, on reflection, will submit an amendment to provide for adequate planning funds for river and harbor and flood-control improvements. It is unthinkable to me that \$5,150,000 should be provided in connection with appropriations for reclamation amounting to \$297,467,000, while no planning funds are provided for rivers and harbors and flood-control projects aggregating \$535,000,000. I have already referred to the inconsistencies and contradictions in respect to the arguments for eliminating planning funds. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$2,000,000 for river and harbor planning. The amount is justified. Harbors should be planned along the Atlantic and other coasts to provide for safety to human life. Modern vessels require deeper channels. Funds should be appropriated and I believe that the \$2,000,000 recommended should be provided for planning for river and harbor projects. Although the report and the bill eliminate such funds, every previous bill passed by the Congress for river and harbor appropriations contained such planning funds. With the multiplying populations and the progress of our Nation the need now is greater than ever before. If \$5,150,000 should be provided for reclamation projects aggregating \$297,467,000, surely \$2,000,000 is justified for river and harbor projects aggregating \$187,678,000.

But even more essential are planning funds for general flood control. The appropriation is \$341,055,000. The inconsistencies and contradictions are accentuated by the fact that in the pending bill, page 339, as I have pointed out, a statement is contained that the funds appropriated may be used for planning, while the report states that no planning funds are included. The matter should be clarified and I believe the committee should submit an amendment to provide \$4,000,000 for planning of general flood-control improvements as recommended

by the Bureau of the Budget. Planning funds have been carried, I repeat, in every other appropriation for flood control.

The elimination of planning funds instead of providing for economy would promote extravagance. To use the language of the subcommittee respecting the Chief of Engineers, it might properly be termed "promotion of profligacy." A competent staff with experience for planning cannot be recruited overnight. If planning funds are eliminated, the staff would have to be eliminated. Costs of future planning would be increased instead of reduced.

I trust that the committee will offer an amendment to provide planning funds for general flood control for at least \$4,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

In this connection, as I have stated, the subcommittee refers to the increased costs from 1948, 1949, and 1950 to 1951 of 63 projects aggregating \$503,116,000. An analysis of the increase shows that 34 percent are due to increased construction costs, 25 percent to enlargements and expansions authorized by specific and general legislation, 8 percent to changes in conditions that could not have been foreseen, 11 percent to lands, rights-of-way, and so forth, and 22 percent on account of engineering and construction modifications. I emphasize that construction modifications obtain in the larger dams primarily as the result of the installation of units for power involving steel where the price of material has increased. It would be most unwise, because of increased estimates, to deny any planning funds whatsoever.

As a further illustration of the inconsistencies and contradictions with respect to planning, H. R. 5472, the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood-control bill already passed by the House, provides that the Corps of Engineers should make plans respecting the water resources of Alaska. Despite this fact, and against existing statutory authority, the Interior Subcommittee approved \$250,000 for Alaska planning and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation. I could cite further needs in behalf of planning, but I believe the reasons given here for adequate appropriations for planning funds will justify the committee in submitting an amendment for such funds.

I personally think both of these agencies ought to be retained. They have done splendid work. But the fact remains now that under laws passed by the Congress, for which this committee is not responsible, there are some discriminations between the works done by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. In estimating the benefits, one agency uses a certain rate of interest and the other another rate of interest. In providing for the disposition of power, one rate is fixed for one agency and another rate is fixed for the other agency.

In my judgment, the work of these two excellent agencies can be promoted by the Congress of the United States passing laws that will eliminate the discrepancies and discriminations that occur.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with what my colleague from Mississippi says about the Army engineers. I served on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors for many years. I never found a more accurate, more reliable, and more conscientious group of men to deal with in my life than the Army engineers. They gave us the facts. I deplore this criticism in this report. From my viewpoint, it is thoroughly unjustified.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I would like to say in response to the question of the chairman with respect to surveys and studies, that the funds for surveys and studies in all of the bills that we have ever passed are different from funds for planning. The surveys and studies have to do among other things with the resolutions that are adopted by the Committee on Public Works every week with respect to study of projects which have never been conducted. Heretofore there has been one break-down in the report of the committee for an appropriation for these studies and another for planning, or they have been included and mentioned in the break-down. In your break-down you do not include the word "planning" with the word "studies" in this bill this year.

Mr. Chairman, my thought was to call attention to the fact that there was no criticism in the Bureau of Reclamation because of unobligated funds, no criticism of that Bureau because of extension and increase of estimates, no criticism because of increased costs; money is provided, \$5,000,000 for planning; whereas, on the other hand, with respect to civil functions, the unobligated funds were used as an argument for reducing 24.8 percent the budget estimates. While the reduction of only 8.1 occurs in the Bureau of Reclamation estimates. The extension was criticized, and finally with no funds provided for planning for flood control, for rivers and harbors, the committee concludes its report by saying:

The Chief of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Functions Subcommittee, and the Congress should insist that adequate plans and designs be prepared in detail before the construction of any project is initiated.

I think that is fundamentally sound, but I know of no way to prepare plans unless you appropriate money for the preparation of those plans. I was in Congress during the great depression; I remember that under the act of 1936, when there was widespread unemployment there were few plans. I trust we are not going to have any unemployment, but the matter of plans was never more important than it is today. I know of no way for this constructive recommendation of the committee to be carried out unless this bill is amended to provide reasonable amounts for planning.

I conclude by saying, Mr. Chairman, that I appeared before the subcommittee together with Representatives from the lower Mississippi River and its tributaries. That committee gave us with a full attendance most patient hearings.

I am grateful. With two exceptions through all the years I have never offered any amendments on the floor of the House to appropriations for flood control or rivers and harbors. In the case of those two exceptions it happens that the House agreed and adopted the amendments that I proposed.

Personally, I wish that the appropriation for the lower Mississippi Valley had been as recommended by the President, and I am talking about the recommendation of President Truman in his budget. I have gone along with the committee generally in the past and I want to go along now. I am sympathetic with all efforts to reduce and to economize, but we must not reduce where it is absolutely necessary that we carry on. I have no project that is involved in planning, not one in my district, under general flood control but I think that the general public interest of all river basins in the United States would be promoted by this committee making it clear, removing any doubt, that you mean for an appropriation to be made to plan not only fundamentally before the projects are adopted but as the units are constructed and for the completion of the projects and for rivers and harbors as well as planning for new projects. I do trust that provisions for reasonable amounts for planning for general flood control will be provided. When I ask for that or suggest it I am suggesting that to the committee itself, in whom I have every confidence because like you I would like to see the budget balanced, but with unemployment in the offing, for whatever my humble view may be worth, I respectfully urge that the committee make no mistake by amending the bill definitely to provide for planning.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. As always, the Members of the House derive great profit and knowledge from what the gentleman says when he takes the floor. I am very happy that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] has explained this matter, because there is no man in Congress or no man who has ever been a Member of this Congress better qualified, who has more knowledge and a more clear conception of the rivers and harbors and flood control problems of America than does the gentleman who is now addressing the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman has worked in committee and has worked with the Army engineers and possibly knows better than anyone in this country the good work that the Army engineers have done. Would not the gentleman say that they are efficient, that they do a wonderful work, that they do it without the thought of politics in any way, shape, or form and that they must have an opportunity to carry forward the engineering which the gentleman has just indicated?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. May I say that the Army engineers are not perfect, but

I believe they should be supported just as I believe the Bureau of Reclamation should be supported. They are the most efficient flood control and river and harbor engineers in this or any other country. They enjoy the confidence of the country and the Congress. I recall during the great depression when one WPA civilian administrator after the other in various sections of our country had failed, that finally the members of the Corps of Engineers were called on to do that job. Whatever you say about them, they are appointees to West Point, they are servants of the people, and of the Congress. I cannot conclude without saying that while the Committee on the Interior did not criticize the Bureau of Reclamation as the Committee on Civil Functions criticized the Chief of Engineers, I will say again that they used some language that was not altogether complimentary when they said that the Bureau of Reclamation had "a propensity for subterfuge," and that more than equals the language of the Committee on Civil Functions when they referred to the "profligacy" of the Corps of Engineers.

I believe in equal treatment for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. I urge the committee to submit a committee amendment to amend the pending bill to provide reasonable appropriations for adequate planning for rivers and harbors and for general flood control in accordance with the appropriations that have been made previously annually for planning.

No agency of the Government has ever wrought better than the Corps of Engineers. They are honest. They may make mistakes, but their record is without stain or blemish. Their works are their monuments.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED].

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the time he has yielded to me today. I know the Appropriations Committee has put in many days, weeks, and months of work and study on the bill now before us. They are trying to economize without stopping all progress in this country, especially with reference to defense projects. They have done a fine job in the preparation of this bill, but a bill of this proportion, regardless of the amount of work that may be devoted to it by all of the various subcommittees, needs a full discussion and debate on the floor of the House. Sometimes I wish it were possible for all the Members of the House to serve on each important standing committee for awhile, because if we were able to do that, I believe we would become impressed with the idea that members of the committee know so much more about a particular bill which comes from their committee than some of us do, that we would feel slow about challenging the merits of the bill which has received so much study. I have observed, and you have observed that when the ECA bill comes up for discussion, the distinguished members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, from both sides of the

aisle, are for the bill, and this situation is true of almost all important bills that come from an important standing committee of the House.

With reference to this bill, some of the members of the committee want more economy than others, some feel that we cannot balance the budget at the present time, but that it must be done slowly and that we cannot balance the budget at the sacrifice of the proper defense of our country and proper efforts to maintain the peace.

The people of the Nation are economy minded, but I believe, in spite of that fact, they want peace at almost any price as long as it is an honorable peace. This is true because we have all suffered the horrors of war, and without relating the experiences which have come to each one of our families, we know this is true. Our first objective then is to maintain the peace, and our second objective is to be ready for war in the event it comes.

In order to be ready for war we must have our Army prepared, our Navy prepared, and our Air Force prepared, and we cannot stop all progress in this country, especially as far as defense and security projects are concerned.

I may not be able to be present when an amendment will probably later be offered to this bill to restore a greater portion of the funds to what I consider a security and defense project which was recommended by the President and approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and practically eliminated by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. I want to say that I concur in everything that he said in the well of this House today.

As a new Member I wish to say that it has been an inspiration to me to have known the gentleman from Mississippi since I have been in the House, and to have been associated with him to some extent. I appeared before a subcommittee of the gentleman's committee yesterday and I wish to say again how much I appreciated the courteous and the patient hearing that subcommittee gave to us.

One thing that the gentleman from Mississippi said especially impressed me; that was his statement to the effect that he was for economy; that he realized we had to reduce the expenditures of Government in all lines in order to eventually have any hope of balancing the budget, but at the same time he said that there were certain projects in chapter 9, that deal with rivers and harbors, that had to be carried on in spite of the necessity of reducing expenditures.

I want to talk to you just a moment about one of those projects which has been left out of this bill almost completely, and which I consider an essential project, a necessary project, a project that is necessary for the proper defense and security of this Nation.

I refer to the Demopolis lock and dam project in Alabama.

The River and Harbor Act, approved March 2, 1945, authorized the modification of the project by the construction

of a new lock and dam in the vicinity of Demopolis to replace the existing structures, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Funds for the initiation of construction work in the amount of \$1,000,000 were provided in the Civil Functions Appropriations Act for 1950. About the 19th of last December, General Pick went to Alabama. We had groundbreaking ceremonies at Demopolis. The ceremonies were attended by most of the Members of the Alabama delegation, including one of the Senators from Alabama. The other Senator from Alabama was unavoidably absent. It was impossible for him to be there at the time.

Thousands of people attended the ceremonies. I wish you could have been there to hear the magnificent address by General Pick on that occasion.

All of us assumed that because the \$1,000,000 had been appropriated for the commencement of construction of that important project, that it would be gone ahead with.

The Warrior River system has been improved by the construction of 15 locks and dams to provide slack-water navigation between Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., a distance of about 450 miles. The older structures were completed during the period 1902 to 1915. Due to the age of these structures and the increased tonnage on the stream, three of the structures, 10, 11, and 12, were replaced by a modern lock and dam at Tuscaloosa, this lock being placed in operation in 1940.

The River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, authorized the modification of the project by the construction of a new lock and dam in the vicinity of Demopolis to replace existing structures 4, 5, 6, and 7. Funds for initiation of construction work in the amount of \$1,000,000 were provided in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act for 1950. The total estimated cost of the Demopolis Lock and Dam is \$20,843,000, of which \$1,342,500 has been provided to date leaving a balance of \$19,500,500 remaining to complete. The funds provided in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act for 1950 are being applied to access road construction, clearing the site, and common excavation and cofferdike construction for the lock. The approved budget estimate for 1951 is \$4,000,000 and was scheduled for application to land acquisition in the amount of \$360,000 and the remaining funds to the initiation of a continuing contract for construction of the lock and spillway. The amount allowed by the House Committee was \$358,000 which would, of course, preclude the commencement of construction work on the lock and spillway.

Demopolis lock and dam at the junction of the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers is a link in one established major transportation system and will also be a link in another upon completion of the authorized Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway. It will replace four obsolete locks with a modern 600-foot lock capable of handling more traffic in less time.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What is the traffic density on the Warrior system at the present time?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. I will give you that right now, sir.

Traffic on the Warrior system has increased considerably during recent years due to the importation of ore from Sweden and Brazil to the Birmingham area. Increased movement of oil is also expected from surrounding oil fields. The tonnage handled on the waterway was about 1,974,000 tons during the calendar year 1948, an increase of 150,000 tons over 1947. While we do not have the complete figures for the year 1949, the tonnage will well exceed 2,000,000 tons and would have been far greater had not the towage had to be broken down at many of these ancient and dilapidated locks along the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers.

The Warrior system connects Mobile, ranked by the Department of Commerce as the sixth most important port in the Nation with Birmingham, a city of industrial importance and the second largest producer of steel in the United States.

I wish to read a letter from the Warrior & Gulf Navigation Co., Chickasaw, Ala., dated March 27, 1950:

WARRIOR & GULF NAVIGATION CO.,
Chickasaw, Ala., March 27, 1950.
Hon. EDWARD DEGRAFFENRIED,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DEGRAFFENRIED: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 24 relative to the drastic reduction made by the Committee on Appropriations for the construction of the new lock and dam at Demopolis on the Tombigbee River. The news of this reduction was indeed a blow to our hopes that the improvement program to the Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers which was interrupted by World War II would again get under way. It is very difficult for us to understand a decrease in the appropriation for this particular project of 91 percent as compared to a reduction of slightly less than 30 percent in the over-all appropriation bill covering the other authorized projects over the country. Such a reduction is to say the least discriminatory and unequitable. Failure to construct the Demopolis lock would endanger the continued use of this important artery of commerce in view of the deplorable condition of locks 4, 5, 6, and 7 which the new lock will replace.

Construction of the proposed Demopolis lock will provide a standard Ohio River size lock chamber 600 feet long by 110 feet wide and will replace four small locks now in use, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 above it. These existing obsolete locks have very small lock chambers, 286 feet long by 52 feet wide. The savings to water carriers and operators from the replacement of the existing obsolete locks, 4, 5, 6, and 7, are very important, especially when it is realized that these locks are badly in need of repair and that any one of them could easily be put out of commission at any time, thus blocking all traffic on the Tombigbee-Warrior River system. The average tow now in use on this system has to be broken up at each of these locks and three separate lockage operations are required to pass the tow through each lock. A standard 8-barge tow passing through the four locks referred to requires 12 hours each way, or a total of 24 hours per round trip. The proposed new lock would eliminate the existing locks and require only one lockage for the standard eight-barge tow. In addition, the deeper water which would be provided by the new lock and dam in the three pools above

it would enable an increase in speed of the tow to more than double the present speed and afford an additional saving of time of approximately 7 hours. The above figures are based on a study made by this company on the actual performance of tows under present conditions in the pools above lock 4 as compared to the speed of tows in the deep pool which exists above lock 17 on the Black Warrior River above Tuscaloosa, Ala. The total saving in time which would be afforded by the proposed new lock at Demopolis in reducing the present 21 lockages in each direction to a single lockage plus the saving in towing speed, we estimate would save \$750 per trip on present-day operating costs. On the basis of an existing schedule of 24 trips per year per vessel, the monetary savings would amount to approximately \$18,000 per year per vessel. This saving multiplied by the four vessels which we now have in service will result in a total annual saving of \$72,000.

In addition to the savings outlined above, the decrease in the number of days required for each trip will be the equivalent of three extra round trips per year, or an estimated additional 24,000 tons of revenue freight. The only cost involved in moving this additional tonnage is the actual fuel, lubricating oils, and miscellaneous deck supplies consumed while making the three extra trips. Vessel expense, such as wages of crew, depreciation, taxes, insurance, etc., is an annual expense continuing throughout the year and naturally if additional trips can be made, this cost will be spread over a greater tonnage, thereby resulting in further savings.

I am enclosing a savings chart which was prepared by the district engineer at Mobile showing the annual savings to be realized by the construction of the proposed lock. Please note that the annual savings in operation and maintenance costs to the United States Engineer Department plus the savings to users makes a total saving of \$476,100 annually which is in excess of the \$358,000 appropriated by the committee for construction work on the new lock in 1951. In other words, for each year that the construction of this lock is delayed, the Government and users of the River are losing \$476,100 and this figure will be increased in direct proportion to the increased use of the facilities which is now taking place.

It is now public knowledge that the production of high-grade iron ores from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota will almost disappear within the next 20 to 25 years. Realizing the seriousness of this situation, the U. S. Steel Corp., after spending millions of dollars in exploration of world ore reserves, located vast deposits of high-grade iron ore in Venezuela. Plans are already under way to commence shipment of some two million tons annually from this field to the Birmingham district, all of which is scheduled to move through the port of Mobile. The rich Venezuelan ore (over 60 percent iron) will be mixed with native low-grade ores and based on experiments made by the steel mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in Birmingham will result in an increased steel production of 15 percent with the existing facilities. Obviously, the movement of such a large volume of bulk ore must be done as cheaply as possible in order to make its use economical in Birmingham. This cannot be accomplished with locks built more than 40 years ago whose narrow and obsolete size require multiple lockages of tows, restricts the passage of larger tows that are in use today and will further restrict the still larger units and tows that will be employed with increasing movement of huge quantities of raw materials. A reduction in the number of dams and enlargement of lock chambers as proposed in connection with the new Demopolis lock and dam so as to permit the passing of tows intact will result in lowered transportation costs and assure

the continued movement of this commodity over the river.

The value of the new iron ore discoveries in Venezuela and its movement by water to the steel mills in Birmingham cannot be over-emphasized from the standpoint of national defense as well as peacetime production. Should this country be faced with another war of similar proportions to the last, our ability to produce a war machine capable of defending the country is open to question in view of our present depleted iron ore reserve. The movement to the mills of a large volume of foreign iron ore by the use of a modern waterway will supplement our diminishing ore reserves and provide a margin of safety in time of war. We have information that the U. S. Steel Corp. by 1955 will be shipping upward to 2,000,000 tons of ore annually to its Birmingham mills. It is urgent that construction of a new lock at Demopolis proceed at once in order that it will be completed by the time this large volume of ore commences to move.

The above has been hurriedly and poorly written in view of the urgency of this matter. However, I hope that it will be of some assistance in acquainting you with the situation. For your further information, I am attaching photographs showing the condition of locks 6 and 8 and a typical tow of iron ore moving upstream. Also enclosed is the story of the Venezuelan ore discovery which I trust you will find interesting reading. I sincerely hope that it will be possible to salvage part of this appropriation in view of its vital importance to all of us in this area.

Looking forward to seeing you in Washington on the third, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. I. McELROY,
Superintendent of Operations.

The continuation of the construction of this lock and dam is necessary at the present time. It will facilitate the taking of iron ore brought from Brazil, Venezuela, Sweden, and other places from the port of Mobile to Birmingham, Ala., a major steel-production center. By using a great portion of this iron ore now, we can salvage our own iron-ore deposits in this country for use during any war which may come. When war comes, we may be cut off from bringing this ore from other countries to the United States, and, if so, it will then be necessary for us to use our own iron-ore deposits in great measure and they may be speedily exhausted. Therefore, they should be conserved now, and the only way to conserve them is by using the ore brought in from these other countries. Also, in the event of war, we can bring in iron ore from Brazil and Venezuela, until we are cut off from getting it, by using the Caribbean Sea and receive the protection of Cuba and Puerto Rico and other islands until we get it into the Gulf of Mexico and thence to Mobile. It will be almost like using an inland water route instead of hazarding convoying ships to the submarine menace which will probably be present in the Atlantic Ocean. Knowing that all of the Members of the House have the welfare of our country at heart, I cannot help but feel that they will want a major portion of these funds restored to this project so that it will not have to be abandoned at the present time. The proper defense of our country and the security of our Nation demand that this be done.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What is the character of dams that the new dam proposes to replace?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. They are old wooden structures, very small and dilapidated. Some of the locks along the river are hand operated. Some of them were built as long as 40 years ago. They have had several breakdowns at those locks.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What is their present condition?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. They are in very, very bad condition; they are in very much need of repair.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. If one of the dams were to deteriorate to the extent that it could not be used, would it impair the whole river system?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. It could not be used. It would stop the whole transportation.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The entire river system, then, depends upon the replacement of these inadequate and dangerous dams that are in the river at the present time?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. The gentleman's observation is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree most heartily with what the gentleman from Alabama says regarding the importance of the inland waterway in connection with our steel industry. I wish to call attention to the fact also that in case of war, unless this inland waterway is provided, the chances are that Pittsburgh, Pa., would be shut off from the Venezuelan iron mines where she is now getting her iron ore.

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his contribution.

I am sure that the members of the Appropriations Committee want to be fair and surely they do not want to cut this project 91 percent when other projects under construction are being cut only from about 10 to 30 percent throughout the Nation. I ask the members of the Appropriations Committee and the Members of the House to give the amendment dealing with this project careful consideration when it is presented for your consideration.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is more than an appropriation bill. It is the symbol of 18 years of irresponsible political philosophy in our Government. It is the symbol of a dangerous political theory that has fastened itself on one government after another down through the centuries and ended in the fall of every one of them.

One of the banes of civilization is the fact that in every generation there are men in public life who will gamble with the public welfare and the safety of the economy to gain their own political ends. The callous recklessness of such leaders has undermined the economic security

and happiness of scores of nations down through history. The tragedy has always been made more grim by the fact that economic quackery has always had a wide appeal until disaster struck.

As governments have fallen, others have arisen in their place, usually with safeguards designed to prevent recurrence of the ailments. The founders of our own United States labored long and hard in their efforts to write safeguards into the Constitution that would prevent economic catastrophe from overtaking the American people. They very wisely placed the power of originating appropriations and the levying of taxes in that branch of the Government which most closely represented the people—the House of Representatives. They did not vest that power in the Senate, in the judiciary, or the executive—they specifically limited it to the House of Representatives. They were fresh from the realization that the power to tax is the power to destroy, and they were determined that if America must ever die, it would be by suicide, not homicide.

The founding fathers envisioned the President of the United States as no more than an administrator, an official of limited powers who would do no more than carry out the instructions of the elected representatives of the people. For 157 years—until 1933—the great American form of government which they had designed withstood the onslaughts of the economic witch doctors who at numerous times during that period attempted to gain power by advocating their quackeries.

It is particularly important to note that the Presidents who had occupied the White House during those 157 years had respected the safeguards which had been cemented into the Constitution for the highest purposes. For example, no President in that time ever so much as considered vetoing a tax bill, as Presidents Roosevelt and Truman have both done in recent years. No President in that time would have dreamed of threatening to veto a tax bill if it did not meet his specifications, as President Truman did in his 1950 state of the Union message. Those Presidents respected the fundamental thesis that only the elected representatives to Congress should exercise the power of taxation with all its inherent dangers.

The year 1933 undoubtedly will go down in history as the turning point in America's political and economic progress. It will go down in history as the beginning of a period in which men endowed with more recklessness than wisdom tried every economic panacea that they could find, and having tried them decided to weave them into the permanent fiber of government. Easy money, easy credit, easy debt, and a whole flock of other easy-come easy-go schemes became the backbone of government as it was operated by those in power.

For six long peacetime years deficit, Government hand-outs, and easy credit were the dominating policies. Glib phrases filled the air. "Pump-priming," "compensatory spending," and "we owe it to ourselves" were the catchwords of the day, and what was solved?

When the New Deal took office in 1933, there were 13,000,000 unemployed. Six years later, before national-defense spending began, there were still 11,000,000 unemployed. All the fabulous economic panaceas and political quackeries had not solved the problem. The national debt had more than doubled, the tax burden had tripled, and we still had almost the same number of unemployed as 6 years earlier.

Today it is a recognized fact that a world war and only a world war relieved the New Deal of its most colossal embarrassment, specifically the fact that it had failed to solve the problem of unemployment, in the name of which it foisted all its economic theories and panaceas on the American people. What the economic medicinemen, and the socialist planners had failed to do, a devastating war did for them.

With the nations of Europe needing war materials, we supplied them and thus provided our own people with jobs. Unemployment figures at last began to drop. With the coming of Pearl Harbor and our own entrance into the conflict, our problem became not one of unemployment but of actual shortage of manpower.

So the war was waged at enormous cost, the debt was increased almost 500 percent, and the tax burden was raised to perilous heights—seven times higher than it had ever been in history. Of course the overwhelming majority of the American people paid the price willingly and accepted the attendant sacrifices without complaint. They expected, and they were entitled to expect that once the conflict was over, there would be a period of adjustment and that within a few years a substantial return to more normal peacetime conditions would be achieved. They expected, and they were entitled to expect, that taxes would be lowered, that payments on the debt would begin, that rationing and controls would end, and that the enormous shortages resulting from 5 years of war would provide the economy with sufficient momentum to cause the wheels of industry to hum and jobs to be plentiful. That is what they expected and, I repeat, that is what they were entitled to expect.

But their expectations were based on miscalculation. They had forgotten, under the terrible stress of war, that there were still in power the same economic witch doctors and the same disciples of socialism, who had failed to solve the problem of unemployment in a half-dozen long years of fruitless and costly frittering with economic theories that had been proved, a hundred times over, down through history to be false and disastrous to any government that embraced them. They had forgotten that the history of these men was that once a tax was enacted it was never repealed, that once a power was gained it was never willingly given up, that once a control had been imposed it was never relinquished if these men could help it.

It simply did not occur to most Americans that the schemers in Washington would employ the terrible machinery of war, the terrible burden of taxes, controls, and emergency powers to achieve

political ends that could never be won at the polls, that would never be willingly voted by the American people.

So what happened?

Did they want to give up the controls?

No. President Truman demanded their retention. The left-wing trumpets let loose in full blast against Republican efforts to force the Government to keep faith with the American people and the American way of life.

Did they want to cut back taxes?

No. President Truman demanded more taxes. The left-wing trumpets blared in a fanfare against Republican demands for tax reductions.

Did they want to cut spending?

No. President Truman rushed to Congress with a score of new spending schemes. The left-wing trumpets rent the air with demands for spending schemes that were fantastic, for nostrums that were costly beyond belief.

What happened is a matter of record. Shortages mounted disastrously, people lined up in front of stores simply to obtain food, and business stagnated while the President and the left wing stubbornly insisted on retention of controls. It was Congress, with the Republicans leading the fight, throughout the entire summer of 1946, which finally forced an end to rationing.

It was the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress which passed the first tax-reduction bill in a generation, and it did so over three vetoes by President Truman.

It was the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress which forced a balanced budget and a reduction of the national debt for the first time in a generation. The reckless spending measures proposed by the President and the left wing were effectively blocked, and the American economy at last was going full speed ahead. There was virtually no unemployment, shortages had disappeared to a large extent, and the economic future looked hopeful for the first time in years.

With the reelection of President Truman and the return of the Democratic Party to control of Congress in 1948, the spenders and the princes of planning were in full cry once again. The President sent a program to Congress that called for huge outlays of public moneys, a \$4,000,000,000 increase in taxes, and socialization of credit, agriculture, medicine, and our natural resources. Efforts by the Republicans to continue their tax-reduction program, which had given the economy a fresh stimulus, were bitterly opposed by those in power, and an excise-tax-repeal bill which I introduced in February of 1949 lay in a convenient pigeonhole in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Unemployment started to mount. Business, threatened with new and ever-heavier taxes, slowed down to a walk, and the situation by midsummer became so threatening that the President was forced to say he would not press immediately for his tax-increase proposals. But he steadfastly adhered to the balance of his reckless program, and the American public was treated to the economic spectacle of a government which had already run the public debt up to a

quarter of a trillion dollars, start deficit spending once more, not as a temporary policy, but virtually as a permanent step.

Think of it, in less than 2 years, the President has outlined deficit-spending programs blanketing the fiscal years of 1949, 1950, and 1951, that will run up a total deficit of \$13,000,000,000.

That figure is \$4,000,000,000 more than the entire cost of the Federal Government in 1939 when Government was also operating on a deficit basis.

In January of this year, the President sent to Congress a state of the Union message, an economic report, and a budget message; and those three messages charted a future course of ever-rising taxes and ever-rising spending that no government in the history of this earth ever attempted before. If ever a blueprint for socialism was laid down, these three messages were it.

The American people, already carrying a tax burden in excess of one quarter of the national income, were being told in effect, that their tax bill eventually would be doubled, that Government spending, already at the back-breaking level of \$43,300,000,000, would eventually be increased 100 percent, and that the Federal Government would become the overseer of the family, the sickbed, the schools, our natural resources, and the private credit of our economy.

I say to you that if this program is carried out, America as we know it is gone. I say to you that the pump primers are now priming the pumps for disaster. America's leadership role among the nations of the world will vanish much as Great Britain's has, as we borrow the socialistic schemes which have brought that great nation to its knees.

The awful impact of this irresponsible, reckless program is already becoming tragically apparent. Unemployment is rising and today we have approximately 4,500,000 unemployed in the United States. Men with families are out of work, veterans and young people are finding it increasingly hard to obtain employment, and with the graduation from our schools and colleges this spring, another half million people will be added to our labor force with little hope of obtaining jobs.

It is time that America woke up. It is time we realized that the same architects of disaster, the same specious theories and economic quackeries, the same socialist schemers, dominate our Government today just as they did throughout the thirties. They never solved the problem of unemployment in the thirties and their continued use of the very same fallacious economic philosophy which they employed then is now causing unemployment and raising once more the dreaded possibility of an economic crisis.

It is appalling to realize that if this country must face economic or military hardship in the future, it must do so with the national debt at an already impossible level, with the tax burden at a point where it depresses our economy, and with Government spending already going on a rate which cannot be increased without compounding an eco-

conomic malady it attempts to cure. The very security of America is at stake, but irresponsible men and irresponsible leaders insist on gambling with that security to achieve their own political ends.

I repeat—the bill before us today calling in all for almost \$39,000,000,000 of Government money, credit, and contractual authorizations, lies like a giant boulder on the American economy. The American economy has withstood the depressive acts of Government time and again, but inevitably the breaking point must come.

We in Congress have a responsibility that is far more than political. We must answer at all times for the very security of America, and where the security of America begins, partisanship should end.

I talk to you not as Democrats or Republicans but as Americans. Every one of us knows deep in our hearts that this pump-priming for disaster must stop. These economic quackeries must end.

These socialistic schemers and political medicine men who now infect the executive branch of the Government must be run out of Washington. We also know that if this is to be done, only Congress can be depended upon to do it.

Let us face the facts—the tide of unemployment is rising steadily in the United States.

In February, the number of jobless increased by 204,000, making the total 4,684,000—the highest in 9 years.

In March, there were 561,000 less unemployed, but this was regarded as seasonal.

Forty-three areas throughout the country were classified by the Department of Labor in February as critical areas, which means that 12 or more out of every hundred workers were pounding the streets looking for jobs.

At this moment, unemployment-insurance payments are at record levels, and more than 2,000,000 people have exhausted the benefits to which they are entitled. All reports indicate that people over the age of 45 are having great difficulty in finding work.

Unemployment usually grows like a snowball rolling downhill. Government agencies, although they expect a slight seasonal pick-up this spring, have predicted more than 5,000,000 unemployed by June.

Leon H. Keyserling, acting chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, recently said there are circumstances that might lead to 12,000,000 jobless by 1954. Mr. Keyserling needs no identification before this House. Mr. Keyserling is one of the medicine men whom I have been discussing, one of the doleful defeatists who regard unemployment as permanent, one of those who say that we must continue to have a large segment of our labor force unemployed and that there is nothing much that can be done about it.

Such talk is tommyrot.

The time to check unemployment is now; before it gets worse. The longer we wait, the more difficult the task will be. The way to check unemployment is to go to the root of the trouble—to cure the conditions that are causing it.

Fortunately, there are five basic steps that President Truman and Congress can take immediately that would go far toward reversing the tide. Here are the five main steps in a nonpartisan prosperity program:

First. Remove the wartime excise taxes.

These taxes were levied during the war to discourage purchase of goods and services that were in short supply, and they have continued to have the same effect in peacetime. The American Federation of Labor has said the excise taxes are strangling business and employment. In luggage, furs, jewelry, cosmetics, transportation, amusements, telephone, telegraph, and scores of other industries, the story is the same—depressed sales and jobless workers because of the staggering excise taxes. Many communities in New England, for example, have said that repeal of the wartime excises would be the strongest possible shot in the arm for their areas.

Second. Create tax incentives for small business.

At present the small-business man is shackled by severe taxes, which prevent him from accumulating the capital he needs to launch a new enterprise or to expand an existing business. Yet this kind of growth is essential if we are to have an expanding economy. In order to create jobs for our growing population, new firms must be springing up constantly. Our tax system should be designed to give the small risk taker every encouragement. We must stop hamstringing him.

I am confident that, if small business were given additional tax incentives and if the wartime excises were repealed, business would receive such a hefty stimulus that there would soon be an increase in tax revenue that would more than offset the initial reduction.

Third. Balance the budget and begin retirement of the national debt.

A balanced budget is the surest guaranty of our economic strength. A solvent Federal Government is a bulwark against excessive ups and downs in the business cycle, and it sets a tone of stability and responsibility for our entire business life. A businessman who can count on the value of tomorrow's dollar is able to do the long-range planning that means jobs—steady jobs. A worker who can count on the value of tomorrow's dollar is able to save with confidence that his bank deposits, his insurance, and his old-age pension will be worth what he put into them.

The most direct way to balance the budget is to cut spending. This would open the way to reducing the national debt and eventually to lowering taxes, which would free billions of dollars in purchasing power that are now being shunted up the dead-end road of Government spending.

Fourth. Administer the tariff program more carefully.

While world trade should be encouraged, the reciprocal-trade program should be managed in such a way that no particular areas or industries will be crippled. This is not the case at present. Too often the benefits of our tariff reductions are not reciprocal. Too often

the benefits flow only to foreign producers and foreign workers, while American workers see their markets disappear.

In New England, and in other States as well, there is widespread unemployment from the flood of cheap goods from abroad—watches, pottery, hats, shoes, rubber wear, fishing products, and many others. For instance, Marx Lewis, general secretary of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers, AFL, has said that a wave of imports from Czechoslovakia threatens to reduce the hat-making city of Danbury, Conn., to a ghost town. On the Pacific coast, the story is much the same in lumber, fishing, fruit, nuts, and many other industries that are the mainstays of employment.

Fifth. Remove the threat of socialization that hangs over the country.

As long as the United States is pushed down a course that parallels Britain, there will be a damper on the enthusiasm and daring that are the cornerstones of lasting prosperity. No one can plan confidently for a future that may be so ominous. One possible symptom of fear was in the Securities and Exchange Commission's report of Friday, which said that American business in 1950 will spend about 11 percent less on new plant and equipment than in 1949.

Now is the time for leadership to show its mettle. Almost 5,000,000 jobless Americans are crying for action. There is no reason why President Truman and the leaders of Congress cannot carry out a program like the one I have outlined. There are 5,000,000 reasons why they should. If they do not, the country will know where to place the responsibility.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the tremendous appropriation bill now before the House for approximately \$28,000,000,000 should cause every Member of Congress and every citizen of the United States to stop, look, and listen. It is estimated that if this bill is passed together with other bills for foreign aid and so forth, it will mean a deficit at the end of the fiscal year of approximately \$5,000,000,000. How long can this Nation of ours continue to spend, year after year, more than we take in and remain solvent? No individual nor any businessman can continue to spend more than he receives without facing a condition of bankruptcy. This is equally true of a nation. Therefore, I repeat, we must stop, look, and listen before it is too late.

In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt, then a presidential candidate, had this to say about Government spending:

Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse.

Those words are equally true today and have even greater significance than at the time they were spoken. They deserve to be emphasized because in every year since 1932 with the exception of the 2 years of Republican control our Federal Government has spent more than it has collected.

In 1932 our Federal expenditures amounted to only \$4,500,000,000. Today,

it is estimated that our expenditure for the fiscal year 1950 will amount to \$45,-000,000,000. That is 10 times the amount expended 17 years ago. And we must not overlook the fact that this is a peacetime expenditure. There has never been any similar expenditure in a time of peace.

The Reader's Digest of January 1950 has set forth in an article a vivid explanation of what this means. In part it reads as follows:

To give you an idea of just how much money this is, consider these facts:

1. If everyone in the United States cashed in all his life-insurance policies, the total would amount to \$44,000,000,000. This would not be enough money to run the Government for 1 year.

2. If every urban home owner in this country sold his home, the total would amount to \$30,000,000,000. That's just enough to run the Government for 8 months.

3. If every farmer in this country sold his farm, farm equipment, and livestock, the total would amount to \$25,000,000,000. The Government could not run for 7 months on that amount of money.

These facts put a new light on the staggering size of our Federal Government's planned \$45,000,000,000 expenditure for the fiscal year 1950. And remember, this excessive spending is in the face of a national debt of more than \$250,000,000,000.

Isn't it as true today as it was in 1932 that a continuance of that habit means the poor-house?

Increased spending means either an increased deficit or increased taxes. The tax burden on the people of this Nation in direct and indirect taxes for Federal, State, and local purposes approximates one-third of the national income. And, yet, notwithstanding this heavy take from the income of every worker the President advocates and has asked Congress to provide additional taxes. There is no justification for such a course. Taxes should be decreased and not increased.

The most sensible way to meet the situation that now confronts us, as a result of insufficient Federal revenue to meet expenditures, is to reduce expenditures. It can be done if waste and extravagance in our Federal Government is eliminated, and, this can be done without in any way adversely affecting the necessary functions of government.

In the consideration of this appropriation bill it is my intention and purpose to support the effort that will be made to bring the amount to be expended in conformity with the expected revenues of the Government. A balanced budget is necessary to the financial stability of this country. Our ability to help our people and fulfill our obligations at home and abroad demands that we be financially sound.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, the 1951 general appropriations bill, as reported to the House, has brought Congress face to face with a series of policy decisions that have importance and implications far beyond what at first sight might appear to be justifiable action.

A special severe blow is meted out to the important flood-control project in eastern Kentucky, made up of the Dewey Reservoir and its appurtenances. The project is almost complete and there is required only \$600,000 to acquire the remaining lands. I wish to state that all construction is already complete. I know that there is not a man in this body that believes in permitting his own dwelling house to deteriorate by reason of nonoccupancy after construction has been completed, simply because he does not have an entrance. American citizens are simply against this type of false economy.

The reasons given for this unprecedented action is not that the project is unwise or even that it is contrary in any way to policies long established and supported by Congress. It is wholly that the costs of completing the remaining phases of this and for other projects are now found to be in excess of earlier estimates submitted by the great engineering agency which develops the plans, makes the recommendations and carries on all of the activities connected with the construction, maintenance, and operations of many important and useful projects in nearly every State in the Union.

In all of these, the agency recommendations are discussed and approved by Congress under an atmosphere of high mutual trust that is unusual in the dealings between Congress and the executive agencies.

The amount required for the completion of this important flood-control project is denied and the project must go uncompleted.

If nature will just stage its floods somewhere else, the cost of the delay will be progressive disintegration of the project facilities that will set in at once from nonuse of costly works on account of lack of funds for completion.

The project is designed to prevent a disaster that has many times been considered real and threatening by Congress.

At this point I would like to make available to the entire Congress information furnished me by the Corps of Engineers in response to my direct questions, which clearly point out the reasons for the underestimate in the 1950 budget, as well as the discrepancy in the amount of funds now necessary to complete the project in relation to the amount provided for in the 1951 budget:

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN MY OFFICE MARCH 24, 1950

Question (Mr. PERKINS). Will you briefly describe the Dewey Reservoir—I mean whether it is flood control, recreational, or both?

Answer. The Dewey Reservoir project was authorized as a flood-control reservoir by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938. It is a unit of comprehensive flood-control plan for the Ohio River Basin. No other reservoirs have been constructed or are under construction in the Big Sandy Basin.

The project is located on Johns Creek about 7 miles southeast of Paintsville, Ky., and 5.4 miles above the confluence of Johns Creek with Levisa Fork, which, together with Tug Fork, forms the Big Sandy River. The dam is a rolled-earth fill structure having a maximum height of 118 feet and a crest length of 920 feet. It creates a reservoir having

a total capacity of 88,000 acre-feet, of which 77,000 acre-feet are reserved for flood control, and the remainder of 11,000 acre-feet are reserved for a conservation pool which can be utilized for increasing low-water flow, pollution abatement, and recreation.

In addition to constructing the dam, together with the spillway, outlet works, and a dike, it was necessary to acquire title to, or flowage easements over, approximately 15,000 acres of land, and relocate approximately 8.3 miles of highway, 17.6 miles of pipe lines, and 56 cemeteries involving 718 graves.

Question (Mr. PERKINS). I notice the Corps of Engineers estimate on the total cost of Dewey Reservoir as made last year was \$6,-246,800. This year the Corps of Engineers estimated before the House Appropriations Committee the total cost to be \$7,456,500. Can you explain at this time why the Corps of Engineers underestimated the cost of the reservoir when they were testifying last year, and if so, what you now estimate the total cost of Dewey Reservoir to be?

Answer. A comparison of the 1950 and 1951 estimates of costs follows:

1950:		
Construction-----	\$3,434,800	
Relocations-----	1,126,700	
Lands-----	1,685,300	
Total-----	6,246,800	
1951:		
Construction-----	3,474,800	
Relocations-----	1,126,700	
Lands-----	2,855,000	
Total-----	7,456,500	

It is of note that there is little difference in the estimated construction costs for the 2 years, that there is no difference in the relocation estimated costs, and that the increase in the total cost of the project is almost entirely due to the increased estimated cost of the lands in the reservoir approximately \$1,169,700. The reason for this increase is as follows:

The estimate of \$1,685,300 was based on a gross appraisal of the lands required for the reservoir. During the process of acquiring these lands, it was necessary to make individual tract appraisals and, later, it was necessary to resort to condemnation to acquire some of the tracts. The individual tract appraisals revealed that land values were approximately 25 to 30 percent in excess of those used as a basis for the gross appraisal. Condemnation suits resulted in awards by three commissioners appointed by the Federal court approximately 115 percent in excess of the Government appraisals. In the light of the above, it became definitely apparent that the original gross estimate for land acquisition was too low, and after a thorough analysis was made, it was determined that the lands would cost approximately 70 percent more than originally estimated, and that the total estimated cost of the project would necessarily be increased by the addition of \$40,000 for construction and \$1,169,700 for lands, or a total of \$1,209,700. The total estimated cost of the project was, therefore, revised to \$7,456,500. As a total of \$6,116,000 had previously been allotted to the project, it became necessary to request an additional \$1,340,500 for fiscal year 1951, in order to complete the project.

All agreements covering the relocation of utilities and highways have only recently been executed, with the result that they total approximately \$826,000 in lieu of the estimated total of \$1,126,200, thereby effecting a saving of approximately \$300,000. Furthermore, the land-acquisition program has advanced sufficiently to such a stage, that it has been possible to effect further savings for the following reasons:

1. Recent decisions of the court in condemnation suits have been much more favorable to the Government as a result of

changes made by the Department of Justice in the handling of condemnation suits.

2. Property owners have agreed to retain certain portions of their properties lying outside of the reservoir area proper, thereby reducing the lands or easements to be acquired from 15,500 acres to 14,500 acres.

3. Property owners in the upper reaches of the reservoir where infrequent inundation will occur, have agreed to sell flowage easements over their properties rather than sell them in fee.

As a result of the above economies, savings approximating \$440,000 in land costs will be effected.

As a result of the savings of approximately \$300,000 in relocation costs and approximately \$440,000 in land costs, the amount required for completion of the project is reduced to approximately \$600,000.

Question. (Mr. PERKINS). You are in a better position at this time to make an accurate statement on the total estimated cost of this reservoir than the Corps of Engineers were last fall. Am I correct in that statement?

Answer. That is right. The estimates supporting the 1951 appropriation were made in August 1949. A good deal of the work has been performed since then to indicate to us more closely what the actual costs would be. All the agreements in connection with relocations have been executed so we have a definite figure rather than an estimated one as to the total cost. We have completed the appraisals of all the individual tracts of land which we have to acquire, and in that case too we have a definite figure rather than an estimated figure.

Question (Mr. PERKINS). Assuming that the Appropriations Committee failed to grant the \$600,000 which you state is necessary for the completion of Dewey Reservoir, what effect, if any, will that have on being able to utilize the project to its fullest extent, and getting a return on the money already invested?

Answer. Unless the amount of \$600,000 is made available for fiscal year 1951, completion of the project will necessarily be deferred. Construction of the dam is now complete, and the relocations will be completed before the end of fiscal year 1950, leaving only acquisition of the remaining lands to complete the project. Until such time as all the lands or easements are acquired, it will not be possible to utilize the reservoir to its fullest extent for flood control. Should a major storm occur and it becomes necessary to use the reservoir to its fullest extent, unacquired lands will be affected, with the result that it will be necessary to pay damages to the owners of such land. To obtain the maximum use of the reservoir area for flood control, it may be necessary to lower the conservation pool during the flood season to obtain more storage of flood waters. Furthermore, a complete return on an investment of over \$6,000,000 cannot be obtained until the reservoir project is completed.

Every Member of this House knows that the estimates submitted on these projects are sometimes above and sometimes below the amounts that Congress first approves.

The committee action if permitted to stand would simply cost more money and delay the benefits to the people. I can see no economy or justification for such action and trust that such errors in this bill will be corrected.

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr.

DEGRAFFENRIED] follow in the RECORD immediately after the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

(Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, the estimated cost of this project is \$1,233,000 to the Federal Government and \$490,000 to the local people.

The following are the estimated flood damages to Pineville for the period between January 1918 and June 1947:

Date of flood	Stage in feet	Estimated damages
January-February 1918.....	47.3	\$806,000
November 1928.....	(1)	409,500
March 1929.....	47.3	806,000
January 1932.....	(1)	325,000
February 1939.....	44.3	58,500
February 1940.....	41.8	15,600
January 1946.....	49.3	1,451,500
June 1947.....	42.5	19,900
Total for floods of record.....		3,892,000
Estimated average annual damages, 30-year period.....		129,730

1 From damage survey.

The 1946 flood was the most devastating and destructive of any flood on record for Pineville, and the estimated flood damages for that year are broken down as follows:

Item	Units	Damages
Residential property damaged.....	563	
Residential property destroyed.....	100	\$723,900
Commercial and industrial property damaged.....	121	614,800
Institutional property damaged.....	18	99,800
Streets and miscellaneous property.....		13,900
Total.....		1,451,500
Loss in taxes, Federal, State, county, and city, on account of 1946 flood amounted to.....		450,000

The city of Pineville lies on the Cumberland River in southeastern Kentucky. The Cumberland River rises and has its source in the county above where Pineville is located. The business and greater part of the residential sections of Pineville are located on the comparatively level flood plain and lie in an area roughly semicircular in shape about three-eighths mile wide and three-quarters mile long. The last official census of Pineville is 3,900 and it possibly has 4,000 now.

We have frequent and recurring floods, some of which are small ones, and we have had four tremendously large ones. The last large flood was in 1946. The damage done in this one flood, according to official estimates of the Army Corps of Engineers is practically sufficient to pay the entire cost to the Government and to the citizens for complete protection. The water in 1946 was from 6 to 8 feet deep in the homes, public buildings, schools, and business places in the town. Frequently in the past we

have had from 3 to 5 feet of water in our homes and business places, and the plan of the Corps of Engineers, which has been completely worked out, will give us complete protection from these devastating and almost annual floods. It presents a serious health problem each time we have a flood. There has been practically no building and no expansion in the last 20 years on account of the floods, and it is the center for the coal fields.

The citizens of Pineville, through their city council, passed an ordinance, called an election and voted to issue bonds for \$490,000 to cover the full amount recommended by the Army Corps of Engineers for their share of the cost of the proposed flood protection.

(Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] made the constructive speech which he did a few moments ago.

I agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in his high estimate of the integrity and ability of the gentleman from Mississippi. I have been a member of the House Committee on Public Works for 3 years. As a member of that committee I have served under the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. It is my opinion that he knows more about the rivers and harbors and flood-control problems and needs of this country than any man in the Congress or in the United States.

The average American now works 61 days a year to earn the money to pay his annual Federal, State, and local taxes. Think of it. The average American must work more than twelve 5-day weeks just to pay his tax bill. Yet, with from one-fourth to one-third of all the earnings of all Americans being confiscated by tax collectors the Government still is spending money faster than it collects it. We will have a deficit of \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 this year.

It is time that the Congress and the country stopped and pondered the question, "Where are we going?"

History is replete with examples of countries that pursued to their financial and economic destruction the same loose fiscal policies our leaders now follow. France is an example. The average French laborer in 1920 received an annual wage of 6,240 francs. At the 1920 exchange value of the franc his earnings of 6,240 French francs were the equivalent of an annual wage of \$1,248 in American dollars.

Today, as the result of devaluation and inflation the French worker receives not 6,240 francs as he did in 1920 but his average annual wage is now 250,238 francs or 40 times what it was 30 years ago. If the franc was still valued at 20 cents the Frenchman, today, would have an annual wage equivalent to \$50,048. But the French franc is not worth what it was. Its value is only a tiny fraction of what

it once was. The 250,238 francs the Frenchman gets this year will buy little more than did his 6,240 francs in 1920. That is what devaluation can do to a people.

Something very similar to this may happen to us, the American people, unless our Government spends more wisely and economically than it is now doing, unless it balances the budget and lives within its income.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

A brief 3 years ago, our Federal Government was spending about \$34,000,000,000 a year. Now, 3 years later, it is spending \$42,000,000,000 annually. This is an increase of \$8,000,000,000 in the annual cost of Government within a period of 3 years.

Whereas the Republican Eightieth Congress balanced the budget and had a surplus of more than \$8,000,000,000 in a single year, the Eighty-first Democratic Congress will have a deficit of five to six billion dollars this year.

The President says the present unbalanced state of the budget is due to the \$5,000,000,000 tax reduction voted by the Eightieth Congress. Even if the Republicans had never given the people that \$5,000,000,000 tax reduction, the present budget would still be unbalanced as compared to the \$8,000,000,000 surplus shown in the last year of the Eightieth Republican Congress.

No; tax reduction by the Republicans did not cause the present unbalanced budget. That unbalanced budget is the direct result that this Congress is now spending \$8,000,000,000 more than did the Eightieth Congress.

If the tax reduction voted by the Eightieth Congress was bad, why has not some responsible Democrat proposed to repeal that tax reduction. None has.

ROAD TO RUIN

A continuing unbalanced budget is the road to ruin, to socialism, and to every citizen becoming the servant of the state.

An unbalanced budget inevitably leads to the necessity for more taxes. The higher the citizen's taxes, the less he has to spend on himself and his own family. Eventually, taxes become so high there remains no incentive for investment or for thrift.

When taxes become too high the savers say, "Why save if the purchasing power of my savings constantly shrinks?" The investors say, "Why risk our capital when the Government makes us assume all losses and confiscates most of our profits, if we make any?" When the will to dare and do vanishes, a country ceases to go forward.

The spirit of the venture built this country into the richest and most productive in the world. We must keep that spirit alive and not kill it by burdensome and oppressive tax rates.

Yet, there can be no substantial tax reductions while we continue to spend far beyond our tax income.

We can balance the budget only in two ways. We must balance it either by taxing more or spending less. I doubt if there is a single politician in the Congress bold enough to propose to balance the budget by imposing a five or six billion dollar tax increase on the peo-

ple. Every politician knows that for him to make such a proposal would be political suicide.

We must, therefore, seek to balance the budget in the only other way open to us, and that is by spending less.

DUPLICATION AND WASTE

The Hoover report says whereas there were 300 bureaus and commissions in the Federal Government 20 years ago that there are 1,818 now.

Many of these bureaus do the same work that is being done by other agencies. The General Accounting Office of the Federal Government not so long ago reported that we then had no less than 29 Federal agencies engaged in loaning money, 3 in insuring bank deposits, 34 engaged in acquiring land, 16 in wildlife preservation, 10 in Government financing, 12 in home and community planning, 28 in welfare matters, 4 in bank examinations, 14 in handling our Federal forests, and 65 in gathering statistics.

Surely, no citizen can believe that such a multiplicity of agencies can exist without much overlapping and duplication of work, all of which results in the unnecessary and wasteful spending of taxpayers' money.

Because this duplication is so costly to taxpayers, the appropriations of all departments should be held to a minimum to the end that each department will be compelled to modernize and streamline its operations, eliminate its inefficiencies, and thereby do its job better and at less cost.

The costliness of this duplication of activities is indicated by the fact that in 20 years—Hoover Report—the number of employees on the Federal pay roll increased from 570,000 in 1930 to 2,100,000 by last fall. Also, the wages and salaries of these workers in the same 20 years had grown from about \$1,000,000,000 annually to almost \$7,000,000,000, a sevenfold increase in 20 years.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

One long step toward returning to a balanced budget would be the immediate adoption of the recommendations on reorganization of the Government made in the Hoover Commission Report.

If the recommendations of the Hoover Commission are adopted, the cost of the Federal Government, now \$42,000,000,000 a year, will be reduced by three to five billion dollars annually. Over a 50-year period this will mean a saving of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty billion dollars. Such savings will benefit every taxpaying American family, by allowing them to keep more of their own money to spend on themselves.

The Hoover Report shows many startling examples of Government inefficiency. Here are a few of them. The Hoover Commission investigators found:

That it requires an average of 7 months, under Government red tape, to discharge an incompetent employee from the Federal pay roll. In one case, the Commission found, it took 17 months to discharge an incompetent stenographer;

That in the Veterans' Administration more than 15,000 workers are employed to handle veterans' insurance policies. A study of private insurance companies

reveals that these private companies handle a similar number of policies with 3,500 workers;

That the researchers report that the Post Office Department by spending \$10,000,000 to install improved equipment and methods in the Nation's post offices could cut Post Office Department expenses by \$180,000,000, thereby effecting savings totaling \$170,000,000;

That the Internal Revenue Department in 1947 had 500,000,000 income-tax forms printed for the use of the Nation's 49,000,000 income-tax payers, or 11 forms for each taxpayer. Hundreds of millions of these forms, after being printed, were sold for waste paper;

That the Federal Government owns three and one-half typewriters for every Federal worker who uses a typewriter, full or part time;

That the Federal Government buys \$6,000,000,000 in supplies every year, yet its inefficiency is such that it seldom takes a discount on any of its bills, as do nearly all private businessmen, because Federal Government red tape is such that it cannot audit its bills within the normal 30- to 60-day discount period.

The Hoover recommendations, however, will not accomplish their greatest benefits unless there is a will on the part of the executive branch of the Government to make them work.

In a government, Gargantuan as our Government now is with 1,818 bureaus and commissions, with more than 2,000,000 employees, and with its operations spread out over the entire world, efficiency at best will never be easy and waste never absent. New examples of waste and inefficiency always will be present awaiting detection before they are corrected.

There, therefore, ought to be a permanent commission, organized along the lines of the Hoover Commission, always to be on the alert searching for inefficiency and waste and to call the attention of Congress and the President to such waste and inefficiency whenever and wherever found.

Such a permanent Little Hoover Commission staffed with expert researchers would pay its cost manyfold in the savings it constantly would make possible.

The Hoover Commission by one quick check of Government operations has unearthed weakness in our executive department, which if corrected, will save taxpayers three to five billion dollars a year. A permanent Little Hoover Commission unquestionably would reveal many additional ways to cut Government costs without diminishing present services of the Government to its citizens.

FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Our Nation's first line of defense is not our Navy, Army, or Air Corps. Our first line of defense is a solvent and sound economy here at home. Without a sound and solvent domestic economy we cannot attain that abundant production of weapons and goods without which no successful war can be waged.

The Communists recognize this. Lenin, the father of Russian communism once said, "Someday we will compel the United States of America to spend itself into destruction."

The best way to defeat that dire Lenin prediction is to restore sound fiscal policies to our Government now while there is still time.

If either through apathy or political expedience, we continue to pursue the wasteful and extravagant policies of the past two decades nothing but great and irreparable harm can come to our country. In proof of this truth I need to call but two witnesses, Thomas Jefferson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Jefferson said:

I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared—to preserve our independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt.

Roosevelt said—in 1932:

Any government like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse.

Yet, despite these warnings we, our Government, has in 19 years out of the last 21, spent more than our revenues and in 19 of those 21 years has gone further and further into debt. It is time to change our course.

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the Coast and Geodetic Survey is one of the oldest scientific and technical bureaus of the Federal Government. Its history goes back to the early days of the Republic when President Thomas Jefferson with great foresight obtained authority from the Congress in 1807 to establish an agency for surveying and charting the coast of the United States. This was done in order to promote water-borne commerce between the several States and with foreign countries. Through the years the wisdom of this undertaking has become increasingly evident from the benefits that have accrued to industry and to science, engineering, and other related fields.

The work of this important arm of the Government is not spectacular in a dramatic sense and oftentimes goes unnoticed, yet its activities are bound up, directly or indirectly, with our daily lives. The ships that bring us coffee from Brazil and sugar from Cuba use the nautical charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for their safe navigation; the air pilot who carries our mail uses its aeronautical charts to guide him safely to his destination; the surveyor who locates the boundaries of our farms and homesteads uses the markers which the Survey establishes throughout the length and breadth of our land; and the construction engineer who establishes building codes against earthquake hazards uses the information furnished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to determine the stresses and strains that buildings must withstand.

Besides these peacetime values, the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has a definite tie-up with the national

defense and its personnel have served with distinction in every national emergency from the Civil War on. When General MacArthur began his reconquest of the Philippine Islands on the 20th of October 1944, he had with him navigational charts of the area on which landings were to be made. These charts were made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey from surveys carried on during the 40 years of our stewardship of the islands. They showed the character of the beaches, the safe channels, and the locations of dangers to navigation, and gave information on the rise and fall of the tide—all of which enabled our ships and landing parties to maneuver with a minimum of hazard.

EARLY HISTORY

When the Coast Survey was first organized, the shore line of our country included only the strip along the Atlantic coast and comprised about 15,000 statute miles. The activities of the Survey grew with the Nation's territorial expansion. The acquisition of new territory along the Pacific coast—later to become the great States of California, Oregon, and Washington—added 8,000 miles to this shore line before the middle of the century. The purchase of Alaska in 1869 added 34,000 miles. The acquisition of the Territory of Hawaii and of other island possessions at the beginning of this century, together with the stewardship which we assumed over the Philippine Islands, further increased the shore line to be surveyed to a total of over 100,000 miles, or nearly four times the distance around the world. Today the jurisdiction of the Coast Survey extends to all the waters of continental United States, Alaska, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

Bordering this extensive coast line is a belt of over 1,000,000 square miles of coastal waters that require repeated surveys in the interest of water-borne commerce and navigation so that the exchange of the farm products and manufactured goods between the States and with foreign governments can be carried on with a minimum of navigational hazards.

The earlier surveys made at the beginning of the nineteenth century and up until the period of the Civil War were adequate for shallow-draft sailing vessels. With the advent of the ocean-going steam vessel and the construction of larger and deeper-draft ships more detailed surveys were required because the old surveys were completely inadequate. Since the beginning of this century, and following World War I in particular, when new navigational instruments were introduced, it was found that the surveys of only 20 years ago were insufficient to meet the needs of these modern devices. For this reason and because of natural changes along the inlets of the coasts and harbor entrances, resurveys must constantly be made.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS

Hydrographic surveys which determine the depths of water and the character of the sea bottom have been extended by the Bureau far offshore to furnish information for the mariner.

These surveys have located and charted the fishing banks so extensively used by our fishing fleets of New England, the Gulf, and the California coast. Dangers to navigation which have been located offshore have included Georges Shoal, a 15-foot spot in the great fishing area 120 miles east of Cape Cod, and Bishop Rock, over 100 miles off the southern California coast.

The ocean bottom has been investigated so that the submarine features lying off our coasts have come to be known. They have been charted and have proven of much value to the navigator equipped to determine his position by echo sounding when out of sight of land. In its offshore surveys and oceanographic work, the Bureau has pioneered in the development of methods and equipment which have increased the efficiency of these operations at less unit cost than existed under the older methods. These developments have enabled the Bureau to provide greater coverage year by year of our coastal waters with the annual appropriations which have been made by the Congress to extend this valuable work.

MODERN SURVEY EQUIPMENT

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has contributed to the development of sonic-sounding devices specifically in their construction as accurate survey instruments. By means of these instruments the depth of water under the ship can be obtained as the ship proceeds at full speed along a predetermined course on the surface. They have enabled us to know about the character and form of the Continental Shelf and its offshore slope from 100 fathoms, or 600 feet, to 1,000 fathoms. Soundings can be obtained in a matter of a second or two in depths as deep as a mile. Recorders were connected with these sonic sounders so that a continuous profile of the bottom showing the ridges and depressions was noted on a visible graph.

To fix the positions of the submerged features of the ocean bottom, such as mountain peaks, pinnacle rocks, and deep canyons, the Coast and Geodetic Survey developed and perfected the device known as Radio Acoustic Ranging, or RAR. This device utilized sound and radio to determine the position of a ship from known shore stations. It gave greater accuracy than could be obtained by observations on celestial bodies. It also had the advantage of permitting continuous operation of the survey ship day and night through fog and conditions of low visibility. The sono-radio buoy was first constructed in connection with RAR for use as an offshore hydrophone station. The extension of soundings a hundred or more miles from land, as in the case of Georges Bank, required the accurate location of individual soundings obtained by the survey ship. The development of the sono buoy was begun by the Bureau in 1933 and reached its complete efficiency prior to World War II. It was adopted in antisubmarine warfare and its operation was held confidential by the Navy until the close of the war.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey was the first agency making hydrographic

surveys to adapt Shoran to these operations. Shoran, developed by the Signal Corps and used by the Air Force for pinpoint bombing of strategic targets in Europe, replaced radio acoustic ranging in hydrographic operations of the Survey because of its greater adaptability, particularly in the waters surrounding the Aleutian Islands. Its success, limited to distances of 50 to 75 miles—because this device is a line-of-sight method—cleared the way for the electronic position indicator. The latter has been completely developed within the Bureau, without the aid of research funds, by the ingenuity and industry of the Survey's personnel during periods between active ship operations. The device has been tested and used to locate with accuracy the positions of soundings 10 to 300 miles from coastal promontories and island stations.

SURVEYS IN ALASKA

The surveys in the northernmost outpost, Alaska, were begun soon after the purchase of that territory from Russia. The coastal area and its newest waterways were known only to a few explorers and trading vessels. Its vast interior was almost completely unknown. Such charts as existed were in atlas form. They had been compiled by Sarischef under the direction of the Russian explorers Bering, Barinof, and Tebenkoff.

The first surveys were exploratory only. In the 1880's discovery of gold in the vicinity of Juneau brought many vessels into southeast Alaska and resulted in general surveys of that section of the coast. These surveys were reconnaissance in nature because it was impossible to cover the great area to meet the immediate demands. With the beginning of the twentieth century the Coast and Geodetic Survey inaugurated a comprehensive program of surveys which has been continuous in a given area from season to season.

Surveys made of the uncharted waters of southeastern and southwestern Alaska have prevented many wrecks. Only a few years ago the waters of Alaska were dotted with the hulks of ships which were wrecked on unknown rocks. This was true prior to the completion of wire-drag surveys through the inland passage and main channels of the Alaska coast. On the present-day charts there are numerous rocks bearing the names of the ships wrecked upon those rocks. Because the inland passage of Alaska was found to be infested with dangerous submerged rocks a wire-drag sweep was made of the entire passage. Numerous pinnacle rocks were found with this device rising close to the water's surface. One of the most spectacular of these finds was the rock, sometimes referred to as the Washington Monument, found in one of the main ship channels of southeast Alaska with a depth of 17 feet over it and rising from surrounding depths of 650 feet.

Surveys in Alaska not only opened up the coastal area to commerce but reduced the marine insurance rates, which prior to inauguration of the surveys had been nearly prohibitive. It was only possible to pay such rates because of the

great value, or at least the great incentive for great wealth, to be returned as a result of the finding of gold and the exploitation of fisheries.

In the Aleutian Islands, where survey operations are greatly hampered by the prevalence of fog, rough seas, and bad weather, the work of surveying this exposed region has been steadily progressing, and the former inadequate, exploratory charts are gradually being replaced with modern charts.

The Aleutians are a bleak and barren chain of islands extending 800 miles in a southwesterly direction from the Alaskan peninsula and form the boundary between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. The area is known as a breeding ground for storms. The high winds, persistent rain, and cold weather, coupled with a rocky shore line and strong ocean currents, have made surveying operations difficult and on several occasions have resulted in casualties among survey personnel. The hydrographic and topographic surveys of the Aleutians are being prosecuted by the persistent efforts of the personnel of the survey ships assigned to that area.

In the past decade survey operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have moved northward into the Bering Sea; arcs of triangulation, which are fundamental for topographic mapping, have spanned the vast interior of Alaska, and in 1947 a perimeter survey of the Arctic and Bering Sea coasts was initiated. Surveying operations in the Arctic have been of a pioneering nature and many of the problems, dangers, and struggles for survival, so familiar to Arctic explorers, have confronted the field parties.

Except for a few isolated surveys, this area was untouched heretofore because of the difficulties of terrain and the hazards of weather. Very little is known of the depths of water, the character of the sea bottom, or the behavior of tides and currents in this region. Ice conditions and low temperatures introduce many new problems for the surveyor.

In its Arctic operations the Coast and Geodetic Survey has employed a large number of Eskimos. These people, inured to the cold and privations of the Arctic, have been trained to perform all minor survey operations. They are uncanny as guides and on numerous occasions have led detached units back to their base camps through raging snowstorms.

Operations in the Arctic have necessitated the development of entirely new techniques. Instruments not designed for this country have required special lubrication to make them operable and extreme care to prevent icing. Engines in vehicles and boats require preheating before starting. These added requirements together with working in heavy clothing for protection against extremely cold weather, traversing snow and ice, and the handicap caused by short periods of daylight, add up to make surveying operations in the Arctic regions slow and expensive.

GEODETIC CONTROL SURVEYS

As the name of the Coast and Geodetic Survey indicates, it is the Bureau

of the Federal Government which makes the geodetic control surveys. The exact latitude, longitude, and elevation above sea level for thousands of points all over the country are marked by brass discs. Observations of astronomy, triangulation, gravity, and leveling in every county and State are computed and adjusted in order to establish one Federal framework for all surveys of the land. It is because of the accuracy of this control that maps covering the United States can be fully coordinated and inconsistencies and future litigation avoided in cadastral and boundary surveys. The network of marked discs is the starting point for all surveys made by other Federal mapping agencies and by State, county, and local surveyors. The Bureau is the only agency that is authorized by the Congress to perform this function.

The earth's curvature must be taken into account when covering large areas for land development projects such as reclamation, flood control, and river valley development. Geodetic surveys serve this purpose. They fix with exactness the locations and elevations of features of the land for planning purposes. They are required for economical and efficient planning studies and the construction phases of flood control, irrigation, drainage, water supply, hydroelectric plants, navigation, and other large-scale engineering works. Geodetic surveys are used in the planning and building of transmission lines, highways, railroads, canals, tunnels, and airports. Without geodetic control, gaps or overlaps can occur between local surveys and errors of considerable magnitude may result. They avoid confusion in land and farm boundaries by furnishing the local surveyor with common points for starting surveys and tying-in stations at the close of his work.

In performing the triangulation of the United States, the surveys were made generally along arcs running east and west and north and south. This provided a network in which the arcs were spaced about 50 miles apart although the marked points along each arc were only 10 to 12 miles apart. It was necessary to set up this network first, just as the steelwork for a large office building must be erected and riveted in place to provide a framework for the construction details to follow. The work of filling the areas between arcs is the present effort of the Bureau. Stations are now to be established at intervals of about 4 miles in agricultural areas and from 2 to 3 miles in metropolitan areas. This close spacing will permit local surveyors to connect their property and boundary line surveys to the Federal control net at convenient intervals.

Leveling lines spaced 100 miles apart were first run across the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Lakes to form a level network of elevations above mean sea level. Later the spacing was reduced to about 50-mile intervals. The present program provides for lines of leveling along highway rights-of-way at an approximate spacing of 6 miles. Bench marks will be lo-

cated at 1-mile intervals along these lines. These bench marks are marked for identification and placed in concrete posts or in prominent building foundations in cities and towns.

Horizontal and vertical control surveys are desirable in urban areas in connection with plans for development of housing facilities, water and sewer lines, streets, location of recreational areas, and public utilities. City control surveys of this type have recently been completed in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio. Similar control surveys were made with the 11 county, city, and municipal organizations of the east San Francisco Bay region and are now underway in Mahoning County, Ohio. Under these cooperative arrangements the Coast and Geodetic Survey furnishes the technical supervision, the instrumental equipment and portable steel triangulation towers. The expenses of operation and the local survey personnel are provided by the local authorities. These cooperative projects have proved economical and satisfactory to both local and Federal officials. They expand the Federal network with the least cost and give local communities basic information for accurate maps of properties and facilities. Arrangements of this nature are invited to the attention of all county and city officials.

NAUTICAL CHARTS

One of the principal products of the Coast Survey—and the one for which it was originally established—is the nautical chart, which guides the mariner over what is often referred to as the trackless sea. It shows him the hidden dangers and the safe lanes and opens our ports to the armadas of commerce. These navigational charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are known for their reliability and accuracy when used by the mariner.

Nautical charts are published on various scales to meet the different needs of navigation—a vessel sailing between two distant ports requires a different type of chart from that which is needed for approaching a coast or entering a harbor.

Improvements in the design of the nautical chart are constantly being made to make them more useful to the navigator. When echo-sounding machines began to be installed on merchant ships and the navigator was able to know the depth under his vessel without slowing down or stopping, the Coast and Geodetic Survey designed a new type of chart for use with such equipment.

AERONAUTICAL CHARTS

Another function of the Coast and Geodetic Survey which is of prime importance to the country in the expansion of aviation is the compilation and production of charts for air navigation. Beginning with the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1926, this Bureau has prepared the charts needed for safe navigation by the air pilot. The types of charts issued are perhaps the finest maps for an over-all coverage of the country, although they are specially prepared for simplicity of detail so that the air pilot may recog-

nize the features of the terrain beneath him as he flies.

Various series of aeronautical charts are designed to show with greatest simplicity the locations of the numerous navigational aids and radio facilities, costing millions of dollars, that we are installing throughout the country in the interest of safety in navigation. The work of the Bureau in promoting air safety is well recognized.

WAR ACTIVITIES

During World War II, the personnel and facilities of the Bureau were utilized in specialized ways toward advancing the war effort.

Of the commissioned officers in the Bureau, 55 percent were transferred to the armed forces—28 percent to the Army and 27 percent to the Navy, including the Marine Corps. Officers transferred to the Army served principally in the Air Forces, the Field Artillery, and the Corps of Engineers. The majority of those in the Navy served on Coast and Geodetic Survey ships which were transferred and on other naval survey ships.

These officers were selected for duty for which their technical training and experience fitted them. They were assigned to training amphibian troops in seamanship and navigation, to artillery schools for development of control survey methods suitable for use in directing mobile artillery fire, to duty as battalion observation officers, and to conducting hydrographic surveys in advance of fleet operations in the Aleutians and in the western Pacific. Some served on engineering construction work with the Civil Engineer Corps, and others were assigned to the Air Forces to participate in a program of world-wide aerial mapping and in the development and application of electronic methods for distance determinations.

It is gratifying to know that these officers acquitted themselves with distinction in their various assignments, receiving special decorations, citations, and letters of commendation.

Six of the major survey ships of the Bureau were transferred to the Navy Department for survey duty with the fleet in offlying areas. These ships were sent into areas in advance of the main portions of the fleet to sound out anchorages and to develop safe channels.

An example of the service rendered by the officers and crews of these survey ships is that of the *Hydrographer*. This ship was transferred to the Navy Department on April 15, 1942. After conversion of the vessel for naval duty and several intermediate assignments, the ship was assigned to the assault force which was preparing the recapture of Attu Island, in the Aleutians. Upon arrival at Massacre Bay, the *Hydrographer* sounded the bay, and the transports moved into anchorage close to the beach. An 18-foot rock was found within the swinging radius of the squadron flagship. A channel into Massacre Bay was surveyed and buoyed, and ships were piloted in by the commanding officer of the *Hydrographer*. After the Attu operation, the *Hydrographer* proceeded to Adak and joined the task force for the Kiska oper-

ation, where it made surveys during and after the landing expedition.

The charting facilities of the Bureau were greatly expanded to meet the needs of the armed forces. More than 90 percent of this expanded production was supplied directly to the Army, Navy, and merchant marine. The personnel of the Chart Division was increased over 700 percent, the hours of work lengthened, and the major portion of the equipment and presses placed on a two- or three-shift basis. New methods for rapid reproduction were devised and instituted. Machines were designed, built, and installed to implement the decreasing supply of manpower.

In addition, the Bureau rendered advice to other agencies in cartographic problems. The availability of the original topographic and hydrographic surveys and the experience of the personnel who executed the surveys were of great value for knowledge of the coastal regions, such as the laying of mine fields, training of amphibious troops for invasion landings, and in research related to detecting and combating enemy submarines.

The demand for the regular nautical charts of the Bureau increased from an annual issue of 400,000 in 1940 to over 4,000,000 in 1945. The greatest consumers of these charts were of course the Navy and the merchant marine, these two services alone taking 75 percent of the total issue. The demand for the regular aeronautical charts of the Bureau increased from 464,000 in 1940 to 12,700,000 in 1945.

In addition to the responsibility for the production and distribution of charts of the United States and its possessions, many other special charting and mapping projects involving large portions of the world were undertaken for the military services and other war agencies. Some of these projects were as follows: World aeronautical charts and sectional aeronautical charts for the Army Air Forces; flight charts for air routes; target charts; instrument-approach and landing charts; planning charts; weather-plotting charts; and numerous other types of special charts.

Field work of the Bureau continued but was totally channeled to the requirements of the military services. Large war mapping parties were engaged in photogrammetric mapping of coastal areas. Survey vessels of the Bureau were engaged in charting important harbors and sea lanes to safeguard the movement of troops and supplies to far-flung battle fronts. Early in the war a request was made for the preparation of large-scale charts of Casco Bay, Maine, and adjacent waters, which were to be used as a base for part of the Atlantic fleet and as a rendezvous for vessels engaged in convoy duty. This required extensive new surveys including wire-drag examinations of the area, and resulted in the discovery of a startling number of rocks and reefs dangerous to navigation. The strategic importance of Alaska had been recognized by the Coast and Geodetic Survey long before World War II. A major contribution to the war effort

was the expansion of geodetic and coastal surveys in that Territory. The need is now recognized for further expansion of these surveys in the interest of the national defense.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION

In 1941 the Coast and Geodetic Survey began participation in the international cooperation programs sponsored by the Department of State.

Since the inception of the program in 1941 the Bureau has completed 43 technical missions to Latin-American countries, and a total of 182 foreign nationals received technical training. This total includes 49 trainees from the Philippine Islands and 17 from the Eastern Hemisphere.

The technical cooperation programs executed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey have resulted in specific benefits to the individual trainee, such as position advancement and expansion of greater responsibilities upon return to his country; the adoption, on the part of the participating agency, of the methods and techniques employed by the Bureau; the facilitating of purchases of United States scientific equipment; and the direct contacts between foreign technicians and those of the United States which have furthered good-will relations.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION PROGRAM

From 1901 to December 1941 the Coast and Geodetic Survey conducted coastal surveys in Philippine waters and produced the complete series of nautical charts of this archipelago. These had benefited the merchant marine and the Navy and advanced the economy of the country through the protection and aid which this great work afforded for the exchange of products of the islands with the world, particularly with our own country. Under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 the Coast and Geodetic Survey was assigned the task of continuing surveying and allied operations in the Philippines.

This work is of vital importance to the Philippine Republic because the waterways of the Philippines are the principal arteries of commerce. The availability of modern nautical charts, coast pilots, and tide tables is of prime importance for the development of this commerce. The continued flow of accurate hydrographic, tidal, and magnetic information from these waters is of prime importance to this country from the standpoint of our interest in the development of Philippine industry, through expansion of trade and exchange of its products, as well as for the needs of United States shipping and military requirements for maintaining peace in the Far East.

ATTAINMENTS AND LEADERSHIP

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has earned an unqualified reputation for accuracy and thoroughness by maintaining a high standard of work.

It has maintained a high service morale in spite of difficult tasks.

It has progressively accomplished a larger output of work at lower unit costs in spite of the over-all increase in labor and material costs.

It has maintained world leadership in standards for surveying and design of its

instruments and in the development of EPI and radio current equipment.

It has contributed to the collection of scientific data and has accumulated precise data relative to geophysical phenomena.

The work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is a pioneering effort. Its vessels roam in uncharted seas, its field engineers traverse unexplored territory, frequently suffering the hardships of isolation and exposure.

The reputation of the Bureau, with respect to the functions with which it is charged by the Congress, is internationally acknowledged. Its standards of accuracy and its thorough methods are recognized the world over and its manuals have been translated into foreign languages. Some of its officers hold high positions on international societies and commissions.

FORMER HEAD OF THE BUREAU

Prior to the appointment of the present Director, Rear Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, in 1938, this Bureau had only 12 directors in 131 years of existence. They were Ferdinand Hassler, the author of the plan for the first survey of the coast. Upon Hassler's death in 1843, he was followed by Alexander Dallas Bache, who was succeeded by Benjamin Pierce. He was followed by Carlile P. Patterson, Julius E. Hilgard, Frank M. Thorn, T. C. Mendenhall, William W. Duffield, and Henry S. Prichett. In 1900, Dr. Otto H. Tittman was appointed head of the Survey. He was followed by E. Lester Jones and Rear Adm. Raymond S. Patton.

I come now to the present director, Admiral Colbert, one of the most able and efficient executives in charge of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Under his leadership, the plan and organization of the Bureau has been further developed. We now have a comprehensive program for surveying all coastal waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; of delineating the topographic features of our coastal land areas; and of providing geodetic surveys on an area basis for control of mapping and large-scale engineering projects. Development of new devices and techniques, acquisition of modern survey ships, and a corps of technically trained personnel provide the means for carrying out this program. The activities of this scientific and technical Bureau should be continued for the orderly production of surveys and charts for the safety of navigation at sea and in the air, for the commercial and industrial development of our country, and for aid in the national defense.

At the time your committee was holding hearings in connection with appropriations for this agency for the year 1951, we were informed that Admiral Colbert would soon retire. The entire membership of your committee was unanimous in expressing regret that the country is about to lose the services of this valuable public servant. Because of his outstanding service, I include with these statements a biographical sketch.

REAR ADM. LEO OTIS COLBERT

Rear Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has had a wide and varied service in the

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Born at Cambridge, Mass., in December 1883, he received his early education in the public schools of Boston. He received a degree in civil engineering at Tufts College in 1907, and was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by Tufts in 1939.

Entering the service of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on July 1, 1907, his field assignments have included those of navigator, executive officer, and commanding officer of the various Survey ships operating in the coastal waters of the United States, Alaska, and the Philippines.

He was first engaged on wire-drag work—special apparatus utilized to locate submerged pinnacle rocks—on the Atlantic coast, and he later extended the use of this equipment to sweep the inland passage of the Alaskan coastal waters for submerged rocks.

During World War I he was transferred to duty under the Navy Department and served as lieutenant commander on the troop transport U. S. S. *Northern Pacific*, making nine voyages transporting troops through the submarine zone between New York and Brest, France.

He received a certificate as master of steam vessels, unlimited tonnage, any ocean, issued by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, in April 1920. He was assigned duty in connection with the maintenance and repairs to the ships of the Coast Survey fleet upon his return from war duty.

He was Director of Coast Surveys of the Philippine Islands at Manila from 1923 to 1930. During an earlier assignment to the Philippines between 1911 and 1914, he had been engaged in surveys of Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, and Palawan Islands and had received his first command in 1912.

In the early thirties, he was engaged in a comprehensive hydrographic survey of Georges Bank, off the coast of Massachusetts, in command of the survey ship *Oceanographer*, formerly the *Corsair*. This survey brought to light for the first time the highly dissected submarine topography of the northeast Atlantic Continental Shelf and required the most advanced methods of offshore surveys for the proper delineation and location of these details.

During his administration as Chief of the Division of Charts in the Department in Washington from 1933 to 1938, there was completed a series of 87 aviation charts and the inauguration of other specialized charts for long-distance flying. The great distribution of these charts is tangible evidence of their popularity for safety in flying. They represent the most accurate navigation charts of the United States and serve many purposes other than those for use of pilots of airplanes. He was also able to produce an increasing number of new basic marine charts and thus made available to the navigator, with the least possible delay, the results of the hydrographic surveys of the Bureau and of the improvements of coastal navigation works by other Federal agencies, principally the Corps of Engineers.

Admiral Colbert has devoted his entire professional career to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He has served 12 years as Director, and under his management the Bureau has passed through a most important period of its entire existence. He directed with energy and imagination the activities of the Bureau during its greatly expanded war program, as well as the important planning period which took place during the years immediately preceding hostilities when preparations were being made for national defense. The numerous projects initiated under his direction, both field and office, at the specific request of the armed forces and other war agencies involved activities in all branches of the Survey's work.

Admiral Colbert has served as a member of the Mississippi River Commission since 1933. He is a member of the advisory council of the Department of Civil Engineering, Princeton University, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He is a director of the Society of American Military Engineers, a trustee of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and a life trustee of the National Geographic Society.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, the Government is presently doing a great disservice to a large segment of the American people. More correctly, I suppose, the blame should be placed on the responsible majority party in this Congress and on the administration. I, of course, refer to the continuing failure of the Ways and Means Committee, the Congress, and the Chief Executive to settle the excise-tax controversy.

The present peacetime imposition of the wartime excises is a bad thing. It has caused a severe drop in business and employment in the enterprises directly affected with corollary losses throughout our economy. It is high time that the Government redeems its promises to end these wartime excise excesses.

However, it is not my purpose here to discuss the merits and demerits of excise-tax reduction. My purpose is to urge a prompt decision. The failure to decide the issue once it was officially opened has probably hurt more than the taxes themselves.

You will recall that the President last December 1949, during the Christmas-shopping season informed the people that excise taxes should be reduced. That hurt. Soon after in his message on the state of the Union he proposed the reduction of certain excises under certain conditions. That hurt. Since then the Ways and Means Committee has had under consideration a tax-revision bill, the main portion of which deals with the possible reduction of excise taxes. From the time committee consideration started right down till now the Nation has been flooded with rumors that the excise tax on this, or that, would be cut 10, 25, or 50 percent, or eliminated entirely. This has really hurt.

We need here only reemphasize what causes the business and employment pains. The simple fact is that many people with dollars to spend have not been buying and are not buying now because they have decided to wait for cheaper prices—prices reduced by at least as much as the expected tax reduction.

It is, of course, obvious that the excise taxes price some percentage of the people out of the market for taxed goods and services. When to this number is added the number who fail to buy or utilize while waiting lower prices the total number, indefinite as it may be, is certainly considerable. Hence, it follows that when to the sales reducing effects of excise taxes you add the worse effects of delayed buying it becomes evident that you are giving business and employment a rough one-two. That just is not right or fair.

And something can be done about it. The Ways and Means Committee should bring an excise tax-reduction bill to the floor just as soon as the appropriation bill is on its way.

The Senate should then make this tax bill the first order of business; pass it and fly it to Key West, or wherever necessary for the President's signature. Then business, labor, and the public would know with a minimum of further paralyzing delay exactly which taxes are cut and which ones are uncut. That would promptly end the rumors, hesitation, and resulting losses.

It was a sad mistake to have, in the first place, talked about excise-tax reduction as a probability until the machinery and schedule was set up to handle the issue in the shortest possible time. But that damage has been done. The thing to do now is to end the continuing damage at once.

If it is true that the votes cannot be mustered to cut the excise taxes for goodness sakes let us let the people know that fact. Let us let them know that they will have to wait a year or more for the commodities they want, if they want tax-reduced prices. Such action will stimulate much buying.

Surely we owe that much to the enterprises we have been increasingly kicking around since the close of the war. And if that in turn will, as it will, produce more revenue from excises surely we should do it for the Government's good. We find ourselves here about to pass the biggest peacetime budget in history; we have no hopes of getting enough tax money to pay for it, and at the same time by the failure to act with dispatch on the excise-tax issue we are reducing the total amount of our revenue, providing the decision is to hold the taxes at their present level.

This question of a prompt decision on excise-tax relief should not be a partisan consideration. Many on both sides of the aisle would welcome the opportunity to vote a measure up or down. But, unfortunately it is in danger of becoming a partisan issue. The Republican minority on the Ways and Means Committee did offer a formal motion to consider the excise-tax question first.

They were defeated, according to my information, by a straight party vote. They still desire, for the reason I have emphasized, to at least provide the relief that a decision would provide.

Now the question arises should excise taxes be cut unless there is a corresponding increase in other revenues. That is a fair question. It is one that we could answer right now in the consideration of the pending appropriation bill. There are two ways we could make up for any loss on revenues occasioned by excise-tax reductions; we could squeeze the amount out of the still too fat budget, or we can adjust other taxes to make up the difference. Whether or not we can even consider the first of these two alternatives depends on our votes on the appropriation bill in the weeks just ahead and our willingness, in the event we do lower the budget, to make our position stick despite any possible revision by the upper body.

However, I do not wish to further deviate from my theme. I think that the Government should redeem its promise to the people to eliminate the wartime excises. I think that the resulting stimulus to business, plus plugging tax loopholes, plus some real economies, would make the cut in excise taxes feasible. But I emphasize that the decision, whatever it may be, should be made in record short time.

I repeat that the committee, the Congress, and the powers that be have delayed too long already. While we twiddle and twaddle many of our people are being damaged—seriously hurt. I fully expect that such aid as we do give them will be too little, but there is not the slightest justification for it being too late.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I concur with the gentleman when he says that these excise taxes should be reduced and, in many instances, entirely abolished. But, I do not follow his argument wherein he places the blame for their not being reduced up to now upon the administration, or the majority party now in control of Congress, because the gentleman will easily recall that during the Eightieth Congress the present minority was then in the majority and in control of the Committee on Ways and Means, and that during that Congress there were a number of bills pending before the Committee on Ways and Means to cut excise taxes which the present minority failed to report favorably to the floor of the House.

Mr. CORBETT. Knowing the gentleman's political philosophy, I am certain that he regards these excise taxes as something which is very unwholesome to the people of the country.

Mr. ROONEY. I most certainly do.

Mr. CORBETT. When we go to fix responsibility for this matter, I can recall to the gentleman that the Seventy-ninth Congress, which was dominated by the gentleman's party, made great haste to cut the corporation taxes and left the

excise taxes on. I can also concur that the Eightieth Congress did not cut the excise taxes.

Mr. ROONEY. What did the Eightieth Congress do with reference to corporate taxes and the taxes of people in the higher brackets?

Mr. CORBETT. To the best of my knowledge, the corporate income-tax reduction was the work of the Seventy-ninth Congress. I cannot give the figures on that. Let us get back to the point I wanted to make in this speech. We could argue the responsibility for quite a while, and I think I would win.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania and I would still be the good friends we are, even though we disagreed politically.

Mr. CORBETT. The point I want to make very definitely is that from the moment the President issued his statement in favor of excise-tax reduction and from the time he reemphasized it in his message on the state of the Union, and then when the committee began consideration of the bill, the hope that was raised in the minds of people who were about to purchase that taxes and prices would go down have delayed their purchases and hence has been as detrimental to business and employment as the tax itself.

Mr. ROONEY. As to that point, I agree wholeheartedly with the gentleman, but I am confident that before we recess the Eighty-first Congress something substantial will be done about cutting excise taxes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

(Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago a good many Democrats gathered in an armory not far from here to feast on a dinner of filet mignon and burgundy. They paid \$100 each for the privilege. The theory was that they were paying tribute to the founder of their party—Thomas Jefferson. I suspect the person who was most pleased by the half million untaxed dollars that flowed into the Democratic treasury was William Boyle, the Democratic National chairman.

The name of Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of their party and one of America's greatest men, has been invoked on countless occasions and for countless purposes by our friends on the other side of this House. So I suppose it was not really a novelty for this dinner to be staged in his name. Could he have been present, he would have been thunderstruck. The armory was jam-packed with the disciples of Government waste and extravagance—the disciples of "easy come, easy go." The diners were the leaders in the activities which are rapidly taking the country into bankruptcy and into socialism. They were so pleased with their efforts that they made the dinner a thoroughly congenial and hilarious affair.

As I have said, I do not believe that Thomas Jefferson would have felt com-

fortable at such a gathering. I do not believe he would have taken pleasure in rubbing elbows with the people whose only interest in the future of the country apparently is in keeping themselves on the Federal pay roll.

Let us not forget that it was Jefferson who warned, "We are ruined if we do not overrule the principle that the more we owe, the more prosperous we shall be." In those few words, Jefferson must have visualized philosophy of the administrations that have ruled this country since 1933. In those few words, Jefferson wrote the most deadly indictment of the Truman administration that I have ever seen.

Jefferson was indeed a wise and far-seeing man. He was able to look clearly into the future for a century and a half. He knew the time would come when the reins of Government might fall into the hands of the reckless and the irresponsible—the people who seemingly care only for the present and nothing for the future.

That dinner audience could have profited by recalling the words of another famous Democrat—Grover Cleveland, also a great man and a great President. Cleveland was the man who said:

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned, and the better lesson learned that, while people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include support of the people.

That is another indictment of the administrations that have been saddled upon the American people since 1933. That is another indictment of those who have been trying to peddle phony paternalism to the American people with the bait that the Government is all-wise and all-wealthy, and should be the "sugar daddy" of every last citizen. They are those who, in the words of Harry Hopkins, believe that the average American is "too dumb to understand" and to take care of himself under any circumstances or conditions, and that the only safe place for the average American is in the arms of an all-powerful Federal Government. They are those who consider themselves the elite and the only persons in this land competent to govern. They are the people who pay lip service to democracy while their efforts are such as to wreck democracy and bring about a Socialist dictatorship.

Many thousands of words were kicked around at the famous Democrats' Jefferson Day dinner, but I am sure that no one of them quoted the wisdom from Cleveland or from Jefferson. That was quite a notable omission. I think the thousands of affluent \$100-a-plate diners, and the thousands of people in much less affluent circumstances who listened or watched on radio or television, would have had a much more enlightening evening if some attention had been paid to the warnings of the two great Democrat Presidents.

Now, let us move on from Cleveland's time and up to 1932. That was the year when a candidate for high public office said, "Any government—like any family—can for a year spend a little more

than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse."

On another occasion that candidate for President also said, "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors." These and many others of like character were uttered by the same candidate during the campaign, and after the campaign were promptly relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, by the man of all men who should have taken them to his breast and held them there so long as he occupied the highest position in the gift of the American people.

Upon his inauguration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt lost little time in disclosing he was a firm believer of the policy of easy come, easy go. By 1934 he had pushed the deficit up by more than 50 percent, and by 1935 he had more than doubled the annual deficit.

From that point on, there was no turning back for Mr. Roosevelt. He had tasted the elixir of waste and extravagance, and he liked it. By 1939 the national debt was \$46,000,000,000, nearly two and one-half times the size of the debt at the time he became President.

Now, let us move ahead to 1943. That was the year when a Democratic Member of the United States Senate arose to level this warning. And I quote:

It seems that, when public funds are to be expended, no one has any interest in what happens to them, no matter what his responsibilities may be under his oath of office. I dislike to make such a statement, but unless this body and the House of Representatives exercise their prerogative in connection with the purse strings of the Government, much of the money appropriated will be thrown away for no good purpose whatever.

These were brave words, and they were true words. I only wish they had been remembered and meticulously followed, especially since 1945. The man who expressed this warning was Harry S. Truman, then a Senator from Missouri and chairman of the Special War Investigating Committee. At that time Mr. Truman was apparently quite aware of the responsibility of the Congress to exercise a checkrein on the executive departments. At that time Mr. Truman apparently realized that the future of the country depended upon the careful management of our financial resources. At that time Mr. Truman apparently knew that the Congress is the American people's first line of defense against waste and extravagance, and every other form of wild spending.

But once President Truman went to the White House, his ideas seemed to have changed. I am forming this judgment on the basis of his actions as President. Along with millions of other Americans, I had thought that once the war was over, the Government would quickly settle down to a period of less spending, lower taxes, and gradual retirement of the national debt.

But we were wrong. Mr. Truman has shown himself to be a worthy disciple of the easy-come easy-go boys. He is not merely going along with them on their free-handed spending, he is actually running ahead of them and showing

them the way. He bids fair to establish himself as the new champion in the race to spend the country into disaster.

In 1947 and 1948 the country had a pleasant breathing spell from Mr. Truman's spending. The Republican Congress trimmed \$9,800,000,000 in spending from the President's budget. It reduced taxes by \$4,800,000,000, and it reduced the national debt by \$7,000,000,000. Beginning in 1949, when the Democrat Eighty-first Congress took over, President Truman promptly plunged the country back into red ink. We are there now, and we will continue to flounder about there until the Congress or the President pushes the country up on dry land. Mr. Truman has shown he has not the slightest intention in the world of cutting expenses or of balancing the budget, and, therefore, it is the duty of this Congress to act.

In February the President told a reporter that in no sense does he tolerate deficit spending. He also said he hates deficit spending, and it is only a temporary condition brought on by necessities which could not be removed by any genius of statecraft known or available to him.

That talk about deficit spending being only temporary is now so old it is beginning to sprout whiskers. We have heard it since 1933 and every time we hear it, it is expressed as though it were meant to be taken seriously.

I have made a study of Mr. Truman's messages to the Congress and I find that balancing the budget is one of his favorite subjects. Nineteen times he has expressed to the Congress his intention or promise to balance the budget. On 10 additional occasions President Truman has expressed to the Congress his intention or promise to reduce the national debt.

Let me cite a few examples. In his budget message for the fiscal year 1947, President Truman said:

It is good to move toward a balanced budget.

In his budget message for the fiscal year 1950, the President said:

I do not consider it prudent * * * for Government finances to be in unbalanced or even in precarious balance.

In the same message he also said:

A prosperous country cannot afford an unbalanced budget.

In this year's state of the Union message, President Truman said:

The fiscal policy I am recommending is the quickest and safest way of achieving a balanced budget.

In this year's budget message, Mr. Truman said:

The financial program which I am recommending * * * is directed at achieving budgetary balance.

In his budget message for the fiscal year 1947, President Truman said:

It is good to * * * start on the retirement of the debt at a time when the demand for goods is strong.

In his budget message for 1950, President Truman said:

In prosperous times like the present we should take the necessary steps to reduce the public debt.

President Truman talks a good game of budget balance, but his actions are quite different. His record shows that he does not merely tolerate going into debt, but he is all for it. The best evidence to this effect is in the proposals which President Truman presented to the Congress this past January. He is not at all content with the present rate of Government spending. President Truman presented a program for socializing agriculture, housing, medicine, and many other aspects of American life. If this program were enacted, the Federal Government's spending would double. The country would either double its taxes, or run into debt that much faster. Either way, the result is the same—some form of suicide for the Government. Faced, as we are, with a future most uncertain; not knowing what day a great cataclysm may involve us in we know not what, it is high time that we cease our experimenting in those things which, down the centuries, have been tried time and again, and always ending in failure, to the devastation of the desperately poor of those nations and of the complete wrecking of the civilizations of those days. We want none of this for our people.

President Truman knows that the chief impetus for balancing the budget should come from the White House. Without the President's encouragement, leadership, and consent, it is extremely difficult to trim out the fat of Federal spending. It was done by the Eightieth Congress in 1947 and 1948, and I wish it could be done again. But President Truman is resisting every effort toward making a substantial cut in Government spending. The White House story used to be that we should wait for prosperity before attempting to balance the budget. Now the White House does not say what we should wait for. It probably does not know.

In his January budget message, President Truman had only vague words about when even he thought the budget should be balanced. He said:

I am confident that the fiscal recommendations provide a solid basis for moving toward budgetary balance in the next few years.

What does "in the next few years" mean? Does it mean another 20 years? The last time the Government was in the black, except for 1947 and 1948, when we Republicans were in control of both Houses of the Congress, was 1930. Does President Truman mean that we should wait for 1970?

Perhaps the answer is that President Truman just does not know the answer himself. He apparently feels that somehow the country will muddle through. He evidently feels that, no matter how deep a hole into which he may drive the country, it will pull itself out by some great stroke of luck. This kind of thinking is irresponsible and there is no place for it, either in the White House or in the Congress. We, the Congress, have been entrusted with managing the fiscal affairs of this Government, and we must live up to our responsibilities. The time is now. We cannot procrastinate further.

I wish to recommend some reading for the President. If he has any dull moments under the palm trees in Key West, I commend to his attention the thoughts of some eminent fellow Democrats on Government finance. I suggest that President Truman read the words of Thomas Jefferson I have quoted, the words of President Cleveland, and the words of President Roosevelt. I also wish that President Truman would read the words of President Truman, which I have also quoted. If he does read them and believe them, and take them to heart, surely he will act.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUFF. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Michigan for a very able and well-thought-out statement. The gentleman has long been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, an authority on taxation and on the fiscal affairs of the Government. I wish to ask him this question: If the Federal Government in this year and day when the American people have as large an income as they have ever had in the history of this Nation cannot live within its income, balance its budget, and perhaps save something to pay on the great national debt which resulted from two world wars, when can we balance the budget and live within our income?

Mr. WOODRUFF. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that it appears from our experience of 17 years with the last two Democratic administrations our only hope is a permanent change of parties. In the two short years we Republicans were in power we not only balanced the budget but we reduced taxes and paid \$7,000,000,000 on the national debt.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, the central subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee was appointed by our chairman the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, about March 1, this year. The main task of our central subcommittee was to assemble the proposed supply bills and the reports thereon into one single bill and report and then present the same to the House for consideration. That bill is now being considered by you.

Of course, no authorizations can be included, that is subsequently made by the Congress. This bill does not include other expenditures, such as interest payments on the public debt.

Heretofore very little connection was made of the individual appropriation bill with the other expenditures of the Government, and with the total income of the Government, and whether there would be a balance or deficit at the end of the fiscal year. Congress, in other words, was not presented figures on total receipts and expenditures, and had only limited opportunity to know about the Treasury balances and deficits.

This year the data is before you in this one bill and the report thereon. You

know what is desired to be expended by the several Government agencies, you know what the estimated income of the Government is for the next fiscal year, and you know about what the deficit will be if these appropriations are made. In other words, you have the budget of the United States for the ensuing fiscal year before you.

This is not the first time in the history of our Government that we have had one supply bill covering the entire budget of the United States. In view of this change in appropriations procedure this year, I have made, with the assistance of several of the most able experts available, some degree of research regarding the history of appropriations by the Congress of the United States which might be of interest to the House and to the country and, therefore, with your indulgence, I am going to review as briefly as possible the history of appropriations procedure of our Government.

During the first years of the Republic appropriations for the support of the Government were passed, for the most part, in a single appropriation act. Writing in 1879, James A. Garfield states that in "the main, during the first 40 years of our history, the appropriations were made in one act, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the Government.'"

From the beginning, to be sure, Congress passed each year a number of special appropriation acts making appropriations for miscellaneous purposes, in addition to the main appropriation act for the support of the Government. Down to the end of 1792, for example, according to Alexander Hamilton, Congress passed 2 appropriations acts in 1789, 12 appropriation acts in 1790, 5 appropriation acts in 1791, and 7 appropriation acts in 1792.

The first step toward division of the appropriation acts occurred in 1794, when Congress passed two general acts, one for the support of Government and one for the support of the Military Establishment. One reason for segregating the War Department bill apparently was to expedite the passage of the civil list bill so that Congressmen could receive their salaries. Madison said that Members had been reduced to the most serious difficulties by the delays in the payment of their salaries, and Nicholas added that it was not fair to suppose that every gentleman in the House came to town with enough money in his pocket to meet his expenses. Another reason was to secure ample time to consider military expenditures, free from any pressure to vote the civil list.

The second step toward division occurred in 1799 when Congress passed a separate appropriation act making appropriations for the Navy Department which had been created in 1798. The annals of Congress do not reveal the reasons why a separate appropriation act was passed for the Department of the Navy in 1799, but presumably the explanation is to be found in the establishment of a separate Navy Department the previous year.

Almost a quarter of a century passed thereafter before Congress resumed the process of dividing the general appropriations into separate acts. During the 1820's separate appropriation acts were passed for the first time for fortifications, 1823; pensions, 1826; and rivers and harbors, 1826. Two more appropriation acts originated during the 1830's: One for the Military Academy, 1834; and the Indian Act, 1837. The Post Office Appropriation Act originated in 1844 and the Sundry Civil and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Acts made their appearances in 1856. In 1880 the Agriculture and District of Columbia Appropriation Acts were adopted. The multiplication of the appropriation acts during the first half of the nineteenth century was a concomitant of the growth of the country, the expansion of the Federal Government, and the increasing and varied financial needs of the Government. Just as Congress was dividing the labor of its legislative business during this period among the newly created standing committees in both Houses, so was the labor of providing for the financial needs of the Government subdivided into several appropriation bills. The following table shows the date of origin of the separate appropriation acts:

Appropriation bills

Present title of act	Date of origin of act	Date of origin of present title
Army.....	1794	1832
Navy.....	1799	1799
Fortifications.....	1823	1823
Pensions.....	1826	1854
Rivers and Harbors.....	1826	1871
Military Academy.....	1834	1836
Indian.....	1837	1837
Post Office.....	1844	1845
Sundry Civil.....	1856	1857
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.....	1856	1857
Agriculture.....	1880	1881
District of Columbia.....	1880	1881

This table shows that the same gradual process which had distributed the business of the House among more than 40 committees by the year 1880 had also classified the work of its Committee on Appropriations into 13 separate annual bills prepared by its subcommittees.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives was established in 1865, when all the general appropriation bills were confided to its care. Before 1865 the Ways and Means Committee handled both the revenue and the appropriations bills. From 1885 to 1920, jurisdiction over the general appropriation bills was distributed among eight standing committees of the House. Finally, on July 1, 1920, the Committee on Appropriations was given jurisdiction over all appropriations by an amendment to the rules adopted June 1, 1920. Thus, during the last 30 years the Committee on Appropriations has had exclusive jurisdiction over appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.

During the 85 years since the Committee on Appropriations was first established the total expenditures of the Federal Government have grown from \$536,000,000 in 1865 to more than \$40,-

000,000,000 in 1950. This tremendous growth in the cost of the Government affords some conception of the increase in the work load of the Appropriation Committees of Congress. These committees are now responsible for scrutinizing the financial estimates of an executive establishment which had 1,863 component units as of January 1, 1950 and a total of 1,961,029 employees on the same date. For the performance of this tremendous task the Committee on Appropriations of the House has perforce divided its work among a series of standing subcommittees organized along lines roughly parallel to the organization of the executive departments and agencies. At the present time there are nine of these standing subcommittees, each with five members.

Under this traditional procedure the appropriation process is necessarily piecemeal in nature, each supply bill being separately considered by different subcommittees, without much opportunity for consideration of their interrelationships or of the over-all aspects of expenditure and revenue programs. Each of the appropriation bills has been considered individually at the committee and floor stages. The needs covered by one supply bill have not been measured in proportion to the needs of others. It has been possible for relatively unimportant projects to be provided for in one bill and for relatively important projects to be rejected in another. The Committee on Appropriations has necessarily divided its work among subcommittees whose knowledge and understanding have largely determined the presentation and decision respecting items in the several bills.

Under this procedure, which we have inherited from the past, little over-all consideration of the entire budget picture has been given by the full committee or by the House. This lack of over-all control has encouraged deficiency and supplemental appropriations which still further weaken congressional control of expenditures. The Executive has submitted a unified budget to Congress which has heretofore broken it up into bits and pieces. There has been no legislative machinery for obtaining a coordinated over-all view of total income and outgo. Last year, for example, Congress considered and separately passed ten general appropriation bills, three deficiency and two supplemental bills, and five special appropriation bills.

Today, the Committee on Appropriations is reporting for the consideration of the House a consolidated appropriation bill for the first time in more than a century and a half. This bill is made up of separate chapters each of which has been reported by its standing subcommittees after careful consideration of the departmental estimates. We hope that this omnibus bill represents a great forward step in appropriation procedure and that it will result in many advantages both to Congress and the country. Bringing all the general supply bills together into a single measure will give Congress and the country a picture of the total outlays contemplated for the coming fiscal year. Moreover, this pro-

cedure will permit a comparison to be made of these total proposed appropriations with the latest available estimates of total receipts by the Public Treasury for the coming year. By comparing total appropriations and total anticipated receipts the House will be able to decide in its wisdom whether to balance the budget or to create a surplus for debt retirement or to incur an increase in the public debt. The new procedure will focus responsibility upon the Congress for any increase in the national debt and it will offer us a method of financial retrenchment. By means of the omnibus bill Congress will be able to act more intelligently on budget requests. A grand debate will ensue upon the financial state of the Union in which, perhaps for the first time in our history, the House and Senate will be able to make deliberate and rational decisions regarding over-all fiscal policy. Furthermore, this procedure will, I believe, help to offset and counteract the spending pressures of powerful interest groups which are constantly demanding of the Congress that it subsidize this or that program and which tend to identify their special claims with the general welfare. We will now be able for the first time to see the claims of each of these pressure groups in relation to the total national fiscal picture and thus to appraise their relative worth. To be sure, there will probably still be need from time to time for deficiency and supplemental appropriation bills, but we hope that the new omnibus procedure will reduce the number of such measures. It remains to be seen, of course, how the new procedure will actually work in practice, but we believe that its adoption represents a long step forward toward a much-needed reform in congressional appropriation procedures.

The omnibus bill recommends the appropriation of \$27,266,403,664. It recommends in addition \$1,778,626,500 in contract authorizations. This represents a reduction of \$1,385,377,504 from budget estimates of \$28,651,781,168 for appropriations, and \$1,961,149,500 for contract authorizations.

Total budget estimates for 1951 appropriations amounted to \$40,244,532,221. The \$11,592,751,053 difference between this amount and the \$28,651,781,168 estimated appropriations considered in this bill represents budget estimates of anticipated appropriations for the Senate, foreign aid and mutual defense assistance, 1951 supplementals under existing legislation, proposed legislation, reserve for contingencies, and permanent appropriations—from table in committee report, page 7.

Of this \$11,592,751,053 estimated 1951 appropriations not considered in the omnibus bill, \$5,949,018,531, including \$5,625,000,000 for payment of interest on the public debt, represents permanent appropriations. These are generally beyond reach of the Committee on Appropriations. Of the remaining \$5,643,732,522 subject to annual appropriation, the \$500,000,000 estimated appropriation for mutual defense assistance is the amount estimated to be required for liquidation of present contract authority.

Thus, the committee will have real control over only a little more than five billion, or considerably less than half, of the estimated appropriations not considered in this bill.

The extent and kind of discretion permitted the Committee on Appropriations under existing legislation also varies widely with respect to different classes of items included in the \$28,651,781,168 estimated appropriations considered in the omnibus bill. I call your attention particularly to four categories of appropriation estimates over which the committee has little real control.

1. LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

No less than \$4,513,830,394 of the total budget estimate of 1951 appropriations represents appropriations for liquidation of existing and prior contract authorizations. Of this amount, \$3,998,730,394 is included in the \$28,651,781,168 appropriation estimates considered in this bill.

Generally speaking, the committee has little real control over these items. It can use its judgment as to the amounts that will actually be required during the fiscal year, but only in the rarest of cases would it be justified in refusing to recommend the amounts necessary to liquidate.

In the Department of Defense alone, \$2,277,600,000 of the total estimated appropriations of \$13,025,000,000 is for liquidation of contract authorizations. The Atomic Energy Commission estimated that \$450,000,000 would be required for that purpose. In the case of the Bureau of Public Roads, \$426,000,000 of the total requested appropriations of \$455,900,000 represented the agency's estimate of appropriations required to liquidate contract authorizations under the Federal aid, postwar highway-development program.

Obviously the committee was not in a position to make large cuts in this \$3,998,730,394 total. As a result of careful examination of estimates in this category, however, to make sure that appropriations requested would actually be needed in 1951, it was able to make a reduction of \$83,000,000.

In view of the extent to which incurred liabilities under contract authorizations limit discretionary control of appropriations and expenditures in future years, it is significant that under this bill recommended new contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1951 amount to \$1,961,149,500, a reduction of \$1,877,408,128 from 1950 contract authorizations.

2. PENSIONS, RETIREMENT FUNDS, AND OTHER FIXED-RATE ITEMS

There are many items in which the amount to be appropriated is rather definitely fixed by law and not subject to material control by the committee. The largest item of this description included in the appropriation estimates is for veterans' pensions. It amounts to \$2,237,000,000. An additional \$6,830,000 estimated is for the Veterans' Administration's military and naval insurance program, and \$31,600,000 for the national service life insurance appropriation.

Other large appropriation estimates in this category include \$356,000,000 for

the Department of Defense for retired pay; \$333,344,000 charged to the Civil Service Commission as the Government's contribution to the retirement fund for civil employees; and \$594,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board.

Altogether, it is estimated that appropriation requests in this category total over \$3,640,000,000—see appended table.

As in the case of appropriations for liquidation of contract authorizations, the committee's discretion is limited largely to scrutinizing the estimates and exercising its judgment as to the amounts that will be required to make the various payments. The rates of payment for these pension, insurance, and retirement items being rather definitely established by law, the committee has very little real control in the matter. Again, however, by careful scrutiny of the basis of the estimates it was able to effect a reduction of \$269,491,276 in this category of requests—see appended table. Railroad Retirement Board reduction is included.

3. VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

Payments made to veterans under the various readjustment benefit programs fall in a somewhat different category. Here again, however, so long as the veterans' laws remain as presently written, the committee has relatively little discretion, other than to estimate the amount that will be required to pay the benefits due. If an applicant meets the specified conditions, the rate of payment or allowance is fixed by law. The Government is morally bound to provide whatever funds are required to meet these payments.

The budget estimate for appropriations for veterans' readjustment benefits for the fiscal year 1951 was \$2,610,000,000. The committee estimated that \$2,505,600,000 would be adequate to pay the benefits due. It therefore recommends a reduction of \$104,400,000 in the budget request.

It is interesting to note that of total appropriations of \$6,007,615,000 recommended by the President for 1951 for the Veterans' Administration, no less than \$5,045,430,000 represents such fixed or relatively uncontrollable items as liquidation of contract authorizations, \$160,000,000; pensions and insurance, \$2,275,430,000; and readjustment benefits, \$2,610,000,000.

4. GRANTS-IN-AID

Approximately \$1,663,000,000 of the appropriation estimates considered in this bill represents Federal contributions to the States under major grants-in-aid programs—see appended table. This does not include appropriations for liquidation of contract authorizations in connection with Federal-aid programs, so the items that make up this total do not overlap with any of those included above.

In the case of many of these programs, the law specifies that the Federal Government shall make grants or advances to the States, sometimes up to a stated maximum, upon compliance with prescribed conditions. In such cases, making appropriations is again largely a matter of estimating to what extent the States will apply and meet the prescribed conditions.

The largest item in this category is \$1,200,000,000 requested for the Social Security Administration for grants to the States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act. I quote from the committee's report—committee print, page 104—relating to this item:

The appropriation is allotted to the States on the basis of specific formulae and no Federal official has any discretion as to the amount paid other than to determine that all beneficiaries under State plans meet the requirements of the Federal law. The committee is powerless to control the amount of the item; the only control is in the formula of the statute itself. In this connection, it was testified that the provisions of H. R. 6000, now pending, dealing with public-assistance grants will, if enacted, increase requirements under this appropriation by approximately \$256,000,000.

In a similar category is the request for \$188,000,000 for the Bureau of Unemployment Security, now in the Department of Labor, for payments under the unemployment-compensation program. Eighty-three million five hundred thousand dollars is requested for payments under the National School Lunch Act; \$27,856,538 for payments to the States by the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture; \$10,000,000 by the Forest Service for forest-fire cooperation; and \$7,416,208 by the Office of Experiment Stations, Agricultural Research Administration, for payments to the States.

The estimates also include \$22,000,000 for payments to the States by the Children's Bureau for maternal and child welfare, and substantial amounts for payments under various programs by the Office of Education, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Public Health Service—see appended table for further detail. The programs vary considerably with respect to statutory provisions governing payments.

By revising estimates and exercising the most rigid control where control was possible, the committee has succeeded in reducing these estimates by some \$45,000,000—see appended table.

The grand total of estimated 1951 appropriations in the four categories described above is almost \$12,000,000,000, over 40 percent of the total estimates considered in the omnibus bill. Under existing legislation, and in the light of

commitments already made, the committee could do little more than to examine the basis for estimating the amount of funds that would be required. Even so, it has succeeded in effecting total reductions in this class of estimates amounting to approximately \$500,000,000.

With respect to the \$16,738,769,028 estimated appropriations considered in this bill but not included in the categories enumerated above, the committee has recommended a reduction of \$883,052,450.

In order to appreciate the significance of this reduction, it must be realized that while the Committee on Appropriations in a legal sense has relatively wide discretion as to the amounts to be recommended, in a practical sense its discretion was severely limited.

Apart from the fact that essential services cannot be wholly eliminated or reduced to an unduly low level, there are certain appropriations that have to be made to prevent actual economic loss. Consider for example the case of going public-works projects.

Apart from funds required to liquidate prior contract authorizations, a certain minimum level of expenditure is required on going public-works projects just to keep them going. In other words, there is a point below which deferment of elements of programs in progress would bring about a net economic loss, as a result of nonproductive expenditures which would be required to safeguard the projects and, later, to prepare for resumption of work.

Finally, attention is called to the fact that of the \$16,738,769,028 estimates in the relatively controllable category, no less than \$10,395,075,000 represents the requested appropriations for the Department of Defense. This figure does not include amounts requested for liquidation of contract authorizations and for retired pay. The committee recommends a reduction of \$203,332,700 in the total 1951 appropriations for the Department, including a reduction of \$14,000,000 in the estimate for retired pay.

Subtracting the controllable Department of Defense estimates from total controllable estimated appropriations amounting to \$16,738,769,028, leaves \$6,343,694,028 controllable estimates for all of the remaining functions of the Government considered in this bill. The committee has recommended reductions

from these estimates amounting to \$693,719,750. In other words, aside from Department of Defense estimates, this is a reduction of approximately 11 percent in the controllable estimates included in the omnibus bill. This percentage would be even higher—12 to 13 percent—if even a minimum allowance were made for going public-works projects.

This remaining \$6,343,694,028 of what may be considered as controllable estimates in this bill can be broken down into three major items:

First. Permanent salaries as figured by the Bureau of the Budget—not as figured by the United States Civil Service Commission—\$3,401,423,510;

Second. Part time and temporary salaries, again as figured by the budget and not the Civil Service Commission, \$714,340,481; and

Third. All other purposes, including projects of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and a number of smaller activities, \$2,227,930,037—cut \$693,719,750.

Gentlemen, the bill can be further reduced by this committee. However, until the Congress repeals or reduces the authorized contributions and activities, or until the receipts of the Government are substantially increased, the budget cannot be balanced.

Now is the time for us to stand up and be counted. The money cannot be spent unless we make the appropriations. Do not say the President is entirely responsible. He cannot appropriate the money. Congress must do that. We should not transfer the responsibility of practicing economy to the President and ask him to reduce the budget. Under the Constitution the job belongs to Congress. Let us discharge our duties and make additional cuts here on the floor of this House.

In the future we also might stop passing new authorization unless of paramount importance. We might review a number of present authorizations and reduce or repeal some of them. Whether we want to or not is really not the question. The question is: We do not have the money.

We must cut as much as possible. Soon we shall reach our debt ceiling if these expenditures are to be continued. The responsibility is ours, on both sides of the aisle.

Categories of appropriation items for 1951 to which reference is made in statement

	1951 estimate	Recommended in bill	Reduction
I. Permanent appropriations (not considered in omnibus bill).....	¹ \$5,940,018,531		
II. Appropriations for liquidation of contract authorizations:			
Total estimated.....	\$4,513,830,394		
Not considered in omnibus bill:			
Mutual defense assistance.....	\$500,000,000		
Department of State.....	\$5,100,000		
Atomic Energy Commission (revised estimate, H. Doc. 457).....	10,000,000		
Considered in omnibus bill.....	\$3,998,730,394	\$3,925,730,394	\$83,000,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Categories of appropriation items for 1951 to which reference is made in statement—Continued

	1951 estimate	Recommended in bill	Reduction
III. Pensions, insurance, and retirement funds (nonpermanent fixed charges):			
Major items:			
Veterans' Administration:			
Pensions.....	\$2,237,000,000	\$2,147,520,000	\$89,480,000
Military and naval insurance.....	6,830,000	6,830,000	
National service life insurance.....	31,600,000	31,600,000	
Department of Defense: Retired pay.....	356,000,000	342,000,000	14,000,000
Civil Service Commission: Civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	333,344,000	305,000,000	28,344,000
Railroad Retirement Board.....	594,000,000	457,832,724	136,167,276
Federal Security Administration: Bureau of Employees' Compensation, employees' compensation fund.....	26,500,000	25,000,000	1,500,000
Treasury Department: Coast Guard—retirement pay.....	15,575,000	15,575,000	
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	40,200,000	40,200,000	
Total.....	3,641,049,000	3,371,557,724	269,491,276
IV. Veterans' readjustment benefits.....	2,610,000,000	2,505,600,000	104,400,000
V. Grants-in-aid and other advances to the States:			
Major items:			
Federal Security Administration:			
Social Security Administration:			
Bureau of Public Assistance—Grants.....	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	
Children's Bureau—Maternal and child welfare.....	22,000,000	22,000,000	
Office of Education: Vocational education.....	23,435,000	19,977,760	3,457,240
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation—Payments.....	23,000,000	20,600,000	2,400,000
Public Health Service:			
Venereal diseases.....	14,000,000	14,900,000	+900,000
Tuberculosis.....	9,600,000	10,000,000	+400,000
Assistance to States, general.....	26,425,000	16,915,000	9,510,000
Department of Labor: Bureau of Employment Security.....	188,000,000	178,500,000	9,500,000
Department of Agriculture:			
Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Experiment Stations.....	7,416,208	7,406,208	10,000
Forest Service—Forest-fire cooperation.....	10,000,000	9,500,000	500,000
National School Lunch Act.....	83,500,000	83,500,000	
Extension Service—Payments to States.....	27,856,538	27,000,000	856,538
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Public Housing Administration, Low-rent contributions.....	28,000,000	7,500,000	20,500,000
Total, Grants-in-aid items.....	1,663,232,746	1,617,798,968	45,433,778

¹ See 1951 Budget, appendix 2, pp. 1154-1157, for detail. The budget total for permanent appropriations is given as \$5,937,613,204.² For summary, see 1951 Budget, table 3, p. A6. For detailed items, see table 9, pt. B, pp. A96-A98.³ Report (committee print), p. 7.⁴ 1951 Budget, p. A98.⁵ These figures are based on a quick check of major items. Three major reductions were noted as follows: Atomic Energy Commission, from estimate of \$450,000,000 (amended) to \$414,000,000 (report, pp. 203, 235); Public Health Service, hospital construction grants, from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000 (pp. 98, 117); Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, from \$426,000,000 to \$405,000,000 (pp. 48, 64).⁶ See report p. 87, which states that this reduction represents offset of a like amount of rescissions proposed by the budget against the amount otherwise for appropriation to the railroad retirement account. See 1951 budget, p. 111.

SUMMARY

	Estimates (considered in omnibus bill)	Recommended	Reduction
1. Appropriations for liquidation of contract authorizations.....	\$3,998,730,394	\$3,925,730,394	\$83,000,000
2. Pensions, insurance and retirement funds (major items).....	3,641,049,000	3,371,557,724	269,491,276
3. Veterans' readjustment benefits.....	2,610,000,000	2,505,600,000	104,400,000
4. Grants and other advances to States (major items, not included above).....	1,663,232,746	1,617,798,968	45,433,778
5. Department of Defense (not included above).....	10,395,075,000	10,205,742,300	189,332,700
6. Permanent salaries.....	² 3,401,423,510	2,707,703,760	693,719,750
7. Part time and temporary.....	714,340,481	714,340,481	
Subtotal.....	4,115,763,991		
8. All other purposes.....	2,227,930,037	2,227,930,037	
Subtotal.....	6,343,694,028		
Total.....	28,651,781,168		

¹ Exclusive of \$14,000,000 reduction in retired pay estimate, accounted for elsewhere.² Figures obtained from the Bureau of the Budget.

NOTE.—Recommended salary reductions \$693,719,750 or about 11 percent of the total as shown in items 7 and 8.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I feel it my duty to speak these few words for the record and to tell the membership of the House that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] has been most faithful in his studies on the problems before us, and has shown a splendid devotion to the Committee on Appropriations and has applied himself diligently to this great task.

Mr. NORRELL. I thank the gentleman very, very much.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, permit me to add to what the gentleman from Michigan has so well said. The gentleman from Arkansas is one of the most

valued and honored Members of the House, and during the absence of the gentleman from Michigan he served as chairman of the central committee which mobilized and harmonized all the separate chapters into one bill. In doing so he rendered an invaluable service to the committee and to the House and to the country.

Mr. NORRELL. I appreciate the remarks on the part of my chairman very much.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] such time as he may require.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I have today introduced a bill to restore the steam plant and other public power features of the Central Valley

project of California. I wish to commend the House Appropriations Committee for its action in providing in the pending appropriation bill the full estimate of funds for the construction of irrigation facilities for the Central Valley project. I am at a loss, however, to explain the action of the committee in reducing the estimate for power facilities by \$4,450,000. The items deleted in making this reduction are the Delta steam plant, Folsom power facilities, Elverta switchyard, Elverta-Folsom via Roseville 115-kilovolt line, the Keswick-Tracy 115-kilovolt line, the Tracy-Patterson 69-kilovolt transmission line, and the Roseville-Patterson and Vernallis substations.

The district which I represent lies right in the center of the great Central

Valley project of California. Being partly a farmer by profession myself, I am familiar with the need for an assured water supply at all times. Many of my neighbors who are not provided with surface water from canals are required to rely on the underground water supply which is pumped to the surface to meet our irrigation requirements. During periods of drought, such as we experienced a few years ago, the underground water table was depleted to such a level that large quantities of electric power were required to lift the water to the surface where it could be used. These increased power requirements result in an equivalent increase in the cost of pumping water.

During such drought periods the curtailment in power production is very pronounced, due to the high ratio of hydro to steam electric production. This reduction in available power occurs at the very time when additional demands are placed on the power system to provide the necessary energy to operate the vast number of irrigation pumps through out the Central Valley project area. In order to meet the essential needs in the past, severe curtailment in the use of power for all types of loads was put into effect.

For many years the Bureau of Reclamation has recommended the construction of a steam plant on the project to assure a balanced operation between hydroelectric and steam generation to provide maximum assurance of a firm power supply under all conditions of operation. This program has been repeatedly opposed by the officials of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., who have in the past apparently not seen the need for adequate steam capacity in the area. They had not only failed to put into operation adequate steam capacity of their own, but opposed the construction of any steam capacity by the Bureau of Reclamation. Now the company has a program of construction which, when completed within the next few years, will give an almost even balance between hydro production and steam production on their own system. The company officials no doubt have learned that it is good business to properly balance steam and hydroelectric production.

When the Central Valley project was conceived and went through the various stages as a State project and now as the presently authorized Federal project, the need for steam capacity was recognized at all times. What was considered a sound principle during that period is still a sound principle; that is, it is recognized now and has been in the past that a steam plant is an essential component of any hydroelectric system. The action taken last year in providing funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority's steam plant at Johnsonville, Tenn., is certainly an action which bears this out. If it is good business for the utilities and for other areas, it is certainly good business for the Bureau of Reclamation to provide a completely self-sufficient project which is not dependent upon others to assure its proper operation to supply power for its own project pumps and to the preference customers who have preference rights under existing reclamation law.

These preference customers will be municipalities, public-utility districts, farmer cooperatives, and others who may utilize vast quantities of electric energy for domestic, commercial, and irrigation pumping purposes. Should these customers sign power-delivery contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation, the number of customers will be limited to the firm capacity of the system operated as an independent hydro system, unless complete dependence can be placed upon the private power company which is operating as a monopoly in the area.

Gentlemen, I can only say this: It is a serious error to defer the construction of the Delta steam plant on the Central Valley project any longer.

Furthermore, the action of the committee eliminated transmission lines and the Elverta switchyard which are essential for the Bureau of Reclamation to interconnect project facilities and to carry out the preference provisions which govern its operations. The city of Roseville has a future delivery power contract signed with the Bureau of Reclamation which had been in effect since July 1945. Now this municipality which has been desirous of obtaining Central Valley project power for so many years has been thwarted in its efforts by the continued successful opposition of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. to the construction of any facilities required to provide service to it. The committee has denied funds for the Elverta-Folsom via Roseville line to serve this load. The line also will go to the Folsom damsite where it can be used to supply project power for construction purposes and save a considerable amount in construction costs. If power is to be supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for that purpose, it will be at a substantially higher rate. After it has served its purpose during the construction period it will serve as the outlet for power to be generated at Folsom powerplant.

The Folsom power plant and switchyard were also eliminated. The dam which is under construction by the Corps of Engineers will hold back the water of the American River and the water thus stored will be dropped through the Folsom Power Plant and afterbay power plants to generate much needed power. Action by the committee in delaying these features cannot, in my mind, be understood inasmuch as all generating capacity that can be constructed by both public and private agencies are needed in California to meet the ever increasing demands. The trend in population growth continues to exist and we will be faced with shut-downs in the future as we were during 1948 if adequate provision is not made to supply the future needs.

The committee has also eliminated funds for the construction of a 115-kilovolt line from the Keswick switchyard to the Tracy pumping plant via the Elverta switchyard. This line is essential to provide service to municipalities and irrigation pumping loads as they may develop in the northern and central area of the Central Valley project. Due to the continued opposition of the Pacific

Gas & Electric Co., preference customers are not assured of being able to obtain this power supply until funds are actually appropriated for the necessary facilities to bring this power within their reach even though a contract may be signed with the Bureau of Reclamation. Failure to appropriate funds for this necessary construction will continue to place municipalities at the mercy of a huge monopolistic power company.

The Tracy-Patterson 69-kilovolt line is designed to provide power for irrigation pumping and municipal uses in the territory south of the Tracy pumping plant. Many applications for power have been on file with the Bureau of Reclamation for a number of years dating as far back as 1939. These people have been promised power for many years, but how long must they wait? Now I do not mean that the Bureau of Reclamation or the Department of the Interior has promised this power, but the Congress itself did through the enactment of preference provisions since 1906, when municipal requirements were given first consideration, has given that promise. Many laws enacted since that time have reiterated this preference to municipalities and have included rural cooperatives and other public bodies. By the continued denial of funds to carry out these provisions, the Congress has placed itself in the position of nullifying the laws that have been in effect over a long period of time.

It has been argued by many that it is essential to cut appropriations to the bone and economize. But let me remind the Members of the House that these funds are reimbursable and will be returned to the United States Government through power revenues. These appropriations are an investment in the future and I need but point out the Northwest as an example of the great benefits that can be derived from adequate distribution of power developed by the Federal Government.

Private and public enterprises can exist side by side and this has been accomplished in many areas, but the continued practice by private enterprise to monopolize the benefits of Federal works that are constructed with the people's money can only lead to the ultimate stagnation of economic development. I do not believe, and I am sure that the majority of the Members of Congress will agree with me, that public expenditures should not be made for only those features of public projects which can benefit a limited group of private individuals. The Government has the responsibility, when it authorizes the initiation of these projects, to carry them through to the ultimate conclusions and provide the necessary facilities such as transmission lines and auxiliary steam plants to carry out the purpose for which the project was authorized by the Congress.

I am today introducing a bill to provide for the construction of the public power features I have mentioned and I earnestly solicit the support of all the Members of the House for that bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there is an extremely important relationship between the financial power of the United States, the solvency of our Federal Government, and the question of world peace. The time an enemy government would be most likely to decide to attack us would be when we appeared to be having serious financial troubles.

Before developing this major premise, let me quickly review our financial situation. Our Government is now in debt approximately \$260,000,000,000. This has been pointed out, not once, but several times during this debate. The interest on that debt alone is more than the total cost of operating the Federal Government during the late thirties. I am informed that the present public debt of the people of the United States is greater than the combined debts of all of the other governments of the world.

The war-debt situation is bad enough, but we are going more deeply in debt at the rate of \$16,000,000 a day. In his budget message to Congress this year, the President told us we will have a Treasury deficit of five and a half billions for the current fiscal year. He then stated the estimated deficit for the coming year for which the appropriations in the pending bill are made will be another five and one-tenth billions.

The Government will have to borrow money to meet this deficit. We will have to pay interest on the money we borrow. At the end of the coming fiscal year the interest charges alone on the deficit we are building up will amount to almost \$1,000,000 every working day. Think of it. We will soon be paying between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 a day just to pay the interest on the deficit we are in the process of creating here and now.

Therefore, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the financial status of the United States Government is extremely bad and becoming worse every day—yes, every hour. We seem to be deliberately placing ourselves in the position most desired by an enemy, should he wish to attack.

When we speak of the next war, or the cold war, I think we should clearly understand the kind of war we are talking about. The objective of our enemy today is quite different from the historical objectives of war. The idea that to the victor belongs the spoils is hopelessly old-fashioned in our present-day world. Our enemy today is bent on world conquest. He is determined to destroy all free governments and replace them with Communist, totalitarian control. No material gain is actually contemplated.

The war of world conquest now conducted from the Kremlin is the most ambitious and most diabolical war effort in all history.

The success of the Russian campaign is equally amazing. Without firing a shot, without the loss of Russian lives or the expenditure of Russian money, that Government has actually conquered and brought under its control more than 400,000,000 people in less than 5 years. The Russian Government has not, by its own action, ravaged or looted the con-

quered areas. Just one important thing has disappeared from all of the territory over which the hammer and sickle now flies—freedom.

Russian victory over the United States, whether won in the cold war or in a shooting war, would mean just one thing so far as the people of America are concerned. A Communist victory over us would mean the loss of our individual freedom. It should be noted that the first objective of the Communist dictator is the destruction of our system of free representative government. Our enemy would care little what form of total control appeared here after our free system was done away with. The Kremlin well knows that any other type of totalitarian government can be quickly dealt with by the Communists.

The Communists know they have two possible ways of destroying our freedom. One is the long method of infiltration and destruction from within. This method involves at least two steps; the first is government control under a system called socialism. This step would be followed fairly soon by communism and Russian domination. The other route they might choose for obtaining their objective would have the advantage of speed, destruction, chaos, and would make intermediate steps unnecessary. This plan involves a shooting war. But to the Communist destruction and military success is not enough. Our people must be forced to place themselves under dictatorship for a war emergency. If a military attack on our country failed to do this, the enemy would not achieve his objective. If there is a chance of failing, I do not believe such an attack will be made.

The dangerous situation into which we are heedlessly plunging with our present deficit spending is simply this: If this course continues we must surely, and fairly soon, reach a time when the free government of the United States cannot borrow enough money to finance a shooting war. If war comes and we are in that position, there is only one alternative. The Federal Government must confiscate enough money, material, and labor to fight the war. If and when this should happen, the first step in the Communist objective would be won. Under such circumstances, it would be absolutely necessary for us to abandon our present free system and submit all persons and property to the absolute control of the Central Government for the period of the emergency. It is obvious, I think, that the enemy could prolong such an emergency to any length that suited its purpose.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this danger I have recited is real. It is not theoretical, nor is it imaginary.

There is only one way that this danger, which exists now and which is being magnified daily under present policies, can be relieved. We must shake ourselves out of the dream world in which we are obviously living. We must tighten our belts, make certain sacrifices in the way of Government services to which we have become accustomed, and which we like. We should cut and curtail to the most drastic limits necessary to balance the

budget and begin accumulating a surplus with which to retire at least some of our present astronomical debt.

Unless we do this, if we continue as we are now heading, we are inviting disaster.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I wish to compliment the gentleman on his very original approach to this problem, especially as he recited the interest on the deficit which we are now creating. I should like to ask the gentleman if in his opinion deficit spending not only has the effect which he has outlined but also will affect the value of the American dollar in the commercial markets of the world and destroy its stability and value in that respect?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes. I may say to the gentleman from Iowa that by deficit spending we are cheapening the value of the dollar. In other words, we are taking an inflationary course at the same time that we are borrowing and sending \$3,000,000,000 to Europe to aid in the economic recovery of those countries. The essential purpose of sending this \$3,000,000,000 is to build up their dollar exchange, yet by our inflationary methods we are increasing the dollar deficit of Europe.

Mr. DOLLIVER. In other words, the policy is self-contradictory.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes; it goes around in a circle. We borrow to help out, and in borrowing we fail to help; so we cannot possibly expect to cure the dollar deficit by that means.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I compliment the gentleman again on his analysis of the situation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall devote a part of the time allotted to me today to talk about some matters in addition to items in this bill which are also basic to the continued peace, prosperity, and happiness of every American.

When we read this one-package appropriation bill for amendments to be offered under the 5-minute rule I will offer amendments to reduce the bill and at that time I shall have more to say about specific items in the bill, especially those items pertaining to the Department of Interior.

However, at this time I will call attention to the fact that in the 1948 presidential campaign a few professional, political Fair Deal fakers were running loose over the 17 Western States, telling the people that the Eightieth Republican Congress had all but destroyed the reclamation program. Now to put the lie to that gang once and for all, please listen to the words of the Commissioner of Reclamation, Michael W. Straus, himself, when he appeared before the Senate Interior Appropriation Subcommittee on June 13, 1949, after 11 months and 13 days of operations under the bill passed by the Eightieth Congress, with only 17 days yet to go to complete that full fiscal year. Here are Commissioner Straus' own words; they are most enlightening.

You will find them on page 2180, Senate Appropriation Subcommittee hearings for fiscal year 1950, part 2, quote:

By overcoming a myriad of difficulties more water (over 13,000,000 acre-feet) has been delivered to more land (nearly 5,000,000 acres) than in any crop year heretofore. Also, more power (17,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours) has been transmitted from reclamation generators to serve more ultimate consumers (nearly 5,000,000) than in any other calendar year. These energy sales are one-third greater than those in the prior year and bring back revenues that have increased from about twenty-three and one-half to twenty-nine and one-half million dollars.

Likewise greater progress has been made in actually building the new dams, powerhouses, canals, and transmission lines that are new and regenerative national assets than in any like period. On this vast construction program, works contracts amounting to \$217,000,000 have been awarded and work accomplished has exceeded \$200,000,000 as we constantly come closer to our exacting schedules. But despite this increasing scope and velocity of program, the demands for water and power continue to outstrip our program.

But it was too late, the fakers had already misled a lot of good folks out west where water is liquid gold.

So much for that. Now one of the really important things I want to talk about today is a matter which affects all the people of our Nation and that is the billions we are spending to build these great dams all over America, especially in the West, the Southwest, and more recently in the Southeastern States, all of which begin filling with silt the minute the water starts storing up behind the dam at a rapid rate, and hence before too many years have passed many of those dams will be almost worthless for flood-control purposes, irrigation, and hydro power for which they were intended.

Now what is the solution? Simply this; very few of those dams should be built until we first put into effect sufficient and proper soil and moisture conservation practices on the lands in the entire watershed which drains into those dams. You understand, I am sure, that such a program does not only keep the priceless top soil on the land where it belongs, and out of the streams and dams where it does untold harm, but also such a program is the most effective and least costly flood prevention that can be had. Hence, many, many millions, yes billions, over a period of years, could be saved in controlling disastrous floods which occur annually in most every river, large and small, in the valleys of our Nation.

I am pleased to say that the farmers of many areas, such as in my own section of Iowa, are fully aware of these facts and they are doing something about it. But here we are appropriating hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' dollars in this bill to build a lot more dams before we do what we should do first, as I have advocated from the floor of this House year after year. We took steps to do that very thing in the 1948 session of the Eightieth Congress, for the great Missouri Valley, which covers one-sixth of the entire area of our land, and which we hoped would be a model and was intended to be a model for every other

river valley, large and small, over the entire United States of America.

Under the provisions of the 1936 Flood Control Act, early examinations justified the making of a complete survey of the Missouri Valley for remedial measures. This survey, which was authorized by the Eightieth Congress, and was completed in good faith by the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service in late 1948, was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture March 28, 1949, for transmittal to the Public Works Committee of Congress. It was generally concluded that this committee would look favorably on the survey report which called for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 plus to be expended over a period of 30 years to speed up soil-conservation flood-prevention work on small-stream watercourses in the Missouri Valley.

But instead of the survey being transmitted to the Public Works Committee for action, the front office of the Department of Agriculture at Washington decided to use the survey as a basis of a more comprehensive program, creating a very questionable justification to expand the program to practically all USDA agencies in the valley. To do this, the program raised the appropriation needs from a total of \$1,000,000,000 plus as called for in the original survey to about \$3,500,000,000 for the new program.

In reality, the Department of Agriculture's valley plan was a trial balloon to see how far the people of the Missouri Valley would be willing to subjugate themselves to obtain the assistance they needed to control effectively soil erosion and bring about upstream flood prevention. The extra \$2,500,000,000 was the price. If the people of the Missouri Valley sold their freedom, it would have been but the first step of a Nation-wide movement of political encroachment.

The Missouri plan was a guinea-pig effort by many of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture to solidify their position in the Missouri Valley, create greater thought control over the people, and to make the people subservient to the political desires of a centralized government.

We can be thankful that the people of the Missouri Valley have seen what is behind the USDA front-office maneuvering. If our people had purchased the serfdom the administration's Missouri plan extols, it would have been but the first of political enslavement for people in all of the major river valleys of our Nation. Conform or you get no valley-wide flood-control and soil-conservation aid from the Federal Government is what the plan means.

This important program is yet today bogged down in the pigeon-hole of the Agriculture Committee of the House and held there by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan.

There has never been a greater need for the people of our Nation to organize to fight all such efforts which would encroach on the rights and liberties of our people for the supposed purpose of valley development. All of us want to develop and conserve the natural resources of our valleys, but there are still ways this can be done which will not destroy

the foundation on which our Republic has grown and prospered.

I urged that the people restudy the principles of our Government and make sure that valley development does not in any way destroy these principles.

One way we might uphold these principles is to select a number of guide posts for valley development which all of us can support. Such principles should provide for technical accuracy as well as political and economic freedom. Such guide posts can become a blueprint for valley-wide development with everyone demanding that any valley-wide development proposal first of all adhere to those principles.

In brief, such principles should include:

First. Valley development should be based on a careful evaluation of national and human needs, and should recognize the interdependency of all resources: soil, water, forest, grass, wildlife, recreational, and mineral. This will counter any valley development which might be based on specialized interests. It will also counter many of the proposals of the administration's Missouri plan, most of which was based on guesswork and opportunism.

Second. Successful valley development is dependent upon the full understanding and active participation of the people of the valley. Such development is a joint responsibility of the Nation as a whole through the Federal Government, the several States and their local units of government, and the citizens residing or engaged in farming or business in the valley.

Third. Maximum delegation of responsibilities to local government units give us the best assurance of continued maintenance of such resource programs, as well as their initial sound installation. An example of this is the work of our soil-conservation districts, which not only assures sound approach but excellent maintenance as well.

Fourth. Valley development programs should strengthen, not weaken, the position of local, county, and State governments.

The delay in getting soil-conservation and flood-prevention work underway in the Missouri Valley has become of great concern to many Senators and Congressmen since the Missouri Valley program is considered a model for soil-conservation and flood-prevention work in the other river valleys of the Nation. The Secretary of Agriculture, I hope, will yield to the demand to initiate this soil-conservation and flood-prevention work, so that work can get underway at the earliest possible date, in order that the farmers of America may save billions of dollars of all the taxpayers' money, and at the same time preserve and conserve their own precious topsoil, which they want very much to do and will do with just a little help and encouragement and cooperation from their government—local, State, and National.

Can we preserve free private enterprise for America, the keystone of our liberties? That is the question we face today.

My answer is, "Yes," if we are worthy of it in your sight and it be the will of

God to save us from our own folly at this late hour. Where do we start, you ask? First, we must take stock of our debits and credits in order to ascertain about where America now stands as a going concern, and what is most needed to keep our America in business. History records there are three sure roads to national suicide—bankruptcy, dictatorship, and starvation. Bankruptcy: Is it necessary to remind the American people that every nation in the wide world that has traveled the full length of the wasteful, reckless spending route we are now traveling at breakneck speed has come to utter ruin and tyranny. Look at old Germany. A great people who enjoyed their best times when the wage earner made 50 marks a week, but they, too, followed the siren call of Utopia, by a wasteful, national spending program, which finally brought a bogus, high national income, and inflation. Then the wage earner received an armful of marks each week, but it took almost all of it to buy just a few loaves of bread. Sure we can have a \$300,000,000,000 national income. Germany had a billion, trillion mark income, just as Red China has today, and just as American will have unless we stop this mad rush to financial, national suicide.

Think this one over for a minute and please remember it. If everyone in the United States cashed in all his life insurance policies the total would amount to about \$44,000,000,000, which is about what it takes to run your Government just for the year 1950. Or, if every farmer in America sold all his farm land, all his farming equipment and all his livestock, the total would amount to around \$43,000,000,000. Again this would hardly run your Government a full year. Do these figures mean anything to you? I am sure they do, but not to a lot of fellows in Washington, whom I could name. Facts are those fellows simply do not care so long as they get theirs. Now you may ask, how can we stop it? The answer is, When America thinks and speaks up, America is safe.

So speak up Americans.

Here are some more facts: The white-collar workers, plus the blue-denim workers, plus our retired elderly folks, represent about 60 percent of our consuming public; our farmers, who consume one and one-half times more on an average than the rest of us, represent 30 percent of our consuming public; business and industry, who must add taxes to the prices of their goods or soon go broke, and a few more of us, make up the balance of around 10 percent. Remember the consumer pays all taxes in the final analysis, so I will leave it to you as to just who is paying our tax bill, and should be most vigorously opposing wasteful spending. Income taxes, withholding taxes, and hidden taxes no end, maybe you can stand it now, but the end is not in sight at this rate of Federal spending.

Private industry, taxpaying industry, is the whipping boy among the great economic planners now in Washington. And they are honeycombing throughout our country, planning and scheming ways to drive free, private, taxpaying industry to the wall. I know what I am

talking about, for I have been fighting that gang ever since coming to Congress and have really been in the thick of the fighting for the past 8 years as a member of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Dictatorship: I am sure it is not necessary for us to look behind Stalin's iron curtain to know the sad story of follow the leader and his promises of security. All people who have done that now have neither liberties nor security. That we know at least.

Starvation: Thank God, the farmers of America are solving that problem by good soil conservation practices and crop rotation and other scientific farming methods. But there is yet much to be done. Let us never forget that every nation in this world that neglected to take proper care of its priceless topsoil is now at our doors crying for bread.

Also, do not forget that our national income is always about 7 times our farm income, and that for every dollar of farm income the businessman sells \$4 worth of goods and labor collects over \$4 in wages for each dollar of farm income. All wealth springs from mother earth; she is our only economic generating plant. We must never again turn off that kind of power in America. Remember, also, that we have never had a depression with good farm prices, but always a depression with poor farm prices.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am pleased to yield to my good colleague from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to congratulate the gentleman and call attention to the Members of the House that the gentleman's own district is very close to being the pioneer district in the whole United States in soil conservation. I will also ask the gentleman this question if he does not believe that the correct and proper solution of flood control is the development of the soil conservation program, particularly that part of it that builds up the fertility of the land and keeps the water on the land, rather than have it washed into the streams and rivers. It loses as much value as topsoil for the farms if it is in the streams and rivers as if it were in the Gulf of Mexico; is that not right?

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I can say that even though the gentleman comes from the capital city of Iowa he has been very active in assisting in every way possible to help the all-important program of soil conservation and every other program which is good for America over the long pull.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am happy to yield to another one of my able colleagues from the tall corn State, where beautiful nature abounds.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I, too, wish to join in complimenting the gentleman on his very fine statement about soil conservation. I join wholeheartedly in his statements.

Is it not true that the surest way to national destruction is a loose and def-

icit-spending policy on the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. JENSEN. Indeed. I spoke about that a minute ago, but will now elaborate. I thank the gentleman for asking me that question.

History records as far back as you care to search that the quickest way to commit national suicide is through the bankruptcy route, spending more of the people's money by the Government in control than the people can pay, until such time that they must start the printing presses rolling out the bills. Then we have uncontrolled inflated currencies, and then it is not long, as the gentleman knows, until it takes a basketful of those almost worthless bills to buy a loaf of bread. Certainly we are a long way down that road, and we had better stop. Not just look and listen, but stop. I say stip this silly, wasteful, unnecessary spending spree and save a little at least to use should a real genuine emergency come such as world war III, which is in the making this very minute and which might take an election or an act of God to avoid.

If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be the author and finisher.

Abe Lincoln said that almost 90 years ago. I believe that admonition to be just as weighty and true today as then.

In recent years, we have seen the extent to which Government has interfered in the lives of its citizens. We have been led into a time of great danger by oppressive taxation, extravagant and wasteful spending by Government, deficit financing, and a staggering national debt. And the end is not yet in sight.

Whose fault is it? We have allowed the cost of Government to grow and grow, year by year, in peacetimes like these until we are consuming nearly one-third of our income just to govern ourselves.

What is the reason? Have the American people lost their capacity for self-government? Must the cost of Government be so great as to endanger our national existence?

Must peacetime taxation placed upon our people be so burdensome as to destroy all incentive for industrial growth and economic progress?

Must the people give up to Government such a large share of their earnings that they are deprived of all opportunity to get ahead?

The greatness of America was not built by Government spending. It was not created in legislative halls. It was not produced by the enactment of laws which led people to believe that they were getting something for nothing.

The greatness of America is ours because of the toil and sweat, and the inventive genius of generations of courageous, industrious, self-reliant Americans. They were willing to work and sacrifice and save to build economic security for themselves, for their families, for their communities, and for their country.

And they did not export jobs as we are doing today under a system of tariff reductions that permit the importation of cheap foreign goods through a so-called reciprocal trade agreement at the discretion of one man which has caused

whole industries in our country to be shut down and our workers thrown out of work. We now have not only a national socialist philosophy at work in our country, but a global concept of this system. This—in spite of the fact that those governments which have tried socialism over a period of years have turned their backs on it.

How else can we recognize the Trojan horse of socialism which is being offered to the American people? We have been told that we can produce a \$300,000,000,000 economy, providing jobs for everyone without any large increase in taxes. It sounds good, does it not? And it is good, provided our liberties, as we know them, are not sacrificed in its achievement.

But, we are presented a 5-year plan. Where have we heard of 5-year plans before? Russia has had a series of them. Germany had them. Italy had them. They all ended the same way—starvation, misery, dictatorship, and inflation. Yes, they had a high national income, but it was a bogus income. Their currency was not worth the paper it was written on. A basket full of bills was needed to buy bread. That was not so good. Sure, those folks were all promised Utopia. All that was required was for them to bow to wasteful spending by the leaders. Does that song sound familiar to you?

What else did these three dictatorships have in common? They are all socialistic states. Socialism and communism are sisters under the skin. Remember the official name of Russia is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

How did all of this start? Let us take a brief look at how the Trojan horse of socialism took over in England and then show the deadly peril here. First they took over all banking, then all electric power; the people were then told, be good or you get neither money nor electric power; the rest was easy. Remember this, few Socialists of modern times will admit that they are Socialists. The large majority of American Socialists abhor the name while doing the deed. They call themselves economic planners, and other high-sounding titles. But their objectives are all the same—the regimentation of the people into robots to obey the commands of the big brains fastened onto the pay rolls of the Government.

In England, the Socialists masking under the name of the Labor Party were a small group at first. They fastened themselves onto the larger Liberal Party and bored from within. They worked slowly and began to take more and more power over the Liberal Party until in this last election the Liberal Party was practically out of existence. They came into power with catch slogans such as "jobs for all," "security from the cradle to the grave" and other vote bait. Then the real planners of the so-called welfare state got to work. I need not go into any details as to what has happened to once mighty England. You know she is bankrupt and living off the dole of the United States, the last and most powerful free enterprise country in the world. How long can we take it? But you say it could not happen here? Listen to this. There is a bill, H. R. 2756, called the Eco-

nomic Stability Act of 1949. It is part of the 5-year American Socialist plan. It sounds good, does it not? Everyone wants economic stability. But this bill gives the President the right to go into any business with Government funds to compete with any private business. Last year they wanted to put the Government into the steel business. Under this bill, the President can also channel scarce materials and facilities into what he may deem essential production and uses. If the socialist planners feel that your business is not essential, they can put you out of business by simply refusing you materials or plant facilities. You could also be subpoenaed in person with your records and books and if you refused, be in contempt of court and suffer the penalty. This bill permits the President to fix prices. I have not time to go into all phases of this bill, but these are a few examples to show you how far down the road to socialism a powerful, well-organized clique is determined to take America.

The Brannan farm bill is another example. High prices to farmers and low prices to consumers also sounds good, but even the author himself or his experts either cannot or dare not estimate the cost to the taxpayers of this one; and my advice to all young men planning to be farmers is to learn accountancy good, to keep the numerous records and reports which are necessary if this plan ever went through, in order to keep himself out of jail, for there is a jail penalty in the 15 pages of penalties written in this bill which would regiment farmers beyond anything Americans ever dreamed would happen here.

The time has come when we must abandon our easy-going attitude toward regimentation and needless and wasteful Government spending. We have been presented this year with the largest peacetime budget in our history, plus the fact that we will have a 1950 fiscal deficit of at least five or six billion dollars.

What are we going to do about it?

We must give the people a clear-cut choice of the issue confronting us today. Let those who are for a Socialist state get into their corner. Those who are for our free-enterprise competitive system get over in our corner. Let us fight it out on clear-cut issues. Anyone who can think and read and who has followed the goings-on in Washington for a long, long time can have no doubt as to where the road ahead will lead, unless we do a quick about face.

We must stand for a republic in which the elected representatives and public officials are servants of the people and not their masters.

Public opinion, when aroused, is yet the strongest force in this land. It is your job to see to it that the people understand the truth—understand that eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty—and that our freedom be preserved.

We must stand up fearlessly against the folly of a domestic program that teaches people to depend upon government for all good things in life, remembering that Lincoln said: "You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence."

We must constantly warn against the dangers of a Federal policy that deceives the sane of mind and strong of body into thinking that they get something for nothing. And we must ever remember our duty and responsibility as Americans to the aged and infirm, to the widows and orphans, and our disabled veterans who are paying the greatest price for our wars. This we must do and can do unless we spend all America into bankruptcy needlessly.

We must place, where it properly belongs, full responsibility for secret agreements which betrayed free governments into socialistic and communistic enslavement.

We must fight here against the drift into a socialistic pattern of government because that system has brought death and destruction to every country where it has been attempted.

In conclusion I ask, Mr. Chairman, what will it gain America or the world if we commit national suicide by the bankruptcy route? Will the prophecy of that ruthless Communist leader, Lenin, come true, when he said shortly before he died just a few years ago, "Russia will force America to spend herself into bankruptcy, then we will take her over"? I pray God forbid.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I was very much interested a few minutes ago when the gentleman referred to the fact that if what he was talking about continued to go on in America, Government officials will become the masters and the people the servants. In connection with that, I heard the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] this afternoon quote from a former President of the United States, I believe it was President Cleveland, who stated in substance that the purpose of the people is to support the Government and not the purpose of the Government to support the people. My question of the gentleman is, is it not a fact that if we continue the way we are going, with the Government from time to time assuming more and more the role of supporting the people, rather than expecting the people to support it, that it can ultimately lead only to one thing, namely, where the Government becomes the master and the people the servants? And when that time arrives all the freedom and liberty of the American people will be gone.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course the gentleman is exactly right. Too many of the American people have been bitten by this "gimme" bug, expecting the Federal Government, which has no money except what it collects from the people, to loan them or give them what they think they need in order to get along in this great, wonderful, free Nation of ours.

I had not intended to take this much time, but I do want to take a little more time to give you a little idea of things my father and mother went through in order to come to this great free America, so they and their children could enjoy the blessing of this free new America of ours which they had read and dreamed about.

My father was a stable hand on a plantation in Denmark. My mother was a milkmaid on the same plantation. They met and married and four children were born over there in Denmark. They knew about this great free America of ours, it beckoned to them, and in 1880 father came over. He worked a couple of years to earn enough money to send for mother and the four girls. They were poor folk. It was tough going, but they were happy. The day after my mother arrived at her new home near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, she walked a mile and a half and did a washing for a quarter. As time went on nine more Americans arrived, making thirteen children, and they too were happy and free Americans.

Mr. Chairman, I am fully aware that our earliest settlers experienced greater hardship than did my parents, and my parents knew full well that they were the beneficiaries of those rugged pioneers.

The point I want to make is that with all of the struggles my parents went through they so dearly loved America that when anyone would even mention the fact that there might be something wrong with America or the Constitution or the Bill of Rights or George Washington or Thomas Jefferson or Ben Franklin or Abraham Lincoln or any of the rest of these great statesmen—our founding fathers—my parents would become furious. They loved America; they instilled that love in their children's hearts, and they also instilled in our hearts and in our souls the principle that there was no substitute for work and square dealing. I have been raised on those principles, just as you have, my colleagues. I am simply reciting a story which, no doubt, many of you here could duplicate, for the simple purpose of showing how in the last 20 years certain fundamental principle of our way of life have changed to the detriment of peace of mind and the true happiness of our people.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I presume that the gentleman's father and mother never received a dime from the Government of the United States in raising the splendid family of which the gentleman is so able a member, and I presume further that the gentleman was brought up with the idea of thrift and that his whole nature rebels against the thought of the great American Government's overspending itself by \$5,000,000,000 in this fiscal year.

Mr. JENSEN. Never a dime did Uncle Sam send them, and the only times my parents saw a Government official was when they saw their postmaster, or in later years, their rural mail carrier, John Willie Cannon; he was Uncle Sam to us.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take any more time except to say that I pray to God that the American people will, if they have not already, waken to the fact that they live in the only free land which remains in this world today and that we have groups all around us, well organized, who are working day and night, to destroy everything that my parents, and your parents, and you and I hold dear;

and because of that we will do something about it, so that your children and my children and generations yet unborn will never have reason to point their finger at one us and say: "You helped to destroy, or you did nothing about preserving, that great free America of yesterday which was so richly blessed by God in heaven."

Now I must conclude by saying that I am deeply concerned, just as I know most of you must be about the road we are traveling and to plead with every good American in our land to stand up and fight as never before or we shall surely lose the God-given liberties as we know them in America. The pitfalls ahead are now in plain sight for all to see, if we will but open our eyes, look well, and think through.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

"YES MAN" PSYCHOLOGY IS RUINING OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I know that all of you enjoyed Chairman VINSON's comments on the question of national defense. There is no man in the Congress of the United States who is entitled to more credit for the building of our national defense than is the gentleman from Georgia. His long career here in Congress as a champion for our armed forces properly labels him as a spokesman for those of us who believe that the security of our country can best be protected by an adequate national defense.

To further Chairman VINSON's discussion of national defense, I should like to consume the time allotted me in discussing what I consider one of the most dangerous practices that has ever been permitted to develop. This practice which is commonly referred to as "yes man" psychology concerns information given to congressional committees by spokesmen of our armed services only after it has been screened by the head of their department or by someone in the Defense Establishment. It simply means that congressional committees are not getting first-hand information on the needs and the state of our national defense by those qualified by position and experience.

There are two factors in this "yes man" psychology that brought about this dangerous practice. First, directives issued by the President and heads of departments, and second, the threat of reprisal against those spokesmen for our Defense Establishment who dare to speak their own mind when called upon to do so by various congressional committees.

This practice of telling spokesmen what they can or cannot say before congressional committees had its beginning on November 15, 1946, when President Truman issued a memorandum in which he said:

I have noticed that on several occasions, certain department and agency officials have shown a tendency to seek from Congress

larger appropriations than were contemplated in official budget estimates.

Then the President said this to the Director of the Budget:

When you notify the heads of the various departments and agencies of the amounts to be included in the 1948 budget for their activities I wish you would include a reminder that I shall expect them and their subordinates to support only the President's estimates in hearings and discussions with Members of Congress.

This "yes man" psychology really came into being in the spring of 1947 when the House Armed Services Committee of which I am a member, behind closed doors and off the record, had to extract from the civilian heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces information as to how much money was necessary in their minds for the fiscal year 1949 to give the American people the type of an Army, Navy, and Air Force the civilian heads felt necessary. Very reluctantly, and with red faces, the civilian Secretaries gave the committee the information concerning the following budget requests for 1949.

Budget requests, 1949
[In millions]

	Army	Navy	Air Force
Amount requested.....	\$3,978	\$5,310	\$4,422
Present request.....	3,013	3,510	3,054
Difference.....	965	1,800	1,368

Since 1948 much has been said about the fact that the Bureau of the Budget was requesting appropriations that were far less than the amounts the civilian secretaries felt absolutely necessary. This brought about denials on the part of the administration and others who spoke for the administration.

In addition to these denials it was freely said that spokesmen for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps could appear before Congress and give any information they were asked for and without any restrictions.

Well, we all know what happened to Admiral Denfeld after being given assurance by the Secretary of the Navy that he was free to testify and to give any information he wished without fear of reprisal.

On the heels of Admiral Denfeld's dismissal we have now the transfer of Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone, chief of the Joint Plans and Action Division, Office of Medical Services, Defense Department who violated this yes-man psychology when he spoke his own mind before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services.

It is said that there were plans to transfer Admiral Boone beforehand. But from the hearings of the subcommittee, it is learned that the day he left his office to come to Capitol Hill to testify, he was literally told that he should be careful what he said and to keep in mind his fitness report had not yet been submitted. To any fair-minded person, the action in transferring Admiral Boone is nothing more than another act of reprisal.

According to the Associated Press, and I quote:

Both Admiral Sherman and his admirals appeared so reluctant to quarrel with the budget handed them by Defense Secretary Johnson that a House subcommittee held a separate hearing to determine whether they had been gagged. Of course, Secretary of the Navy Matthews denied that they had been.

Anyone who reads the hearings on this bill which concerns naval appropriations will understand that Admiral Sherman, the Chief of Naval Operations, was not satisfied with the budget although his remarks were very guarded and exceedingly discreet.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to say that as chairman of the subcommittee handling military appropriations that no special hearing was held in regard to any reluctance on the part of witnesses to express themselves freely before the committee. It is true that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], a member of the subcommittee, did express the feeling that some of the witnesses were reluctant. My own view is—and I think this view would be sustained by an investigation of the record—that the men who testified before our subcommittee testified with every degree of freedom, and I invite the Members of the House to read the testimony of Air Force and naval witnesses in which it is shown that they took violent disagreement with certain budget estimates, and not in any case did any witness for any of the national defense departments refuse to answer any questions asked them. It is true that generally speaking they did not volunteer to advocate expenditures over the budget. However, I think they almost did advocate expenditures over the budget voluntarily, but generally speaking if a Member said, "What is your own personal view?" those views, I think, were given in complete freedom, and I want to say for Admiral Sherman that if there has been an abler man in Navy uniform on Capitol Hill in recent years, I have not seen him. I think he is a remarkable man and I think he gave us his best judgment, and if you read his testimony, you can see that he was speaking from out of his heart and as an American patriot. I believe we need men of this type in positions of military responsibility. If the Members will just read the hearings, they will see at once that it was not a "yes man" proposition. The men expressed their views.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I read the hearings, and it is not my intention to be critical of Admiral Sherman. I know him to be a very gallant and capable naval officer, yet the quotes that appeared in the press since the hearings indicate definitely that he guarded his words very carefully.

The country as a whole is fed up with this yes-man psychology and the newspapers of the country editorially have this to say about screened information.

From the March 2, 1950, issue of the Christian Science Monitor we read:

Purposed or not, the effect is to impose a gag on the services and to nullify the investigative powers of the representatives of the people.

The Washington Evening Star on March 3, 1950, had this to say regarding the shoddy treatment of Admiral Denfeld in an editorial titled "For Free and Honest Testimony":

Many persons inside and outside the Pentagon will agree with the committee's finding that the summary dismissal of Admiral Denfeld from his top-level Navy post was a blow against representative government, in that it tends to intimidate witnesses and hence discourages the rendering of free and honest testimony to the Congress.

Continuing, the editorial says:

If the effect should be lasting—and it is difficult to eradicate so intangible a reaction—Congress and the American people cannot be sure of learning the true state of our military strength. Congress has a right to receive, and defense authorities have an obligation to give free and honest facts and opinions on the Nation's security, however distasteful or embarrassing the testimony may be to someone at the Pentagon.

In regard to the transfer of Admiral Joel T. Boone, the Washington Evening Star on March 9, 1950, commented as follows:

But ordinary courtesy, to say nothing of the cause of good service relations, would have justified more considerate treatment of these key officers in a matter so vitally concerning their services. * * * Coming so close in the wake of the Denfeld ouster, however, the unfortunate effect will be to create a yes-man psychology at the Pentagon that is not good for national defense.

I know that every Member of this House realizes what is going on. The issue is simply whether or not our country's Defense Establishment is to be controlled by us who are the elected representatives of the people or by a small clique of political appointees.

In my opinion the Congress of the United States should take action to eliminate this yes-man psychology and make certain that we get nothing but first-hand information on our national defense and not screened information. Congress is also entitled to correct information but under the present policy, we do not know whether the spokesman is telling the full story, or what he has been ordered to come up and tell us.

I agree with the Washington Evening Star that yes-man psychology at the Pentagon is not good for national defense.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true also that Admiral Sherman, when he made his request for the Navy, made many of the same requests Admiral Denfeld had already made? Those requests had been frowned upon. The sacrifice of Admiral Denfeld and the outraged feelings of the country at his removal and the weakening of the Navy were responsible for the Navy's getting as much as it is.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is true. We hear much talk about submarine warfare. Admiral Denfeld is a highly qualified and experienced submarine officer. While Chief of Naval Operations he launched the present submarine campaign that is being conducted in the way of planning and schooling at Key West, Fla. A lot of the credit for the submarine program belongs to Admiral Denfeld.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, let me first congratulate the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the committee in the adoption of the one-package procedure of making appropriations. This is indeed a great step forward. Under that procedure, with well-informed public opinion behind us in the consideration of the bill, great savings will be made.

More important, indeed most important, the savings which will be made and the economies thereby obtained, will be the result of careful consideration and deliberation in the Committee of the Whole House and will more truly represent the will of the Congress itself, rather than the will of the committee. It is well to effect economies, it is imperative that economies be effected, but those economies should be the result of careful planning and consideration and not the result of a wielding of the ax indiscriminately. The procedure now being followed will lead to the elimination of unwise cuts and, I hope, the adoption of wiser reductions.

The distinguished chairman of this committee and the ranking member of the committee in affording us the opportunity for unlimited debate before taking up the bill chapter by chapter have rendered a great public service. This gives us the opportunity of pointing out items where, in the words of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] yesterday, the action of the committee if not revised may result in our being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

I take this time now to discuss one such reduction so that it may be given careful consideration between now and the time when that particular item will come up for discussion and consideration in the reading of the bill. The money involved is very small comparatively speaking, but the principle involved is of the utmost importance to the Congress, to my State, and, in fact, to the entire Nation. It involves a question of policy of the utmost significance and importance in our dealings with the Indian problem.

In order that it may be better understood let me first give you a little of the background. With the appointment of Dr. Nichols as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and with the selection of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a new direction was given to the policy respecting our solution of the administration of Indian Affairs, a policy which has for its goal the ultimate integration of the health services of the Indians with the health

services of the various States, and following that the integration of other services such as those in the field of education, soil conservation, and so forth. This is a goal in line with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, on which Dr. Nichols rendered a great service in the task force dealing with the administration of Indian affairs.

As part and parcel of that new policy very definite steps have been taken in various parts of the country toward enlisting the cooperation of the States, counties, and non-Indian communities. In New Mexico we are fortunate in having two able, unselfish, and public-spirited citizens in position to formulate and implement that policy. One of those is William Brophy who served as Commissioner and had started pointing the Indian policy toward that goal when he unfortunately was stricken by illness which kept him bedridden for over a year. He has now recovered and as attorney for the United Pueblos Indian Agency at Albuquerque, has given his full cooperation to another young man, Mr. Eric Hagberg, the superintendent of that agency, who thoroughly believes in working himself out of a job as he often says in his many addresses before civic and service clubs in his efforts to enlist cooperation by the State and its communities. He advocates the taking advantage of every opportunity for steps, small though they may be, leading toward the complete amalgamation and integration of Indian services with the services of the State and the community, and relieving the Indian Office from the responsibility of maintaining and operating such services.

In line with that policy he has been able to enlist the support and cooperation of the people in my State to a degree never before attained.

Two years ago Albuquerque and the county of Bernalillo took the lead in obtaining enactment by the State legislature of an act authorizing counties and municipalities to levy property taxes for the operation of hospitals, and also providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in the matter of hospitals by joint action.

The United Pueblos Indian Agency had a tract of useless barren land on a small portion of which is located the Indian Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Though the county could have obtained by donation any number of sites, they negotiated with Mr. Hagberg for the acquisition of a part of that lot on which to build the county hospital right next to the Indian sanatorium. A bill was enacted and passed making that authority available. In the meantime the county had floated \$1,000,000 worth of bonds which were sold in 1948 and the money is now on deposit in the Albuquerque banks. The county is negotiating for other contributions from the city, the State, and other agencies, so as to make this hospital as up to date and adequate as possible.

In the same spirit and pursuant to the same policy Mr. Hagberg, Mr. Brophy, and other public-spirited citizens invited the county officials to negotiate for a combined county-city and Indian hospital.

After weeks of negotiations an agreement was reached which would make it possible for the county to build a 225- or 250-bed hospital instead of one-half that size through cooperation of the Indian Service by way of contributions for the construction of the hospital.

It should be said right here that the Indian Service desperately needs such a hospital for the care of the Pueblos under its jurisdiction, and one which may be also available for the two Apache tribes in addition to the 19 or 20 Pueblos. This arrangement would make it possible for the construction of one substantial hospital institution instead of two small and inadequate plants.

The bill providing for this combined enterprise was drafted and sent to the Indian Office in Washington for approval. Again it was subjected to careful scrutiny and study by the Indian Office and introduced in both the House and the Senate. Thereafter it was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and there again subjected to careful consideration. The Bureau of the Budget offered certain amendments somewhat onerous to the county-city authorities and more advantageous to the Federal Government. Those recommendations were adopted by the Public Lands Committee of the House, which studied the bill and unanimously reported it out. The bill was enacted and the President in signing the bill took the unusual step of making a public statement, from which I quote, as follows:

I wish to express my full approval of the basic objective of this legislation, which is to encourage the integration of hospital facilities for the care of Indians and non-Indians in the same community.

This proposal does fall into the category of new enterprises, and it is in a sense a new precedent in the administration of Indian affairs, but it is a precedent which has the approval of all those in the Nation who are anxious to get away from the everlasting wasteful and inadequate attempt on the part of the Indian Service to construct, carry on, and operate hospitals for the sick and needy Indian population.

Since it is a new function, and in line with postponing new expenditures wherever possible, and because the subcommittee was not sufficiently familiar, I am sure, with all the implications, it postponed action by eliminating it from the appropriations approved and requested by the Bureau of the Budget. I am happy to learn that members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling these items are giving the matter new and careful study, and I am as certain as I can be that by doing so they will convince themselves of the wisdom and desirability of amending the bill so as to include the \$1,500,000 authorized for this hospital. They will inevitably come to the conclusion that this is not a postponement, but that the action of the committee if not reversed on the floor will constitute not a postponement but a nullification of the action of the legislative committee and of the Congress in this matter, and this is the thing that is tragic about it.

The county authorities have over a million dollars on hand lying in the bank

on which they are paying interest to the bondholders. In reliance on this understanding with the Indian Service, and with the Congress I should say, they have postponed their much needed construction of a county hospital until now. Unless these moneys are made available they will be compelled to proceed with their own little hospital, which cannot be as adequate and economical as a larger one, and eventually the Indian Service will have to built its own hospital which cannot be as adequate and economical as the one joint hospital here proposed. That being the case, the action of the legislative committee and of the Congress in passing this bill will go for naught, because once the county has constructed its own little hospital the bill will be of no use to them or to the Indian Service.

What is more, a blow will have been dealt to this farsighted and intelligent policy which cannot be carried on except by enlisting the cooperation of State, county, and community agencies at the right moment, and by living up to those policy agreements entered into between them.

Let me quote from a statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] at the time the authorization bill was under consideration, which I consider most significant and which ought to be heeded, and heeded now. In the consideration of the bill, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] said:

Mr. MARSHALL. I would like to say, also, Mr. Chairman, for the record, that one of the greatest handicaps for the Indian Bureau working out some of these cooperative arrangements, I think, is a lack of getting through appropriations on time. It makes it very difficult to work out these cooperative arrangements with local people when appropriations are delayed and uncertain. I think that is quite a handicap to the Indian Bureau in that regard, and I wish that some sort of a plan might be promoted to give local people a little better assurance in the future as to what we will do in here, so far as appropriations are concerned.

Let me also quote from a letter addressed by my colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MILES] to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs on March 21. He said:

The action of the Appropriations Committee will have the effect of nullifying this effort which had the careful consideration of the legislative committee. The county which has had its money ready for 2 years will be compelled to proceed to build its own smaller hospital, which will not be adequate to care for the Indian population of the surrounding pueblos. I have thought it wise to call this to the attention of the members of our committee since it is of such vital importance not only to me as Representative from New Mexico but to the policy which the Indian Affairs Subcommittee has been gradually establishing and which is in line with recommendations of the Hoover Commission. This is a policy which meets with the approval of all thinking people who are anxious to bring about the end of segregation of Indians in health and educational services.

At the proper time during the reading of the bill under the 5-minute rule, an amendment will be offered to restore this small item of \$1,500,000 as the Federal contribution of the Government to-

ward the building of this combined hospital.

The construction of this hospital in the long run will save far more than the initial contribution. It will give the Indians an adequate hospital, fully equipped, with expert staffing and supervision. It will make available to them the expert medical advice and research available in Albuquerque.

Furthermore, under the amendment suggested by the Bureau of the Budget and adopted by the committee and the Congress, the authority to contribute toward the operation and maintenance of the beds used by the Indians will expire in 1954. At that time, a complete report will be issued, with 2 or 3 years' actual experience behind us, and in the light of that report a new authorization will be adopted for the operation and maintenance of those beds. If the contributions are inadequate they may be increased in fairness to everybody, and if they have been liberal, including the construction contribution, they will be trimmed. The county authorities and the businessmen and public-spirited citizens who have been working toward the construction of this hospital, in agreeing to this requirement placed their faith and trust in the good sense of Congress. So certain are they and all of us that this experiment will be so significant and so advantageous to the Indian Service that we have no fear as to future action of the Indian Service and the Congress in this respect.

However, if this appropriation is not granted now we will have been penny-wise and pound-foolish. If we do not provide the funds for this purpose now, we will have effectively nullified the law authorizing it. If we do that it will be an affront to the Committee on Indian Affairs which worked out and reported that bill, and an affront to the House and to the Congress and to the President who placed the stamp of their approval on this act. Furthermore, we will have forevermore discouraged the States, counties, and white communities from entering into the same arrangements in the future and we will have taken a retrogressive step in the direction of forever compelling the segregation of the Indians.

I sincerely hope that the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the members of the subcommittee, will be able to see their way clear to accept the amendment when it is offered after the Easter holidays.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, the most important single issue confronting the second session of the Eighty-first Congress is the question of public expenditures. The American people are appalled to learn that after the passage of the appropriations for the fiscal year of 1950, the Federal Government was overspending its estimated income by about \$6,000,000,000. The constituents

of every Member are alarmed that in a period of peacetime prosperity, the Federal outgo exceeds the income by so huge an amount.

There is an instinctive and very proper revulsion against deficit spending. In wartime, it is true, borrowing to meet huge expenses may be unavoidable. But with a heavy tax burden weighing upon the taxpayers, taking nearly a third of the national income, and the shooting war over for 5 years, it seems absurd that the Government should still be going in the hole. Such a situation reflects directly upon the Congress, and specifically upon the House of Representatives, where all revenue bills must originate according to the Constitution, and where appropriation bills also originate.

The responsibility for balancing the budget and cutting appropriations rests squarely upon the majority party in the Congress. They are in control of the committees which formulate the legislation and the spending. The majority is in charge of the kind of legislation that reaches the floor of the House for consideration.

Of course an important factor in the whole situation is the effect of deficit spending on the value of the dollar. History is replete with economic disasters resulting from wasteful spending and loose fiscal policy. Overspending is a major disservice to the people of our country. It is not only a contradiction of the long and well-established principles of thrift, but it destroys the value of the American dollar in a completely insidious and concealed way.

Deficit spending is the surest path to disastrous inflation. No other means is so effective in draining away the purchasing power of the people. Indeed, our own economy has undergone this very process in the last 10 years. The value of the dollar if considered as 100 cents in 1939, now has a purchasing power of less than 60 cents. This is the direct result of monetary inflation.

It not only destroys money values, but inflation also robs the farmer, the pensioner, the person employed with a fixed and regular income. It also destroys the standing and stability of the American economy and currency as related to international affairs. Today the American dollar is recognized as the soundest currency of our times. It will not be so for long, unless this House puts the financial affairs of this country in order. Currencies of great stability often have been destroyed by the improvidence and carelessness of those charged with the responsibility of maintaining its stability. Examples of such destruction are too recent in world history to require elaboration.

What is the answer to the problem? It may be said that our Appropriation Committee has worked to reduce the budget in drafting this omnibus bill. But it is apparent that the objective—a balanced budget—has not been attained. So the job is to curtail these expenditures further. There is no other answer.

It is and will be a painful process. It will hurt some segments of our people who desire sums of Federal money for

worthy objectives. But it is a task that must be done—it is imperative that the budget be balanced.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time for two purposes: First, I notice the provision on page 193 of the bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to pay out of section 32 funds transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department or any of its instrumentalities or agencies for the purpose of distribution to public-welfare agencies.

It is my understanding that this particular amendment was sponsored by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and I certainly want to commend him for undertaking this work. I believe that he is entitled to the gratitude of literally thousands of people who may benefit, and I believe will benefit from this constructive procedure. I wish to ask him a couple of questions in connection with it. Does not the gentleman believe that we might well give consideration, since we now have in the recently enacted agricultural bill certain wider language and a larger number of groups, to whom this distribution should be made, that we might consider an amendment which would broaden the provisions of his amendment so as to include, for instance, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and our private nonprofit institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, schools, penal and mental institutions as well as possibly private welfare organizations, for the assistance of needy persons outside of the United States? I have in mind in that connection the excellent work that is being done by many of our private organizations. For instance, if we could provide some of this for the starving Chinese, one organization is equipped to distribute it and would do it immediately through their missionaries who are located behind the iron curtain. It would have a tremendously good psychological effect as far as we are concerned.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. First of all, may I say to the gentleman that I thank him for the kindly reference he has made to what I was able to accomplish in the subcommittee. He will also recall that as early as last January and even earlier, both the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Minnesota were working along these lines trying to figure out how to get this food to the people who needed it and how to prevent our entire price-support program from suffering because of the stigma being cast upon it as a result of the deterioration of the perishable-food stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. I asked the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, when he appeared before us on January 12: "Why can you not pay the freight and handling charges on these perishable commodities to points where they can be distributed?" I had in mind, for example, that

we could give a few dozen eggs each month to the thousands in every State on old-age assistance. We could help them to stretch their paltry average budget of \$44 a month by allotting to them also such surplus foods as butter, fruits, and potatoes. We could help people with low income to give their children an adequate diet by distributing this good food instead of permitting it to spoil. Mr. Brannan, in reply, maintained he did not have the authority to pay freight and handling charges upon these surplus perishables.

I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Committee on Appropriations, of course, has no basic reason or right to legislate, but I did convince my subcommittee and the chairman of that subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], very kindly agreed with me, that it would be only right to place such a provision in our bill in order to call to the attention of the Congress this most serious problem. The opponents of our farm-price-support programs have seized upon the potato and egg surpluses as an excuse to try to wreck our entire program. They do not stop to realize that the entire price-support program has not cost the taxpayers over \$100,000,000 yearly since 1940, but on the other hand has done much to hold up our national income.

May I say to the gentleman in direct answer to his question: Yes, I think my amendment needs broadening considerably. A month ago I said on the floor that I personally would be very glad to withdraw my amendment and cooperate in any possible way to help in getting this job done. It makes no difference to me as to whose amendment it is. What I do want is to see this huge quantity of food distributed to people who need it.

At this time I want to commend the gentleman for his insistence during the past 3 months in seeing that something is done toward curing this stigma to our farm price support program and at the same time helping thousands of children in his district get enough to eat.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman and I shall place in the RECORD this evening two forms of amendments which I know the gentleman will study. I would appreciate any suggestions he may care to make as to their wisdom. If he feels that either can be improved upon I will try to do that. If he feels they are a constructive approach toward accomplishing what he and I have in mind I would appreciate his support of one of them.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman realizes, of course, that whatever we do is subject to a point of order here on the floor.

Mr. HESELTON. I realize that.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. But I cannot conceive, may I say to the gentle-

man, that any Member of the House of Representatives will assume the responsibility of getting up here and objecting to a provision in this bill which attempts to make available these tremendous quantities of surplus perishable products to the people in America who need that food.

Mr. HESELTON. That will be a tremendous responsibility for any individual Member to take and I hope we will, not be confronted with that situation.

I now include the text of the first amendment which I have prepared:

At line 21, after the citation (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), strike out the balance of the sentence and insert "and out of funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department or any of its instrumentalities or agencies for the purpose of distribution in the order of priority set forth: First, to school-lunch programs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Federal, State, and local tax-supported institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, schools, penal and mental institutions, and public-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States; fourth, to inter governmental or international nonprofit welfare agencies, for assistance to needy persons outside the United States."

You will note that this uses the identical language of the omnibus appropriation bill, provides for payments out of funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation and then sets forth four categories of recipients, being those mentioned in the recent conference report as to the disposition of surplus potatoes.

Finally, I submit a further amendment which seeks to combine the language of the conference report on the disposition of surplus potatoes, of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and then provides, as has been done in other proposed legislation, for the Secretary to make a determination that such commodities are in ample supply over the necessary reserves and then a provision for the payment out of the equivalent of 6 months'

storage charges to cover the cost of transportation, with the proviso suggested by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] when we last discussed this matter:

Page 193, line 18, strike out lines 18 through 24 inclusive, and insert "In order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations which are found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized and directed to make available such commodities as follows in the order of priority set forth: First, to school-lunch programs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Federal, State, and local tax-supported institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, schools, penal and mental institutions, and public-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States; fourth, to intergovernmental or international nonprofit welfare agencies, for assistance to needy persons outside the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture shall first determine that such commodities are in ample supply over and above such reserves as may be required and deemed in the public interest. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Corporation shall make any such commodities available at no cost at point of use within the United States or at shipside at port of embarkation. The Secretary and the Corporation may pay as against handling and transportation costs in making delivery up to the equivalent of 6 months' storage costs on any such commodities turned over: *Provided*, That no transportation or handling charges shall be incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation or Department of Agriculture if in so doing it would lower the total amount of agricultural commodities acquired by any institution or organization through the normal channels of trade and commerce."

I think it might be useful to have a tabulation of data developed from the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of December 31, 1949, and in the hearings of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations on which the gentleman from Minnesota is such an able and persuasive a member.

Item for immediate use	Quantities and units	Cost	Carrying charges fiscal 1949 ¹	Carrying charges first half of fiscal 1950 ¹
Butter.....	98,675,801 pounds.....	\$61,003,323.06	\$37,143	\$832,778
Cheese.....	23,935,057 pounds.....	8,030,266.80		173,277
Dried milk.....	259,801,803 pounds.....	33,063,319.68	559,712	1,472,899
Prunes.....	49,985,455 pounds.....	5,006,203.64	416,315	1,208,459
Raisins.....	22,972,380 pounds.....	2,210,133.26	318,457	612,942
Edible dried beans.....	4,850,795 hundredweight.....	42,859,926.40	1,108,233	1,578,849
Rice.....	431,820 hundredweight.....	2,936,252.60	1,419	602,837
Dried eggs.....	76,433,954 pounds.....	98,645,444.68	1,272,918	1,089,537
Turkeys.....	725,480 pounds.....	309,173.80	495	2,681
Canned Mexican meat.....	49,445,878 pounds.....	12,468,074.26	No data	No data
Potatoes.....	2,199 hundredweight.....	2,864.14	35,358,631	1,654,567
Dried peas.....	2,048 hundredweight.....	10,306.32	10,100	563,455
Soybeans.....	3,028,865 bushels.....	7,497,729.94	1,907,585	993,247
	190,981 bushels.....	251,848.90		
Total.....			40,691,008	² 10,785,128

¹ Pt. 5, Hearings before Subcommittee, Appropriations, Agriculture, p. 1419.

² \$1,797,521 per month or \$59,917 per day.

Commodity	Quantities and units	Cost	Carrying charges, fiscal 1949	Carrying charges, fiscal 1950 through Dec. 31, 1949
Peanuts, farmers' stock	70,594,445 pounds	\$7,440,793.50	\$866,735	\$211,561
Peanuts, shelled	2,131,420 pounds	314,041.88	1,850,543	615,077
Soybeans	3,119,846 bushels	7,749,578.84	1,907,585	993,247
Wheat flour	18,470,000 pounds	822,853.62		
Grain sorghum	6,331,299 hundredweight	17,739,460.92	8,768,114	3,145,399
Potato starch	10,632,658 pounds	630,095.76	116,392	31,808
Fats and oils:				
Linseed oil	418,298,054 pounds	118,228,415.79	2,229,004	1,090,041
Menhaden fish oil	138,560 pounds	10,587.16		
Peanut oil	318,065 pounds	39,599.10		
Soybean oil	15,960,620 pounds	1,613,480.15	1,907,585	993,247
Total	434,715,299 pounds	119,892,082.20	4,136,589	2,083,288
Barley	24,641,329 bushels	25,108,620.97	5,764,525	6,169,952
Corn	76,137,725 bushels	116,887,643.88	2,335,826	17,050,439
Oats	11,258,146 bushels	9,596,728.32	1,752,424	1,640,696
Rye	1,613,259 bushels	2,774,578.26	154,324	332,261
Wheat	168,994,882 bushels	414,035,457.41	67,254,089	37,508,624
Total	282,645,341 bushels	568,403,028.84	77,261,188	72,701,972

I believe it will be helpful also to have here a significant portion of the testimony by Ralph S. Trigg, president of the Corporation before the House Agriculture Committee on March 30. I placed the full statement in the RECORD of that date but this part has an important bearing on this subject, dealing as it does with perishable and semiperishable commodities and showing sharp increases in certain of them during January. I call your particular attention to the comparable figures for dried eggs, dried milk, cheese, peanuts, linseed oil, corn, oats, and wheat:

In addition to the distinction between commodities held as loan security and those which are in inventory, another break-down is fundamental in an understanding of surplus-disposal problems. I refer to the difference between storable commodities, which can be kept indefinitely, and the so-called perishables or semiperishables, which must be disposed of in a relatively short time to avoid deterioration or spoilage. The disposal problems for the latter are of course much more immediate and acute.

With this in mind, a look at the break-down between storables and perishables is revealing. In the first place, commodities held as loan security are obviously in the storable class, and 87 percent of the total investment in this group is accounted for by wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco.

The complete listing of loan advances is as follows:

Corn, 563,745,949 bushels	\$768,551,342
Wheat, 324,825,430 bushels	645,036,238
Cotton, upland, 2,638,022 bales	373,536,838
Tobacco, 365,251,157 pounds	145,833,335
Grain sorghum, 42,161,480 hundredweight	94,978,593
Beans, dry edible, 7,145,415 hundredweight	49,254,351
Flaxseed, 9,079,608 bushels	33,640,325
Barley, 27,314,643 bushels	29,792,917
Soybeans, 10,513,484 bushels	22,171,777
Oats, 29,988,676 bushels	19,985,278
Peanuts, 148,232,342 pounds	14,625,376
Rosin, 178,989,169 pounds	12,190,480
Potatoes, 11,175,385 hundredweight	7,829,373
Rice, 1,536,244 hundredweight	6,585,914
Peas, dry edible, 750,343 hundredweight	2,308,535
Turpentine, 2,981,709 gallons	1,225,187
Rye, 823,371 bushels	989,369
Cotton, American Egyptian, 2,667 bales	772,923
Cottonseed, 7,234 tons	357,775

Lespedeza seed, 1,201,000 pounds	\$144,089
Total	2,229,810,015

Turning to the commodities which are in inventory, we find a somewhat similar pattern. Of the \$1,806,365,438 total cost value of inventory holding on February 28, wheat, corn, and other feed grains, and cotton accounted for \$1,278,818,849, or 70 percent. The rest—\$527,546,589—covers the semiperishable group and some special commodities such as linseed oil and wool, with the semiperishables themselves accounting for less than \$300,000,000. This is obviously the area of immediate problems as far as inventory holdings are concerned.

The complete listing of commodities in inventory, with cost values, is as follows:

Cotton, upland, 3,646,272 bales	\$613,353,057
Wheat, 144,853,295 bushels	358,042,121
Corn, 167,582,777 bushels	255,733,783
Linseed oil, 421,577,441 pounds	119,549,121
Eggs, dried, 79,317,979 pounds	101,361,973
Flaxseed, 12,801,153 bushels	81,278,225
Butter, 92,796,753 pounds	57,670,108
Beans, dry edible, 4,865,985 hundredweight	43,025,268
Milk, dried, 294,252,026 pounds	37,532,538
Barley, 25,079,381 bushels	36,064,035
Wool, 35,427,479 pounds	27,688,394
Rosin, 210,837,798 pounds	17,145,215
Cottonseed, 199,478 tons	10,327,809
Oats, 11,255,782 bushels	9,772,260
Cheese, 24,805,653 pounds	8,396,935
Peanuts, farmers' stock, 56,058,463 pounds	5,914,897
Peanuts, shelled, 18,679,120 pounds	2,780,289
Grain sorghum, 2,073,245 hundredweight	5,853,594
Soybeans, 2,005,507 bushels	5,055,644
Prunes, 35,326,345 pounds	3,593,150
Raisins, 9,876,690 pounds	937,061
Turkeys, 3,380,079 pounds	1,366,923
Minor items	3,923,038
Total	1,806,365,438

It will be noted that potatoes, the crop which has posed the most serious current disposal problems, do not show up in this CCC inventory listing. This is because the Government does not buy potatoes to store. It distributes all price-support potato purchases immediately, through whatever diversion outlets are available. The same procedure has been followed with some other crops, principally limited seasonal purchases of fresh vegetables and fruits for immediate school-lunch or welfare distribution. Dis-

posal questions for this group are closely related to those for the holdings of non-storables.

While pointing out that the immediate questions of disposition center in the non-storable commodities, and that those of this group which are in inventory or under current purchase operations constitute the real surpluses, I do not wish to leave the impression that there are no serious problems with regard to large CCC holdings of cotton, wheat, corn, and other storable crops. A lot of money is tied up in price-support operations for these crops now, and more undoubtedly will be before we are able to strike a production balance.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn to another and a more personal matter involving a reduction in the bill for projects in my district. I want to preface my statement by saying that I deeply appreciate the consideration that was given to these projects by the subcommittee which handled this matter. I want to say, too, that I have discussed the matter of a reduction with responsible officials in the two communities involved and have advised them that, in my opinion, it is an equitable reduction in terms of the reduction applied across the board and that I did not think in fairness to the committee which was undertaking to produce some results so far as sound economy is concerned or in fairness to them I should make any effort to have these sums replaced in the bill by any amendment. These officials and the people they represent are deeply anxious about our fiscal situation. I know I speak for them when I say they are ready to share any fair reduction which can help us in trying to avoid a deficit and in balancing the budget.

That is my present intention. However, I would like to get the record a bit clearer and I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if it is not true, on page 255 of the committee report, that the amount involved in Adams and North Adams for flood control work is \$350,000 each, and that is to be compared with the recommendation of the budget of \$500,000 each.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HESELTON. That was my understanding.

I want to call attention to the fact, on page 380 of the hearings on the Civil Function Department of the Army, that there is a list of estimated costs, and as against this \$350,000 in Adams the 1951 estimated cost is \$4,600,000, and as against the \$350,000 in North Adams in 1951 the estimated cost is \$13,170,000, so that obviously there is going to be quite a continuing period of time during which this construction will have to be undertaken.

I asked the engineers to advise me as closely as they could as to what the effect would be on both of these projects, and I would like to make this statement at this time primarily because I want the people in my district to know what will not be undertaken in next fiscal year, and to call to the attention of the committee one particularly significant point as to the Adams project.

I am advised that the reduction in funds made by the House will not permit construction of the concrete walls and

levees along a 200-foot length of the main stream and one check dam which was proposed for fiscal year 1951. The check dam is necessary to prevent erosion in the channel and possible damage to permanent works and in lieu thereof it will be necessary to construct a temporary dam closure at an increased project cost of about \$10,000. Completion of the project will be delayed for 1 year with the attendant increase in Government cost and continued lack of protection to the area.

In the North Adams project, the reduction in funds made by the House will prevent construction of the concrete paved chute for an additional distance of 400 feet proposed for fiscal year 1951. This will upset the planned schedule of construction operations.

I know that the subcommittee will have these facts in mind next year when we will go into the substantial phase of construction on these two projects.

In the meantime, we can and will pray that these communities shall be spared from floods or high water until the work can be completed at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to a program being conducted in my native city of Boston aimed at reducing the tragic loss of life and property due to fire. The most harrowing assignment I can think of is that of the fireman who must grope his way to a crib and remove the charred flesh of what a few minutes before was a little child. A child whose little body was horribly burned in a fire that might easily have been prevented.

Today we can pick up the newspapers and read such captions as these: "Mother and three children burned to death in fire." "Family of six children die in flames." "Flash fire wipes out family of nine." "A fire of small damage today took the lives of a mother and two children." "Twenty-two children die in Maine fires the first 2 months of this year." Those are actual stories. And they continue day after day.

I believe that if we give deserved recognition to the program now in operation that similar programs can be adopted throughout the Nation and will go far to reduce this unnecessary slaughter of innocent children. This program is being conducted by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, one of the oldest and most effective insurance organizations in the United States, and in cooperation with the Boston schools and the Boston Fire Department. I am particularly interested in the man in charge of this program because he has been a lifelong friend of mine, Herbert L. McNary. His late uncle served in the Congress, representing in this body the district I now have the honor of serving. He represented his people in an outstanding manner.

The program is one of fire-prevention education. I used the word "education" advisedly. To the best of my knowledge this program is the first to recognize that man, himself, is the No. 1 fire haz-

ard. That we must have more than fire protection, which, in substance, is controlling and reducing damage after a fire has started; more than fire prevention, which again in substance is the enactment of protective laws and the administration of these laws and regulations. We must reach man himself.

We are handicapped by the obvious fact that fire has been our friend as well as our enemy since the beginning of time. Only within relatively modern times have we looked upon the ravages of fire as anything else but an act of God. Man's efforts to fight fire dates back only to the early days of our Nation. Even then, to protect one's home against fire one had to join a company and put a special marker on the door. If the wrong apparatus responded the home was permitted to burn.

Even today fire is in the nature of a spectacle, the greatest free show on earth. We are dulled to indifference by the sight of apparatus speeding by or excited to the extent of giving chase according to our natures. But our concern over the potential loss of life is seldom evoked. A fire to most of us is always something that happens to someone else.

When we do concern ourselves with the great fire waste, we are inclined to do so on a natural basis and to concentrate our interest in a Fire-Prevention Week. Both have great limitations. More than almost any other potential threat to life and property fire is a local, community problem. And the problem of fighting fire requires a year-around attention.

Visualizing the need for a year-around action and the wisdom of concentrating on a community, the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters a year ago adopted an intensive fire-prevention campaign. Generally it follows four patterns:

First, Government: This means attention to the enactment of beneficial legislation and the administration of existing laws and regulations.

Second, Business and industry level: This means improving fire protection and providing fire prevention education to factories and mercantile establishments.

Third, Civic and other organizations: This means carrying the fire-prevention education programs directly to the adult.

Fourth, Youth programs. Concentration of effort on this last phase—the youth programs—is the basis of the program I am discussing at this time. Unfortunately, we as a nation, have been so far behind in fire-prevention education that we are almost forced to consider our present adult population as a lost generation. We hear the statement made that carelessness is responsible for 90 percent of all fires. This so-called carelessness results from what people do or fail to do because of habits formed in the home over the years. If we are to reach these adults at all it can best be done through the children. But more important, by providing to the children now the education their elders did not receive we are educating the adults of tomorrow.

This program in Boston, therefore, has three objectives. It catches children at an age when they can form good habits and acquire those instinctive reactions to

fire hazards that will serve them later in life. It trains and instructs the children now with the result that they participate in the actual correction of thousands of existing hazards. In addition, through the children, we have the most effective means of reaching the adults.

In my State of Massachusetts as well as in many other States one- and two-family dwellings are specifically exempt from official inspections by firemen and other dwelling units are limited to inspection on complaint only. I do not criticize such laws because there are other factors involved and we need to adhere to the principle that "a man's home is his castle." But it is a fact, too often demonstrated, that a fire in a single home can become a conflagration that wipes out a community.

We must find some means of getting fire-prevention knowledge and fire-hazard correction into these homes. It should be done by the occupants themselves. This is the most effective means of safeguarding the home. And the way to reach the occupants is through the children.

In Boston right after the start of the school year and coincident with Fire Prevention Week, home-inspection blanks, sufficient in number to account for every home in the city, are provided by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters and distributed through the schools. These are returned completed in great numbers.

Shortly thereafter in all elementary grades the pupils receive on a regular basis about once a month a compact list of fire-hazard warnings that are current at the time such as burning leaves hazards in October, home-heating hazards in November and Christmas hazards in December. These are prepared in a very effective manner and brought home to the parents.

This and other work in lower grades points up to the special program conducted in the sixth grade, which in many schools is the top grade before moving on to a junior high school. In some instances the fifth and seventh grades are combined. But experience has shown that the age group at this stage is the most alert, capable, and responsive for assimilating fire-hazard knowledge and conducting fire-prevention programs.

Trained firemen in uniform provide instruction on periodic visits. On each visit material supplied by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters is provided. Included is a manual listing the many types of fire hazards to be found in the home.

The high point of the program is reached when a period of 2 to 3 weeks is set for a home and neighborhood inspection drive. Slips are provided on which the hazards corrected are noted and explained. These slips are countersigned by the parent or occupant. The cooperation of the public has been excellent. These boys and girls, and I might say, especially the girls who, in later years will be the homemakers, do a marvelous job. It is not unusual for some to make well over 100 individual corrections. Even at an average of 10 corrections made by each boy or girl this means 10,000 corrected hazards per 1,000 pupils. Five corrected hazards entitles a boy or

girl to an inspector's badge. Gold badges for higher rank are awarded on competitive basis.

There are many other features of the program, such as examinations, fire-prevention compositions, and art work all included in regular classwork. The programs require no additional work of teachers. Instructions are given by firemen, material is provided by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, and the handling, distribution, and tallying of material is done by the school children.

Already there has been a marked improvement. For years, in Boston, there had been a steady increase in number of fires and alarms. The building fires per 1,000 population for Boston was one of the highest of all large cities. Already there has been a marked decrease in number of fires, especially in dwellings, and Boston showed the best improvement in 1948 in the building fires per thousand population index of any of the large cities. Even more important, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of deaths due to fire, especially involving children.

In the opinion of qualified fire-prevention experts this program is the most effective means of combating loss of life and property from fire in the homes. I sincerely recommend this program for your consideration in your own districts. I am certain that detailed information will gladly be furnished to any interested party by addressing a request to Herbert L. McNary, executive manager, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, 89 Broad Street, Boston 10, Mass.

The fear of fires is a constant one existing in our minds. Any constructive proposal and effort to reduce the occurrence of fires is a matter of interest to all communities throughout our country. This plan in operation in Boston has produced real results. It also is a character-building program.

(Mr. MCCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, in this week's issue of the National Tribune, the editor, Capt. Edward K. Inman, has written an editorial concerning the recent cut-backs in Veterans' Administration personnel and the veterans' hospital-bed situation that is worthy of reproduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I know that his sentiments, as expressed in the editorial, are shared by most of you, but it is vitally necessary to do more than feel strongly about this subject. While it is true that cut-backs were made by the Congress it is our duty to those who served for us to act and act promptly to insure that medical service and treatment of our veterans are not impaired by ill-considered reduction programs.

It is not the fault of the Congress, but the administration that the cut-backs in personnel in the Veterans' Administration, and the cut-backs in the con-

struction of the 16,000-bed hospital program have been made, and the elimination and the consolidation of the Army and the Navy hospitals, which has resulted in a great shortage of beds. I think the Members all feel that it should be our duty to insist that the program as planned and authorized and appropriated for by the Congress progress in order that the veterans may have adequate hospitalization.

Captain Inman said in part:

More and more of our elected representatives seem to be recognizing that cut-backs in Veterans' Administration personnel, for the sake of economy alone, the closing of Army hospitals for the same reason, and the earlier orders to vacate in part the VA hospital construction program are all having a disastrous effect on the Nation's obligation to care for its disabled veterans. Protests to the President on the part of legislators and by leaders of veterans' organizations are falling upon deaf ears.

Although I am reliably informed that General Gray will ask the budget for money to continue some of the personnel in the Veterans' Administration hospitals, yet we do not know what the budget of the President will do about that.

The tremendous influx of patients of World War II has made it very difficult to find beds in existing facilities. We know that the end result is that so-called emergency beds are being crowded into sun porches in existing hospitals. Additional ones are being eliminated for want of medical personnel who will not sign up with the VA because jobs would be insecure. Food and sanitation are worsening, and service to the sick and wounded is becoming deplorably bad.

Complaints are coming in to this veterans' spokesman from all over the country. In New York City, for instance, a big center of veteran population, it is asserted that neither ambulance nor bed is longer available in emergency. In Texas, older veterans are being compelled to vacate their beds so that younger ones may be admitted. In Indianapolis recently a very sick and very old veteran was sent home to relatives on a stretcher so that his spot could be filled by another on the waiting list. And so it goes in almost every locality.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Congress will again insist that this money be reappropriated. It is necessary to appropriate for the cut-backs in personnel. It is not necessary to reappropriate for the construction of facilities for 16,000 beds, because the Appropriations Committee in its wisdom authorized and appropriated that money over 2 years ago. The Congress did not order the closing of Army and Navy hospitals.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. How does the gentlewoman think the Congress is going to get anywhere with its so-called one-package bill approach on appropriations if 2 or 3 months before the end of the fiscal year administrators downtown will say to the country that they have erred grievously and made mistakes involving hundreds of millions of dollars? Where are we going to get with our one-bill approach that is supposed to tell the people

about the income and outgo and let the people know where they stand insofar as the expenses of Government are concerned?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. We certainly will not get very far, especially as in the case of the Veterans' Administration, when it did not ask for adequate money. The will of Congress is constantly being thwarted by the administration. I think the only thing that will cure the situation is the tremendous revolt among the people of the country. They feel that we sent the veterans to war and that we should care for them. That is their wish, and they want enough money appropriated and wisely spent for them. They want the administration to be fair to the veterans and to the Congress.

The complete editorial in the National Tribune by Mr. Edward Inman is as follows:

On the floors of Congress these days more and more of our elected Representatives seem to be recognizing that cut-backs in Veterans' Administration personnel, for the sake of economy alone, the closing of Army hospitals for the same reason and the earlier orders to vacate in part the VA hospital construction program are all having a disastrous effect on the Nation's obligation to care for its disabled veterans. Protests to the President on the part of legislators and by leaders of veterans' organizations are falling upon deaf ears. It appears to us that those men and women in the Congress, whose duty it is to assure adequate care to the country's disabled servicemen, must take the bit in their teeth and assume their responsibility whether or not it is pleasing to the administration now in power.

We have discussed on numerous occasions in this column the need to do something and what makes necessary immediate action. Over a year ago, and despite the fact that a huge influx of World War II veterans made enlargement of existing facilities essential, Executive orders were issued to reduce veterans' hospital building by 16,000 beds. More recently an Army reduction of 10,000 beds in service hospitals created a more critical condition because three-quarters of them were under contract for the use of Veterans' Administration patients. Normal building does not begin to take care of the load. The end result is that so-called emergency beds are being crowded into sun porches in existing hospitals; additional ones are being eliminating for want of medical personnel who will not sign up with the VA because jobs would be insecure; food and sanitation are worsening, and service to the sick and wounded is becoming deplorably bad. In addition to these conditions that are alone a blight upon the good name of our Government, dangerously ill patients are being moved out of the hospitals and are being sent home to die.

Complaints are coming in to this veterans' spokesman from all over the country. In New York City, for instance, a big center of veteran population, it is asserted that neither ambulance nor bed is longer available in emergency. In Texas, older veterans are being compelled to vacate their beds so that younger ones may be admitted. In Indianapolis recently a very sick and very old veteran was sent home to relatives on a stretcher so that his spot could be filled by another on the waiting list. And so it goes in almost every locality. Thousands of men, who served their homeland in time of war, are denied medical care, all in the name of doubtful economy, while new means are being found constantly to pour billions of dollars down the sink-holes of the world in the names of charity and the advancement of

backward areas. The word comes through, as it did from the manager of an Illinois hospital a short time ago, needy veterans must give up their beds because it is felt maximum benefits have been had and further treatment "would delay admission of others who are in need of active hospitalization." The long and short of it is that the people, through their responsible representatives, are running out on the men and women to whom they owe their very salvation.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, I have received letters and telegrams from directors of hospitals in the State of Connecticut, who are seriously concerned over the action of the House Appropriations Committee in reducing the amounts granted for hospital construction and expansion from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

Such action, if endorsed by this House, would be a clear breach of faith. Only last year this Congress authorized the larger figure—believing it to be both wise and necessary. Certainly it was the responsibility of the hospital authorities to predicate their future program upon the amount which would be available. Connecticut was to have distributed \$1,012,000 for this purpose, and grants were so allotted. If the committee action is upheld the Connecticut share will dwindle to \$506,000, I am informed.

This is truly wasteful economy as we are depriving the sick and disabled of proper care and prolonging their absence from occupational pursuits. A sick person neither works nor pays taxes to support the Government. We would be derelict in our public duty were we to now reduce the amount authorized for this purpose. I do not propose to deprive the sick of proper medical care in the name of economy. Should Congress violate its previous action we will go further down the road to socialized medicine as the American people will not tolerate inadequate hospital care.

The funds appropriated by the Government are matched by public or private subscription, and arbitrary action now will do irremedial damage to this manner of financing hospital construction and expansion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE].

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate the Department of Justice and the United States attorney, the presiding judge, and the jury in the trial of Harry Renton Bridges, which resulted in a verdict of guilty yesterday.

This was a long and tedious trial, during which passion and prejudice flared up frequently. The fairness exhibited by Government witnesses, the prosecuting attorney, and the trial judge was typical of our American system of jurisprudence. It goes without saying, of course, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation deserves a large part of the credit for the results of this trial. I happened to be a part of the FBI force which investigated the Harry Bridges case in San Francisco. While the nature of my work in San Francisco made it impossible for me to act as a witness in this case, I am well aware of the fact that the jury's verdict of guilty is well grounded and substantiated by the actual

facts. As in other cases involving Communists, the trial judge could not, and, of course, did not, admit evidence secured by the FBI through highly confidential and technical sources. If the jury could have heard Harry Bridges speak as I and hundreds of other FBI agents have heard him at Communist Party meetings and other Red gatherings on the west coast, they would know for a certainty that Harry Bridges perjured himself in connection with his obtaining United States citizenship in 1945.

It is regrettable that much similar information on Communist activities in this country cannot be made available to the American juries and the American people generally, due to restrictions in our laws and the guaranties of our Constitution. The long history of Bridges' connection with communism will, I hope, someday be fully disclosed. It is a perfect example of the treachery and intrigue Stalin's forces are engaging in here in the United States.

The verdict of the San Francisco jury in the Bridges case recalls to our minds that there are still many equally dangerous subversives in the United States who are operating and spreading their filthy propaganda and yet remain untouched by our laws. These subversive forces are still in the very heart of our Government and, unless our law-enforcement agencies become more active and aggressive, may eventually become the tool by which Soviet Russia will establish her Communist dictatorship here in this country. The very thought is abhorrent to all of us who love our freedom and liberty, but is nevertheless realistic. Whether we realize it or not, there is a present and immediate danger to our country from Communist aggression from within.

I urge the President of the United States, who ultimately is in charge of our law-enforcement policy, to forget his political prejudice, to wake up to the real threat to our country, to be an American statesman instead of a political ward heeler, and take up the battle against the threat of communism wherever its treacherous tentacles can be found, and do it now before it is too late.

It has occurred to me that Members of Congress may be interested in reading a brief history of Harry Renton Bridges, so I include in the RECORD at this point a statement concerning his life and activities.

Harry Renton Bridges was born at Melbourne, Australia, on July 28, 1900. He first entered the United States from that country. At the time of his deportation, Bridges was president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Harry Bridges first entered the United States in 1920. On May 7, 1920, he registered as an alien in the United States Department of Labor. Shortly after his arrival in the country, he went to work as a longshoreman in San Francisco, Calif., at which port he had entered the country. Shortly thereafter he went to New Orleans, La., where, on July 13, 1931, he filed his first papers for application for American citizenship. He failed, however, to perfect his citizen-

ship within the 7 years required by law. On August 9, 1928, less than a month after the expiration of his first period of application, he again filed his first citizenship papers. This declaration was made before the clerk in the United States District Court of the Northern District of California. Again Bridges failed to perfect his citizenship within the required 7 years.

On May 2, 1946, Bridges filed a Form A-2213, which is entitled "Preliminary Form for Declaration of Intention." It might be stated that on all of these forms Bridges made misstatements as to his exact marital status and the number of children he claimed to have had.

In a release dated March 1938, the Department of Labor stated briefly that Bridges had first been charged with communism in 1934 and that an investigation was made at that time and a report was filed on February 2, 1935, but that no action was taken until the fall of 1937, when certain persons filed new complaints against Bridges in the Seattle district of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which was then operating under the Department of Labor. An investigation of these new charges was made during the winter of 1937 and on March 5, 1938, Bridges was served with a warrant and was given a preliminary examination at the Baltimore office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. As a result of this hearing, Bridges was held for a hearing on deportation charges.

During the summer of 1939 a deportation hearing involving Harry Bridges was held before James M. Landis, who at the time was dean of the Harvard Law School. On December 28, 1938, Dean Landis turned in his verdict, in which he said:

The evidence, therefore, establishes neither that Harry R. Bridges is a member of, nor affiliated with, the Communist Party of the United States of America.

On February 14, 1941, Harry Bridges was again arrested and held for deportation on a charge that after entering the United States he had been a member of, or affiliated with, an organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advocates, or teaches the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States. From March 3, 1941, through June 12, 1941, hearings were held in connection with this second deportation charge.

On May 28, 1942, Hon. Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, in a deportation proceeding entitled "Re Bridges" made a finding that the Communist Party is an organization that advocates the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States. On the same date an order of deportation was made by the Attorney General against Bridges. On January 30, 1945, the Supreme Court agreed to hear arguments on the Bridges case. On April 2, 1945, the Court reviewed the facts of the Bridges case. On June 19, 1945, the Supreme Court ruled 5 to 3 that the deportation order issued against Harry Bridges was illegal. Justices Douglas, Black, Reed, Murphy, and Rutledge voted for Bridges. Justices Rob-

erts, Frankfurter, and Stone dissented. Justice Jackson did not participate.

On September 19, 1945, Harry Bridges became a naturalized citizen of the United States in San Francisco, Calif.

On May 25, 1949, Harry Bridges was indicted by the Federal grand jury in San Francisco, Calif., on charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with his obtaining citizenship. On April 4, 1950, as a result of these charges, Harry Bridges was convicted in Federal court in San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRIEST, having assumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 be concluded when the House adjourns tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 have right of way over all other privileged business under the rules until disposition, with the exception of conference reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CHRISTOPHER (at the request of Mr. CANNON) was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Wednesday, April 19, 1950, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

REHABILITATION OF NAVAJO AND HOPI TRIBES OF INDIANS

Mr. MORRIS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2734) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1892)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2734) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 2 and 3, and agree to the same,

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment; insert the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment; and on page 8, line 11, of the Senate engrossed bill strike out "(1)"; and on page 8, line 22, of the Senate engrossed bill, beginning with the comma strike out through the word "Indians" in line 25; and the House agree to the same.

TOBY MORRIS,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
COMPTON I. WHITE, Idaho,
WILLIAM LEMKE,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ZALES N. ECTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 2734) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Reservations, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to amendments of the House Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and agree that certain language at the end of Section 9 be stricken so that section 9 shall read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to each State (from sums made available for making payments to the States under sections 3 (a), 403 (a), and 1003 (a) of the Social Security Act) an amount, in addition to the amounts prescribed to be paid to such State under such sections, equal to 80 per centum of (1) the total amounts of contributions by the State toward expenditures during the preceding quarter by the State, under the State plans approved under the Social Security Act for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the needy blind, to Navajo and Hopi Indians residing within the boundaries of the State on reservations or on allotted or trust lands, with respect to whom payments are made to the State by the United States under sections 3 (a), 403 (a), and 1003 (a), respectively, of the Social Security Act, not counting so much of such expenditure to any individual for any month as exceeds the limitations prescribed in such sections."

Amendment 1: The Senate, in receding from its disagreement to amendment No. 1 of the House, reached the agreement with the conferees of the House for striking certain language at the end of section 9 which has the effect of attaining the desired purposes of section 9.

Section 9 as amended by amendment No. 1 of the House provides that the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to each State, under section 3 (a), 403 (a), and 1003 (a) of the Social Security Act, shall be (1) increased by 80 percent of the States' share of the total assistance payment made to the Navajo and Hopi Indians and (2) reduced by the total amounts paid to each State by the United States under section 3 (a), 403 (a), and 1003 (a) of the Social Security Act with respect to such Indians. To illustrate the effect of this provision, the payment of \$50 to an individual Indian is assumed. A break-down of the payments under such assumption is as follows:

1. Total payment, \$50.
2. Regular Federal share, \$30.
3. Regular State share, \$20.
4. Additional Federal contribution 80 percent of (\$20-\$30) or 80 percent of \$10, \$8.

It may be readily seen that the effect of this section is nullified. In fact, the section has the effect of producing an absurd result. Under its most favorable interpretation the States would be entitled to no additional Federal contribution.

The agreement, however, by the conferees to strike the language at the end of section 9 cures the above-noted defect.

The stricken language is as follows: "reduced by (2) the total amounts paid to such State by the United States for such quarter under sections 3 (a), 403 (a), and 1003 (a) of the Social Security Act with respect to such Indians."

To illustrate the effect of section 9 as agreed to by the conferees, the payment of \$50 to an individual Indian is assumed. A break-down of the payments under such assumption is as follows:

1. Total payment, \$50.
2. Regular Federal share, \$30.
3. Regular State share, \$20.
4. Additional Federal contribution (80 percent of \$20), \$16.
5. Total Federal contributions, 30 plus \$16, \$46 or 92 percent of payment.

Amendment 2: A perfecting amendment which is self-explanatory.

Amendment 3: A perfecting amendment which is self-explanatory.

TOBY MORRIS,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
COMPTON I. WHITE,
WILLIAM LEMKE,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill S. 2446.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(The conference report and statement appears in the Appendix of today's RECORD.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WERDEL (at the request of Mr. TABER) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. MORRIS) was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain telegrams and an article contained in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, entitled "We'll Never Make Them Do It Our Way," notwithstanding the fact that the estimate of the Public Printer is that the cost will be \$266.50.

Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a bill which he introduced today relating to grain bugs in wheat and some letters from certain committees.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by Mr. Joseph C. Duggan, and a memorandum prepared for him by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks immediately following the remarks made by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances, in one to include a letter and resolution from the Board of Selectmen of Watertown, Mass., and in the other a letter from William Foster, Deputy Administrator of ECA.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 743) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan, and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

RENT CONTROLS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, if rent control is ended with one quick blow at the end of June, what will happen to millions of American families who cannot pay more rent without cutting expenditures for other necessities?

Congress could answer with accuracy only if it had a report from every American family in those remaining rent-control areas where available housing does not meet demand. I submit that these reports would prove the need for a continuation of rent controls.

For presentation to Congress, I wish every Seattle tenant, for instance, could and would answer the following questions:

First. If rent control is ended, what do you expect to happen to your rent?

Second. Can you afford an increased rent?

Third. What part of your income now goes to rent?

Fourth. How much of an increase could you pay before changing your present living arrangements?

Fifth. If the increases are greater than you can afford, how would you change your living arrangements?

(a) Would you double up with other persons or other families?

(b) Would you try to find cheaper quarters?

(c) Would you buy a home?

(d) Would you take in roomers or boarders?

Sixth. If you could not change your living arrangements, would you meet the increased rentals:

(a) By having additional family members seek employment?

(b) By reducing expenditures for other items, if so what items?

(c) By forfeiting goods being paid for on the installment plan?

(d) By substituting credit and installment for cash purchases?

(e) By reducing savings?

(f) By going into debt?

(g) By going on relief?

With answers to these questions from Seattle, or any other representative area, the Congress would have at least an approximation of the answers to national questions such as these which decontrol would raise:

How many families will be standing on the streets—eviction cases—looking for a roof overhead?

How many families will have savings they can draw upon to make up the increases?

What will increased rents mean to the livelihood of the butcher, the baker, the clothier, the farmer, the doctor, and all the other producers and suppliers of life's necessities, when this decrease in purchasing power begins to take effect?

These questions ought to be fully considered, lest we make hasty and unwise decisions. It is easy enough for the Members to stand here and debate the pros and cons of rent-control legislation on a high legal and technical plane. I'm think of the family that will wake up the morning of July 1 and find a notice from the landlord that the rent has been raised.

And let us not fool ourselves that rents will stay put without controls. The Bureau of Labor Statistics made a recent survey of rents in the decontrolled city of Dallas, Tex. The results showed that 59 percent of all tenants had rent increases and their increases averaged 36 percent.

I remember reading a letter from a Dallas mother soon after decontrol. Her rent was just about doubled. What happened to the rest of the family budget? Some of the rent money was taken out of the small sum that went for the children's school supplies, including their clothes and shoes and lunch money. The cleaning man got less business, even though the family wanted to be properly dressed for churchgoing. This mother could not afford train fare to be at the side of a stricken relative in another city.

This Dallas mother was bitter—and she had a right to be. Her city was a "big man's town," as she described it, and the penthouse dwellers who ran the city did not care very much about the plight of the small renter.

Bear in mind, further, that the families with the largest numbers of children will suffer the most. Available studies show that the largest families are bunched in the lower income range. More children to feed and clothe means less for each one—and still less when the rent-taker gets more.

One-fourth of all the families in the country have annual incomes of less than \$2,000. If rent controls go quickly and prematurely, these families will pay more rent. But they will eat less, wear poorer clothes, cut down on other essentials—and the economy will suffer with them.

The Bureau survey I cited above showed that 71 percent of the Dallas families with incomes of less than \$2,000 a year reported rent increases after decontrol, and their increases averaged 47 percent. It is true that when you average these increases with the units which had no increases, the over-all increase in the city's rent bill was not as great, but I call attention to the fact that this survey was conducted soon after rent controls had been removed and that many additional tenants received notices of increases to become effective after the date of the survey.

Some months ago the organized landlords of Cook County, Ill., which embraces the city of Chicago, carried their case for rent increases—for the second time—to the United States Emergency Court of Appeals. They pointed to evidence which they said justified a 71.5 percent increase. They insisted that the court order a 45 percent increase now, and that they were willing to take the balance after rent control was removed.

What would such increases mean to the millions of families I have been talking about? Our middle and low income families are already struggling to make ends meet. When food and clothing prices jumped up, they took cheaper cuts of meat, and made their old clothing do another year. But if their rents soar, they have no other choice except to beat the pavements in search of a meaner dwelling.

Let us review the housing and rent control situation briefly. Congress approved such control originally due to a national emergency. The war effort caused a vast movement of people to industrial centers. Housing facilities were strained to the breaking point and rents threatened to soar skyward. Wherever the impact of the war effort presented such a threat, rent control was established.

The housing shortage increased by leaps and bounds during the war years when we lacked materials or manpower to build new houses. Add to these housing pressures the tremendous increase in families which accompanies every war.

Just what is the situation today? New housing has gone up since the war, but we are still at least 2,000,000 units short of the increase in families. Since 1940, about 5,000,000 new units have been produced, but there are 7,000,000 more families.

When the building industry began to tackle this enormous housing shortage, it turned first to the production of high-priced houses for home ownership and sale. Sights were set high, so high that they overlooked the needs of the average family. A small percentage of the housing units were built for rent, and these at rents which the average family cannot afford.

It does not take a brochure of statistics to prove that rentals for newly built two-bedroom units usually start at about \$90 per month. This is common knowledge, and we also know that the average income of the American family cannot begin to measure up to such housing costs.

ness of the House under the rule until disposition. The order made was until final disposition. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected to conform with the proceedings on the floor of the House yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAGEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois (at the request of Mr. MITCHELL) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. ANDREWS) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by Mr. W. I. McElroy, of Mobile, Ala.

Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the magazine America.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and to include certain speeches and newspaper articles, and to extend his remarks in another instance and include an article by Dr. Edward E. Witt, the head of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin entitled "The Role of Unions in Contemporary Society," notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$287.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Detroit News wherein Cardinal Edward Mooney, archbishop of Detroit, explains the stand of the Catholic Church on the school-aid bill.

Mr. LYNCH (at the request of Mr. COOPER) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks notwithstanding that it exceeded two pages of the Record and, according to the Public Printer, will cost \$191.34 to print.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include newspaper articles and also quotations from hearings.

Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he will make in Committee this afternoon on the appropriation bill and include certain excerpts.

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject Socialized Medicine.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. ARENS) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, to include in one a resolution adopted by the New York State Legislature, and in the other three editorials.

Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial by David Lawrence.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one an editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an editorial by George Rothwell Brown.

Mr. GWINN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, one entitled "Our Freedom of Religion Threatened," and the other "Shall the People's Congress Be Ignored?"

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a column by Peter Edson relative to the passing of Gen. Muir S. Fairchild.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include certain tables.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had consumed 4 hours and 37 minutes and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] had consumed 5 hours and 36 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, for several days, now, we have been considering a bill to spend more than \$27,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money and to authorize contracts costing nearly two billions in addition.

This year, at least, we are more able to see what we are doing. Most Federal costs—with foreign aid a major exception—have been placed before us in a single general appropriation bill.

And the Committee on Appropriations has demonstrated in its report on the bill an awareness of the very serious financial situation to which our National Government has come. It does not require the analysis of an economist to make plain that a Nation traveling a road of deficit financing in time of prosperity is bent for bankruptcy.

We have been told that the Committee on Appropriations has done the most that can be done at this time toward holding down on this unconscionable deficit. We have heard that the costs of past wars and of our efforts to prevent another calamity represent such a large proportion of the Federal charges that only relatively modest reductions can be made if we are to avoid crippling Government services.

This simply is not true. We have spent ourselves into new deficits through the mounting costs of domestic programs in the name of public welfare. There is no need to juggle figures to prove this. Line up the figures for the 1947 fiscal year and the budget proposals for the 1951 fiscal year in such areas as housing, health, security and welfare. They will establish quickly and clearly that it is the welfare-state idea that is responsible.

The increases in costs linked to the welfare-state concept total an amount virtually equal to the predicted deficit.

The Committee on Appropriations has reduced the President's proposed cash outlay for the next fiscal year by a little more than one and a third billion dollars. As it stands, the bill would provide approximately \$832,000,000 less than appropriated for the current fiscal year for the items covered. Contract authority has been cut \$182,000,000 from the Presi-

dent's figures, and it is about one and four-fifths of a billion less than the contract clearance given for this fiscal year.

Nearly half a billion dollars of the committee's reduction in cash allowances, however, means nothing at all. Nothing, that is, except a difference of opinion as to how much will be required to meet certain obligations to which the Federal Government already is committed. In other words, if the costs amount to more than the committee estimates, they will have to be paid anyway.

But there are some genuine savings in the bill as reported. And, already we have evidence in this debate of the economy in general but not in particular philosophy.

Already, the lobbies are at work—the lobbyists from the executive departments and the pressure groups from outside Government. The piteous wails of false economy assail our ears from all sides. Everyone is for economy, but no one wants to get hurt. We are told that the committee has erred grievously with respect to this item or that—that a program will be damaged irreparably—that the Nation will suffer much more by saving this money than by spending it.

The executive department is full of programs—expensive plans for leading the American people by the hand—planning their day-by-day existence. The programs grow and multiply. There seems to be no serious thought of fewer programs, even with the vitality of our governmental economy being drained away on deficit excursions.

This pattern is familiar. It has obtained through many years. In some sessions of Congress there has been more talk of economy than in others. Rarely, however, has a serious attempt been made actually to lop off a substantial amount from the ever-mounting bill for running the Nation.

This lip service to economy has not been regarded with alarm in the past. The Nation has been able to stay in business, despite the increasing tax burden and even Federal deficits.

But these are different times. And, if we do not recognize promptly how drastically different they are, we are going to be jolted from our placidness one of these days and find ourselves under the rubble of the economic system we have come to regard as sound beyond question.

It has always been a case with us of more money where the last came from—a higher tax, or a new one, to meet an enlarged Federal budget. As a nation, we always have been able to carry ourselves well financially. But now we also are carrying, either directly or indirectly, most of the non-Communist world.

And communism, wearing a cynical grin, is standing there watching us and thinking: "That can't go on forever. They'll fall on their faces. We can wait. That's the day we'll take charge."

We still are able to get by, it is true. For the first time in our history, however, there is a clear and present danger that the elasticity of our national economy is approaching overextension. Yes, we are getting by; but how much longer can we

avoid drastic action to provide our financial structure an adequate safety margin?

Let us look at the economic situation today. We are getting by—barely—because our national income has been swollen by inflationary forces. Our people have had the money; they have been able to pick up the check for the Federal Government's unabashed spending spree.

We are faced with the prospect of ending the fiscal year June 30 with a Federal deficit. If costs of Government are not cut, or taxes increased, that deficit, it is estimated, will near the \$6,000,000,000 mark in the next fiscal year.

The talk of economy increases, and yet, in the face of the chilling truths, we do not take any vigorous action to save ourselves. The spending and the waste continue.

It is easy to say we can vote more taxes if conditions become obviously critical. But this is to forget that we already are in the area of diminishing return in Federal taxation. A substantial new boost in levies well could be the factor which would nudge us into a deflationary sinkhole. As with the overburdened camel, private business could sink to its knees under the new imposts.

The alternative, of course, is deficit financing. The people still are buying their Government's bonds. And it is sensible that they do so. There is no sounder investment. But we must recognize that a complex artificial structure supports these obligations, which now exceed \$250,000,000,000, exclusive of the paper issued by Government corporations.

The market for Government bonds is not a free market. Much of the purchasing is assured by Federal Reserve Board regulations which tell a bank what types of investment it may make.

Now Government obligations can be placed readily among private investors, but how many billions more could they afford to take? What would be the result if a depression forced widespread liquidation of such investments in the desperate need for cash? Would the inconceivable come to pass? Would obligations of the United States Government become a drudge on the financial market?

I say this no longer is inconceivable. Should it occur, the printing press—devaluation of the currency with its almost inevitable concomitant of economic chaos—would be the final desperate choice offered us.

The issue is clear enough, but seemingly, we persist in turning our eyes away. It is either more taxes, deficit financing, or economy.

A lone hopeful sign is the apparent increase in serious concern about our economic plight. But economy remains in the talking stage. We have not begun to save money in this Eighty-first Congress. We continued to nudge the cost of National Government upward—a few millions here, a few millions there, until another billion mark is passed, and another.

Bureaucrats have a standard operating procedure in dealing with appropriation cuts. It has served them well for

years, and it will continue to do so until the Nation's financial situation forces us to forthright action—and I say that situation exists now. When a reduction is voted, do these agency heads and their underlings seriously try to increase efficiency in their operations—to eliminate some of the purposeless paper work, to discharge some of the drones who are drumming desk tops on Washington headquarters?

Certainly not. They eliminate an important service usually closing down facilities in the States. Then when the complaints roll in, they say, "Tell Congress your troubles, they cut our money." Members of Congress then are deluged with angry communications. Before long, the agency has more money than ever, despite the fact honest economy would have enabled it to provide the services actually needed and wanted by the public on even less money than the reduced appropriation.

We know there is waste in the Federal Government, but few of us, even in Congress, have the facilities to track down sufficient evidence to make a tangible case. This has been done, however, in an exhaustive manner by the Hoover Commission. We have seen how millions are frittered away through duplication of services, duplication of procurement, duplication of accounting systems. We have seen such inexcusable bungling and wastage of tax money as the Army asking and getting funds to repair more tanks than it had on hand and to outfit thousands more soldiers than were on duty.

The consolidating and streamlining of elements of the executive branch affords one means of achieving important savings. Thousands of Government employees could be discharged without loss of essential services. No Federal worker has a vested right in a lifetime job. The people of the Nation as a whole are under no obligation, legal or moral, to continue indefinitely paying the salaries of a horde of paper shufflers in Washington. In any business operation, including Government, the efficient worker who provides a useful service never needs to fear for his own security. But, for too many years, we have been supporting employees who are excess baggage—who have no function meriting public financing.

Our Federal Government is busy making surveys of interest to minute segments of our population. It is employing thousands of workers to prepare exhaustive reports on obscure topics. Hundreds of these projects which, in sum, cost millions of dollars each year, could be eliminated. They could be provided by the States, local communities, or private organizations to those groups interested. There is no sense in the requirement that our citizens as a group pay for multifarious operations in which few of them have any interest.

There is no denying the fact we are living in an armed camp in the world today. We must spend billions on armed might in our effort to preserve democracy against Communist threats.

If a stable peace could be achieved, we could afford to consider which deferred projects of the Federal Govern-

ment still warranted expenditure of public funds. And, more important, we could reduce taxes and stimulate our free-enterprise system.

But, until that enduring tranquillity is realized, we simply cannot afford so much Government at home. We must take care of our own needs largely on an individual or localized basis and hold Federal Government to a minimum. In doing so, we must deny ourselves many things that seem necessities—new dams and bridges, great reclamation projects, all sorts of extensive construction.

This is a world emergency that seems destined to go on for some time. We need to conserve our economic strength, lest the Communists outstay us. Certainly, this is no time to embark on new Federal adventures in public housing or medicine, even if we should decide the public interest ultimately required further governmental activity in these fields—and this certainly still is in an area of doubt.

The Federal Government already is engaged in 57 different kinds of grants-in-aid programs for the States. These cost more than \$2,000,000,000 a year. This is another class of Federal expenditure which has been labeled "untouchable." I think it is mislabeled.

Some of these grants-in-aid programs are worth while. But if we are going to avoid the grave dangers of higher taxation or deficit financing, even these must be placed under searching scrutiny.

In some way, we must convince the people of this country that the new dams, new post offices and other delights, while needed, must be denied until we emerge from this shadowland between war and peace.

Congress must represent the people, Senators and Representatives must be responsive to the wishes of their constituents. If they are not, they fail in their responsibility to representative Government. But I do not believe the citizens of the United States, when acquainted with the facts, will instruct us to vote them into national bankruptcy.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, throughout this session of Congress, and in this debate, there has been much talk of cutting Government expenditures, balancing the budget, and promoting a sound fiscal policy. There has also been a great deal of talk about eliminating waste.

This is as it should be. But I think we should all have a clear idea of what a sound, long-range fiscal policy consists of, and we should also realize that all waste does not lie in Government. The most colossal wastes of all lie in depression and unemployment.

I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD on Tuesday an article appearing in United States News and World Report. Its headline reads:

Despite good times, nearly 5,000,000 are out of work and the number is growing.

Unemployment is beginning to look permanent. Trouble is growth of the labor force. Jobs cannot open up fast enough to keep abreast at present business levels.

Unemployment is not an economic disease that hits suddenly, like a heart attack. It is like a creeping paralysis. It grows quietly for a few months, then it stops. Then it moves ahead again. We feel a temporary alarm when we see that in February unemployment rose to 4,700,000. We are lulled into inaction again because in March it went down by a half million.

We forget that, as sure as the baseball season will open this month, in May and June our schools and colleges will release their biggest graduating classes in history—over a million and a half new job seekers will flood the labor market.

Like it or not, America is faced with the fact that its population grows by about two and one-half million every year—and that every year there are nearly a million new job seekers.

Like it or not, America's economic body must grow or submit to this creeping paralysis of unemployment.

We talk about waste in government. Every person that is unnecessarily out of work could produce about \$3,000 worth of goods and services. If unemployment hits the five million mark—which it will this June—you can figure that we are wasting about \$9,000,000,000 every year—assuming that even in so-called full employment there are about 2,000,000 people officially unemployed. I am not even counting the toll of human despair, misery, and poverty involved in widespread unemployment.

In these prosperous times we forget that in 1939 we still had 9,500,000 people out of work. We forget that a third of our entire Federal budget—as much as we now spend on our Defense Establishment—went to relief purposes. Three billion dollars for relief alone.

This may seem somewhat far afield from our appropriations bill, but I assure you, as a member of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, that it is not. For if we are to make the economic body of America grow we must make sure that we are replacing the muscle and bone that is used up in its everyday functioning, and that we are helping to build more muscle and bone for its future growth. In short, America's economy cannot expand unless her resources are preserved and expanded.

That has been one of our primary considerations in the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. We have considered most of the Interior expenditures as investments in our resources—in the future of our economy. We have weighed carefully the short-run savings to be gained from a budget cut against the possible long-run cost to our Nation through the elimination of a certain resource-building program.

We have asked ourselves two questions—not only "Can we afford to make these expenditures?"—but also "Can we afford not to make them?"

Any sensible businessman makes sure that he is making ample provision to put back into his plant what he takes

out of it in wear and tear every year. If he wants his plant to grow, he sets aside an additional amount.

Therefore, I believe that part of a sound fiscal policy for America involves taking a long-range view of the cost of expenditures versus the cost of budget cuts. It involves putting back into America's economy what we take out of it—and building toward an expanding America.

Indiscriminate budget cutting may well be penny wise and pound foolish. I hope that every Member of this House will ask himself both questions—"Can we afford not to spend?" as well as "Can we afford to spend?"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention at this stage in the general debate on the appropriation bill to address myself to that bill. As a member of the Subcommittee on State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, I would wait until that subcommittee's chapter was before the Committee. However, after listening for a few minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington, who just preceded me, and bringing to the attention of the Committee the fact that I have the honor of representing a district in the great State of Pennsylvania, which is the center of the hard-coal industry, I find it necessary to bring to the attention of the Committee that there exists there a desperate and acute unemployed problem. That problem is not the result of any mine strike. I am speaking of the hard-coal industry. We were not out on strike. We have been working, but there exists there certain economic problems. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], who just preceded me, described it well when he referred to unemployment as a marked economic waste. Economy as well as physics abhors any sort of vacuum. The desperate unemployment percentage that exists in the hard-coal fields of Pennsylvania is that kind of economic vacuum—is that kind of economic waste.

Mr. Chairman, the statisticians of the Department of Commerce and of the Department of Labor advise me that when the percentage of unemployment reaches to the mark of 10 that it is desperate and alarming and calls for immediate attention and solution. May I point out to this Committee that there exists in my congressional district at this time not merely a percentage of 10, but I have 25,000 unemployed men between the ages of 17 and 50—25,000, mark you, out of 400,000 people. There exists no place in this country such a desperate and acute economic problem.

I yield to my distinguished colleague from the great city of Scranton.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, at this time I wish to state to the House that unemployment in Lackawanna County is 27,000.

Mr. FLOOD. May I say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania who just preceded me, Mr. O'NEILL, is from an adjacent anthracite coal district to mine.

I now yield to my distinguished colleague and neighbor from another hard-coal district in Pennsylvania, Mr. FENTON.

Mr. FENTON. I appreciate this opportunity, I may say to my colleague. I certainly concur in everything he has said regarding the unemployment situation in Pennsylvania. My district, as the gentleman has stated, borders on his. We have, I think, in the neighborhood of some 25,000 people unemployed. I am sure the gentleman is aware that when I was a member of the subcommittee on which he now serves, I called it to the attention of the Commerce Department, the State Department, and all Departments of the Government even remotely connected with it, called to their attention the sad plight we find ourselves in, and I have been assured by them, time and time again, including the assistant to the President of the United States, Mr. Steelman, that they would do everything in their power to help remedy the situation.

Mr. FLOOD. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. The gentleman is now a member of the Interior Department subcommittee of the great Committee on Appropriations under the leadership of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I am sure that that great subcommittee with its distinguished chairman is doing everything reasonably possible to be of aid to this area of America's economy.

Mr. Chairman, may I add that since I have been a Member of this House—and the same thing is true of my colleagues from the hard-coal fields and the great metropolitan and industrial areas of Pennsylvania—we have voted consistently to aid and support the development of programs of agricultural subsidies. My great misfortune is that I do not have on this floor 150 or 250 Members who have in their districts anthracite coal. If I did, then I would have anthracite subsidies. I would have at least some proper recognition that hard coal is a material, important, and vital contributor to the soundness of America's economy. But we of the hard coal, the anthracite coal are only a handful, we are no powerful bloc of votes in the House cutting across party lines; we seem to be pretty much alone with our problem and with no sign of aid.

I shall introduce later legislation to strike boldly at the unemployment problem generally and further legislation to call for Federal aid to the anthracite industry and the finest Americans in the country—the mine workers. The Federal Government must help; the State of Pennsylvania cannot or will not. Anthracite coal must be stock-piled as an essential to national security and welfare. Work must be assured to our mine workers. This Nation must have the same concern for the miner and his family and the businessmen of the mining areas that it has for the farmer and the rural businessman; and the anthracite areas are going to get help if I have to raise my voice and temper and persistence to equal that of the collective sound and fury of the farm bloc. I frankly ask the help of the farm bloc, give us work

and we will eat your food and pay dollars for it. We do not want and will not take charity, we want work, jobs, work, jobs, work, jobs, in the mines and factories of a new and prosperous anthracite area of this, our Nation, too.

Let me point out that the minute the hard-coal miner goes on strike, you are up in arms, you raise your hands to high heaven, you decry the loss of anthracite coal and state that the country is going to perdition, "let us put them in jail or put them in uniform or drive them to work," so you talk, "do something to get anthracite coal, they are destroying America." So you say when there is no coal available.

Well, we have a record of patriotism and production and economy that is hard to be equaled in the rural areas or in any other areas of America. We have been faithful in our support of you, the great and powerful and majestic farm bloc, without exception. But we have some rights. We are Americans, too, and we are in a desperate plight there. We have the right to demand your help—we do not come hat in hand as beggars—do not ever forget that.

I consulted every man in this House whom I felt might know how we could amend the mining bills to have anthracite coal declared a stock-pile item. That could not be done. We could not have anthracite coal placed on the list of essentials for stock-piling. That, they advised me, could not be done. I did not try, as some of you, to amend for various reasons the great ECA bill and make it a matter of law that we should buy anthracite coal and send it to Europe whether they want it or not.

I come from a district where the vast majority of the people and population are of first and second generation, Europeans from the great races of Latin and Slav Europe, and as desperate as they are in their own economy they support my position in supporting ECA and in encouraging this Government, and complimenting it, on what has been done. In their desperation they will do that. These people are not petty—these are great Americans—they know the European problem—they sacrifice to aid others in need.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Having visited the anthracite region in Pennsylvania, I have the deepest and sincerest sympathy with the sorrowful and the tragic plight in which the gentleman's constituents find themselves at this hour. I may say that the lead and zinc miners down in the Tri-State area of southwest Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma are in the same predicament. To me it is utter folly that we should vote billions abroad while we neglect our own people here at home. I think the gentleman has made a fair statement and I know every word he has spoken is true.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I concur with my friend except I cannot accept that part of his contribution which uses the word "folly." It is not folly to do what this Congress and this Nation have done to aid and succor Europe in our great fight and theirs against the encroachment of atheistic communism. The ECA bill is that kind of a bill. It is a security measure, not a relief measure. But I do concur with the distinguished gentleman from Missouri when he refers to the miners of America. I speak for the anthracite coal miners, he brings to my attention lead and zinc, my friends the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. FENTON] join with me in holding a brief for anthracite coal. There are men from Pennsylvania who can speak more eloquently than I for soft coal. But we are bringing to your attention the desperate plight of the anthracite coal fields with reference expressly to unemployment. This has nothing to do alone with coal. There is an economic cancer there that you must help us destroy. Mr. Chairman, we of the coal fields have a right to this attention—I have confidence this House will not say us nay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, the other day the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] pointed out that the hospital appropriation had been cut from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000. He stated that it was his purpose to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill to restore the figure to \$150,000,000 as a humanitarian measure in the establishment of hospital facilities to take care of the sick. In the absence of convincing argument to the contrary, I intend to support his amendment, but I rise today to bring to the attention of the House a method by which they can recoup the \$75,000,000 that we would add to the \$75,000,000 now in the bill simply by enacting a just law.

I want to bring to the attention of the House a problem, and that is the problem of deserted children in this country. There are about 1,000,000 children and mothers that have been deserted by fathers who have taken refuge in other States and who have practical immunity behind State lines. It is a problem that the State courts and the prosecuting attorneys have been utterly unable to cope with, and from the correspondence I have had with State welfare departments I have estimated that approximately \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 is taken out of public treasuries every year to support the children of absconding fathers who have even less decency than that possessed by the lower animals who at least take care of their young until

they are self-supporting. That is a problem, and a problem that States have been unable to cope with, and there is only one solution that I can think of, and that is to empower the Federal judges, the Federal courts, to bring before the court any individual who resides in a Federal district and who has children in another State, and empower the Federal judge to say to this individual, "You pay the support order back home by such and such a time or else I will punish you for contempt of court." There is no other solution to a vast majority of the cases that I can think of.

My friend and colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] has a bill which he introduced here to make it a crime to travel interstate with the intent and purpose of avoiding the obligation to support children. I think that that is a good bill. I introduced a bill to provide for the commitment proceedings to enforce the obligation. Both of these bills were introduced last year. Unfortunately, it seems that the Congress has a great deal of time to spend in regard to legislation that attracts the interest of a large number of people who happen to be organized. I note that it is a crime to steal a \$25 jalopy and cross the State line with it. The Federal Government will go after you immediately. But an individual who will not recognize even the obligation that the beasts of the field recognize can steal the birthright of his children and cross the State line and remain relatively immune to any law. I presume the great difference there is that the finance companies are probably organized, and the deserted children are not.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I should like to compliment the gentleman from Indiana on initiating this discharge petition on this proposed legislation. I can assure the members of the Committee on the Judiciary that no affront was meant by the initiation of this discharge petition. It is hoped by this method we can get a tremendous interest on the part of people throughout the United States in an attempt to get legislation that will meet the problem, so that we will not have abandoned children throughout our States and communities who cannot be protected other than by aid to dependent children, at a cost to the Federal Government, the State government, and the local governing units.

I again wish to compliment the gentleman from Indiana. I hope our colleagues will sign the petition so that we can get this legislation to the floor of the House.

Mr. JACOBS. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to commend the gentleman. As he knows, I have introduced a companion bill. The gentleman is absolutely right that something should be done concerning the

"galloping pappys" who are running all over the country leaving behind them children to be supported by others. It is a matter in which every State ought to be interested because of the expense connected with it and the injustice done to children, robbing them of their opportunities for education and forcing on them malnutrition and broken homes. It is a moral problem which deserves the serious consideration of this legislative body.

Mr. JACOBS. I thank the gentleman.

May I say that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] has been very much interested in this matter? He and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED], and I have been talking about this matter for some time. It seems that we are not able to get very much action on it. What the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] said is correct. We mean no affront to the Committee on the Judiciary. However, the fact remains that the legislation has been in the hopper since last year. We had a brief hearing on it. The legislative representative of the American Legion testified in favor of it. I am informed that it has been endorsed by the Association of Juvenile Court Judges.

In fact, of all the correspondence I have had from judges, prosecuting attorneys, editorial comment throughout the country, and others, only two people have raised any objection to this legislation. One was a woman in Chicago who wrote me that her husband had abandoned her and she had raised her own children, and since she had done it, she did not see why other people should not have to do the same thing. The other objection was from the Department of Justice, who said it was afraid it might invade States' rights.

I do not know what States' rights they are talking about, unless it is the right of the State to tax the citizen who stays at home and takes care of his family to support the family of the fellow who has deserted his.

So I say to you, I think this is good legislation, and I hope all of you will give serious consideration to signing discharge petition 28 so that we can bring the legislation out on the floor of the House and vote on it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I am today introducing a bill called "The Budgetary Practices. Reorganization Act." Its purpose is to focus Congressional and public attention on the most significant aspect of the Federal budget. What is needed now is an end to the negative and irrelevant approaches, of which we have heard so much.

For example, this year's public discussion of the appropriations bill, like those of so many previous years, has been featured by the chant of "economy, economy, economy." This recurrent refrain has been heard from one end of the country to the other. We have been assailed with cries for "another billion dollar cut in appropriations," for "a

20 percent across-the-board" cut in the appropriation for every agency. And to the uninitiated—if there are left on this issue—it sounds fine.

But suppose you take the trouble to ask the next questions, "Where are the cuts to be made?" and "Who is to do the cutting?" You are then told the cuts are to be made "everywhere" and the "President" is to make the cuts. This is sheer political mumbo-jumbo. Perhaps there are some agencies that are getting more money than they need. Any business the size of the Federal establishment has problems of efficient and economical operations. But to talk about using a budgetary guillotine on every agency to the same degree is ar-rant nonsense and it is time we said so.

The Appropriations Committee, which has done a superb job under great handicaps says bluntly on page 8 of its report that the economy hawkers yell "in such general terms as to be practically useless in effecting budget reductions. They discuss large reduction in broad areas of the budget without at any point naming appropriation accounts which should be reduced or giving specific data as to programs which could be curtailed."

Passing the buck to the President makes no sense since he does not have the power to reduce or eliminate items from the budget. It sounds good to urge that we attach a rider in requiring him to slash everything. But again it does not mean much when you get down to cases. If he tried to make the same cut in veterans' benefits, defense appropriations, farm subsidies, social security administrative costs, overhead costs of mortgage insurance, rivers and harbors projects—in each instance there would be vigorous opposition to the cut, and in most of them, the opposition could make a persuasive case. That case, incidentally, would certainly be put most strongly by many of those who now shout for economy. And in many instances, they would be right—these slashes might cripple Federal programs which are essential to the Nation's military security and economic prosperity.

Let there be no misunderstanding. I am as much concerned about efficiency in government as anyone. With the other members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, I have strongly supported President Truman's proposals to implement the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

On the basis of these recommendations, we have already begun to make substantial improvements in the efficient and economic functioning of our Government, to increase the service which Americans get for their tax dollars.

But there is a great difference between that kind of approach and the unthinking and generalized outcry for "economy, economy, economy" regardless of the consequences. Those who take this unthinking approach like to cloak themselves with talk about "let us do it the way a successful business does it." Now, as a practicing attorney, I have had some experience with the way business is done by some of its most competent leaders. And there are some

analogies that can be drawn from business enterprise, but one must be careful in choosing them. No business firm has to spend 70 percent of its total budget on paying for past wars and the prevention of future ones. The bill which I have introduced today proposes the use of business accounting procedure in handling capital investment, and long-range budget planning.

We are using hopelessly outmoded and inadequate budgetary procedures which just will not do the job any more, procedures which no business today uses. It makes no sense to try to tailor today's \$40,000,000,000 Federal budget to fit the pattern drawn up in the 1921 Budgetary and Accounting Act. The Federal budget today has a direct and continuing impact on every phase of our economy and, in fact, on the international economy. It is time we remodeled our budgetary practice so that it becomes a usable tool for sound management, instead of a dragging ball and chain.

The purpose of this bill is to begin the remodeling job by eliminating the following defects in the present budgetary practices of the Federal Government:

First. The lack of a clear congressional policy on the Federal budget;

Second. The hit-or-miss, short-range character of budget estimates;

Third. The insertion of uneconomical or wasteful items in appropriation bills;

Fourth. The failure of the traditional budget to give a true picture of the flow of money between the Government and the people;

Fifth. The unbusinesslike failure to distinguish between operating and investment expenditures; and

Sixth. The inefficient methods used in financing a large-scale investment.

The six sections of the bill provide practical remedies for these defects. First, there is a clear statement of congressional policy in achieving a balanced budget in an expanding economy. Second, the Congress and the executive branch are authorized to plan tax and spending policies over a longer period of time. Third, the President is given the power to veto individual items in appropriation bills.

Incidentally, this power will have to be inserted in each year's appropriation bills. In this connection, I was glad to note the day before yesterday that our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] introduced a bill to achieve this particular purpose. His measure proposes another way of achieving this same objective. Fourth, this bill provides for a consolidated cash budget which would really show the flow of money between the Government and the people. That flow is, after all, what has the most immediate consequences for every business in America. Fifth, it is proposed to establish an investment budget within the over-all budget.

Of course when you come to define what goes into investment budget, you get many suggestions. I hope that the committee in examining the purposes of this bill will carefully analyze and care-

fully define just what should go into the investment budget.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. In just a moment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would like to point out an omission.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. An omission?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is the word I used.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I have not finished my statement. Perhaps after I have finished I will have covered it.

Sixth and last, the bill provides for a longer range, more efficient approach to the financing of large-scale investment projects.

I am including below the text of the bill along with a section by section analysis. I intend to ask for comments and suggestions from business, Government, farm, labor, and consumer leaders, as well as fiscal policy experts. It is my hope that all Members of Congress, regardless of party, will give serious consideration to this proposal. I know that all of us want to make the Federal budget what it ought to be—an effective instrument which contributes to a stable national prosperity at high levels of employment.

TEXT OF BUDGETARY PRACTICES REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1950

A bill to supplement the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 by providing for a balanced budget in an expanding economy, long-range budget estimates, a Presidential-item veto, a consolidated cash budget, an investment budget, and 4-year appropriations for major investment programs

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the Budgetary Practices Reorganization Act of 1950.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. In order that Federal budgetary practices can most effectively contribute toward national strength and security and toward sustained economic expansion under a free competitive-enterprise system, it is the policy of the Congress that (a) both the expenditures and the tax policy of the Federal Government be measured in terms of their effects upon the whole economy, and (b) the major objective of fiscal policy of the Federal Government be to balance the budget and provide for the orderly reduction of the national debt under conditions of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, with the realization that this objective is unattainable when economic activity is seriously declining or when the use of resources of plant, manpower, and materials are at a low level and that the reduction of budget deficits or the increasing of surpluses should therefore not be attempted by measures that would lower the level of economic activity and the employment of our productive resources.

LONG-RANGE ESTIMATES

SEC. 2. The Annual Economic Reports of the President or the Economic Reviews of the Council of Economic Advisers, or both, shall set forth in broad outline a 4-year estimate of desirable levels of Federal expenditures and receipts related to such total national product and income over these years as would be consistent with maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. The minimum goals by 1955 shall be: A national output of \$300,000,000,000 valued at current prices; and, at that level of output, the raising of sufficient revenues annually to

balance the budget and to provide a surplus for the systematic reduction of the national debt.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEM VETO

SEC. 3. (a) Every appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives or the Senate shall contain a section which shall read as follows:

"When this bill shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and shall have been presented to the President for his approval, the President shall have power to disapprove any item or items contained in this bill, in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as he may, under article 1 of section 7 of the Constitution of the United States, disapprove as a whole any bill which shall have been presented to him for his approval. The provisions of such section 7 which relate to reconsideration shall also apply to any item or items so disapproved to the same extent as they apply to a bill that has been disapproved by the President."

(b) Subsection (a) of this section is enacted by the Congress as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively; such rule shall supersede other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent therewith; and such subsection is enacted with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rule (so far as relating to the procedure in such House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

A CONSOLIDATED CASH BUDGET

SEC. 4. The estimates transmitted to the Congress in accordance with sections 201 and 203 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, shall be based upon a presentation in summary and detail of the total flow of cash payments between the public and the Federal Government.

AN INVESTMENT BUDGET

SEC. 5. In transmitting to the Congress the estimates called for in section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, the President shall, to the extent and in such detail as may be feasible, (a) separate operating expenditures from capital, developmental, recoverable, and other investment expenditures, and (b) estimate in detail capital, developmental, recoverable, and other investment expenditure by agencies and/or purposes for the four ensuing years.

FOUR-YEAR PROGRAMS FOR INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES

SEC. 6. Any appropriation to finance a major program involving capital, developmental, recoverable, or other investment expenditures, with the exception of any such appropriation for raising and supporting armies as is limited to 2 years by section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution, may be available for use over a period of four fiscal years.

BUDGETARY PRACTICES REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1950—SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS—DECLARATION OF POLICY

The first section recognizes that both expenditures and tax policy must be measured in terms of their effects upon the whole economy. A clear congressional policy is set out for obtaining a balanced budget in an expanding economy. This is in line with the recent statement of the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee on Economic Development.

The budgetary problem—

Says the CED—

is how to manage the budget so as to promote national security and general welfare most effectively. This is a problem involving both sides of the budget; both spending and taxing vitally affect our security and welfare. (Tax and Expenditure Policy for 1950, p. 1.)

In other words, this statement of policy clearly rejects the idea that we can have a sensible management of our fiscal affairs if each item of appropriation is looked upon separately rather than as part of a total expenditure program or if expenditures and revenues are looked upon separately rather than as part of the total budgetary program.

More important, section 1 states that the major objective of fiscal policy must be to "balance the budget and provide for the orderly reduction of the national debt under conditions of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

This is also in line with the CED's belief that the best solution for our budgetary problem is to "provide for a moderate budget surplus to be realized under conditions that make a surplus possible and desirable, namely, conditions of high employment"—Tax and Expenditure Policy for 1950, pages 2-3.

The policy statement also spells out the fact that both a budget surplus and a budget balance are impossible under conditions of seriously declining economic activity or substantial unemployment. It thus emphasizes the point of view that an effective orientation toward a balanced budget and a reduction in the national debt is possible only as part of a broad program creating an environment favorable to sustained economic expansion.

LONG-RANGE BUDGET ESTIMATES

Section 2 provides additional machinery needed to carry out the policy of a balanced budget in an expanding economy.

Under present budgetary practices, no Member of Congress can really tell where the budget proposed for the following fiscal year is leading us. No one can tell whether the appropriations called for in the following fiscal year will lead in subsequent years toward a larger or smaller role for the Federal Government in the total economic picture. Moreover, since budget estimates are prepared for only one fiscal year, the officials in the executive branch themselves, while in a better position to see the picture than Members of Congress, seldom take a good long look ahead.

Under the provisions of section 2, the executive branch would be required to look ahead. Hundreds of executive officials who participate in the budget-making process would be required to consider where their present programs are leading. The President would be required to present to the Congress, in broad outline, a 4-year estimate of desirable levels of Federal expenditures and receipts related to the total economic picture.

This section also provides that the minimum goal within which our budget policy should be developed is to achieve a total national output of \$300,000,000,000, valued at current prices, by 1955.

The goal is also to raise sufficient revenues at that level of output to balance the budget and to provide a surplus for the systematic reduction of the national debt. If we adopt this policy and these procedures and apply them both effectively, we can reach the goal of a balanced budget and a budget surplus long before 1955. How quickly we reach this goal depends upon how effectively we develop a program for economic health and expansion. Provisions of this section and of the rest of this bill are an integral part of such a program.

ITEM VETO FOR THE PRESIDENT

Section 3 gives the President power to exercise his constitutional power of veto over uneconomical or wasteful items inserted in appropriation bills.

One of the most wasteful practices in the Federal Government is the insertion in appropriation bills of individual items that cannot be justified as legitimately serving the public interest. Sometimes this is done by legislative riders. Sometimes it is done through the most objectionable forms of logrolling. No matter how it is done, it serves to squander priceless resources and give people the unjustifiable impression that Members of Congress are more interested in slipping their hands into the pork barrel for local projects than they are in serving the national interest.

The reason that so many of these little items get enacted and the reason that they add up to such large totals is that the President is unable to veto individual items in an appropriation bill. He is faced with the choice of either doing nothing about individual items such as these or of vetoing a total measure and thus holding up operations for many other projects and activities that are vitally necessary. He is invariably forced, therefore, to do nothing.

A number of years ago, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] proposed that this problem should be handled by giving item veto powers to the President.

Now that we suddenly confront fabulous appropriation totals—

Stated the Senator from Michigan—

it seems more than ever necessary that the Presidential veto should be afforded some degree of that same discretion and selectivity with respect to the component parts of an appropriation bill which the Congress itself enjoys when it formulates and passes these bills. * * * The Governors of at least 40 out of 48 States have the privilege of the item veto, and I have yet to hear of a single instance in which its use has been contrary to the public interest. * * * I know of no reason why the President of the United States should not have similar opportunity to deal effectively with Federal appropriation bills. * * * Furthermore, an economy-minded President may easily be quite helpless in dealing with appropriations if he is confined to a blanket "yes" or "no" to the lump-sum appropriation totals in the gigantic annual supply bills which now confront the country, and if he is forbidden to send back specific items for congressional review.

Today when the Appropriations Committees in both Houses are planning to bring forth for the first time an omnibus appropriation bill providing appropri-

tions for the operations of the entire Government, item veto power by the President becomes indispensable. Without it the multi-billion-dollar omnibus appropriation bill may become a super pork-barrel measure that will frustrate all hopes of governmental economy.

When the Senator from Michigan first proposed an item veto, he suggested that it be done through constitutional amendment.

President Roosevelt, however, pointed out that the same objective could be obtained by the insertion of a properly worded clause in every appropriation bill.

The Senator from Michigan accepted President Roosevelt's recommendation and suggested the insertion of appropriate language in appropriation bills. However, nothing was done to carry out this proposal.

Section 3 of the proposed bill consists basically of the language drafted by the Senator from Michigan upon the advice of President Roosevelt.

There is only one difference. The Senator from Michigan offered his language as an amendment to be offered from the floor of the Senate to individual measures. The proposed bill, however, requires that every appropriation bill reported to the floor in the House and in the Senate contain the necessary language.

A CONSOLIDATED CASH BUDGET

Section 4 requires the Government's budget to give a true picture of the flow of money between the Government and the people. As the Committee for Economic Development has pointed out, the traditional budget figures on expenditures and revenues do not give the real picture of the impact of the budget upon the economy—Tax and Expenditure Policy for 1950, appendix B, pages 38-47.

While most Government activities are reflected in the traditional budget, the traditional budget figures do not give the story on the trust-fund operations involved in unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance, and veterans life insurance. These trust-fund receipts are usually larger than trust-fund expenditures. Hence, when the trust-fund accounts and other items are considered as part of the total budgetary operations of the Federal Government, it becomes apparent that the cash position of the Federal Government is somewhat more favorable than might otherwise be thought.

For the fiscal year 1951, for example, if one looks at the total receipts from and payments to the public, it becomes evident that the estimated budget deficit is only \$2,700,000,000. This is about half the deficit estimated under traditional budget concepts.

These facts may be dug out of various tables appearing in the back of the budget message. However, they are not given the central importance that they deserve.

It is for this reason that the CED decided to "recommend use of the cash consolidated budget in making over-all budget policy." Section 4 carries out the CED recommendation by requiring a more central presentation in the budget message of the total flow of cash payments

between the public and the Federal Government.

This section would not, however, preclude the use of the present budgetary computations for administrative control purposes.

AN INVESTMENT BUDGET

Section 5 provides for a businesslike distinction between operating and investment expenditures.

No business could operate intelligently if it handled its budget like the Federal Government does. Every business concern makes a clear distinction in its fiscal operations between operating expenses, and capital, developmental, recoverable, and other investment expenditures.

It was for this reason that one of the central recommendations of the Hoover Commission was as follows:

We recommend that the budget estimates of all operating departments and agencies of the Government should be divided into two primary categories—current operating expenditures and capital outlays. (Budget and Accounting, Recommendation No. 3, p. 16.)

Section 5 carries out this recommendation of the Hoover Commission. It also requires that investment expenditures be estimated in detail for a 4-year period. The provisions of section 2 require merely a broad outline of 4-year estimates of expenditures and receipts. This section requires a more detailed approach to investment operations, similar to that which is found in the budget statements of any successful private business concern.

This section, however, sets up an investment budget rather than a capital budget. A capital budget would require an annual appraisal of all the capital assets of the Federal Government. The utility of such an operation would be more than counterbalanced by the tremendous amount of time it would involve.

FOUR-YEAR PROGRAMS FOR INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES

Section 6 provides, at present, that appropriations for most large-scale Government construction projects are handled on an annual basis. This makes for untold waste and inefficiency. It prevents businesslike operations and hamstrings forward commitments. It impedes large-scale operations. If the major private construction companies in America were forced to operate under similar terms, it would not be long before they would all be out of business or in the bankruptcy courts.

The section meets this problem by authorizing 4-year appropriations for major investment programs.

This section is in line with the thinking of one of the greatest budget directors this country has ever had, the late Harold D. Smith.

In an address delivered before the Municipal Finance Officers Association on June 19, 1944, Budget Director Smith made the following statement:

The budget should contain provisions which permit immediate adjustment to changing economic conditions with which fiscal policy must cope. Flexibility in timing can, for example, be accomplished if the Legislature appropriates funds for certain

construction and developmental programs for an extended period, say, of 5 years. Timing of the program can then be adjusted by the Executive in accord with economic necessities. (The Budget as an Instrument of Legislative Control and Executive Management.)

Section 6 carries out Harold Smith's proposal—except for the fact that the period provided for is 4 years instead of 5 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to compliment the gentleman from New York for the suggestion which he has made. I think it has a great deal of merit. As I understand what he has just said, it is his purpose to present to the Congress and to the American people the true picture of the budget as it actually exists. Furthermore, in that picture the gentleman would really show, for example, that investments made under the Interior Appropriation Subcommittee would not be considered as liabilities but as investments which would be repaid to the Federal Government, and, therefore, should not be considered wholly and purely as expenditures and shown as such.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is exactly right. One of the examples of the kind of so-called expenditure that I think ought to be listed as an investment is the money lent by the Federal National Mortgage Association, a Government corporation, which acquires mortgages of the FHA and the Veterans' Administration. The Federal National Mortgage Association, or "Fannie May," as it is usually called, has been given a credit by the Congress of over \$2,500,000,000. "Fannie May" will get its money back, and is now making a profit through interest on these mortgages. It is not an expense to the Federal Government, because the money will be repaid to the Federal Government. Nonetheless, it is listed as part of our national deficit, and it is listed on the deficit side of our budget.

I now yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I should like to say to the gentleman that the proposal he makes is not new.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I agree with that.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It has always been very interesting to everyone who hears it for the first time, and at first glance, especially to those who may not be entirely familiar with accounting procedure, would seem to be the proper procedure. I was going to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he omitted the very important item of contingent liabilities. Unless that were added to his list of things that are set up in a Government budget, it would be just as deceptive as the gentleman feels the present budget to be deceptive.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I should be delighted to have an amendment offered at the time hearings are held on the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

VETERANS' HOSPITAL FIASCO

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, two subjects are now widely discussed in every city, town, and village in the United States—baseball and the tragic crippling of hospital service for our disabled veterans.

Tying these two subjects together and using baseball parlance, now filling the air, it is quite apparent that the taxpayer is to be caught in a "squeeze play" between the Veterans' Administration's ordered discharge of thousands of employees and the demand of veterans, veterans organizations and the public for continued adequate hospital care for the disabled.

A review of the facts will enable the press and the public to see what is happening and who is at fault.

One thing is sure—Congress is not to blame for this fiasco. If the Veterans' Administration did not have sufficient funds to carry on its operations it is only because they were not requested.

Government departments, as you all know, begin preparation of their budget requests long months before they are presented to Congress by the President, in his budget message.

The Veterans' Administrator, therefore, knew, as early as September or October 1948, what amount would be recommended for medical and hospital services for fiscal 1950, which began July 1, 1949.

Early in 1949 the full request of \$566,666,400 was presented to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices. The VA is not so sacrosanct that one cannot assume that it is not governed by the same motives as other agencies, and naturally had asked for more—possibly 10 percent more—than it expected to get. Nevertheless, this subcommittee approved and the House passed appropriations for the entire amount requested—\$566,666,400.

Mr. Chairman, I may say in passing that on page 35 of the report on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1950 the committee said:

The total cost of the medical program is \$566,666,400. The committee has not reduced this sum by one penny and directs the Administrator not to reduce it.

As early as May 1949, after House action, the Administrator knew he would have at least what he had asked for. Before the fiscal year 1950 began he knew how much he would have to run on.

Upon the request of the Veterans' Administration, Public Law 349, Eighty-first Congress, calling for increased pay for doctors, dentists, and nurses was passed by the Congress and approved by the President on October 12, 1949. Other VA employees were given pay increases by Public Law 429—Classifica-

tion Act. I understand that when these acts became effective the Bureau of the Budget, the right arm of the President, advised all agencies to absorb the increases and that deficiencies for this purpose would not be entertained. Most agencies complied in whole or substantial part. The Veterans' Administration apparently complied partially, but no steps were taken to trim pay rolls to conform to available cash. As a matter of fact, I am reliably informed that the VA, instead of decreasing, increased the number of employees thereafter.

Beginning in November, the release of a small number of employees and the nonfilling of vacancies as they occurred would have enabled the Veterans' Administration to carry on its hospital service without any appreciable diminution.

If Administrator Gray's fiscal or budget officer is worth his salt, he should have—and I believe he did—advised the Administrator last fall of this needed immediate pay-roll reduction.

As a matter of fact, a few days ago Mr. Gray admitted—March 27—that this need of reduction had been called to his attention months ago, but, as he said, "not as definitely as he told me a couple of weeks ago."

A good, alert administrator, keeping himself advised, should have realized, long before Mr. Gray did, that he had one of three things to do—trim a small number immediately; wait and slash off a large crippling number later, or ask for more money.

Why no action was taken until the drastic paralyzing order of March 3 calling for the discharge of 4,766 hospital personnel, is difficult to understand.

Mr. Gray was before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of Appropriations in January asking for funds for 1951. Although he now claims to be short for this year about \$14,000,000; although he plans to open new hospitals, which, of course, will require additional employees, his request was for but \$574,744,249, only \$8,000,000 more than requested for these same purposes for 1950. At that time he gave no hint that he was going to run short or that drastic reductions would be needed or made. A little later, and possibly a third time, Mr. Gray appeared before the Independent Offices Subcommittee seeking supplemental or deficiency funds.

In an interview he claimed that on this later occasion he had sought more funds for hospitals, but the record—see hearings, urgent deficiency, 1950—shows Mr. Gray was requesting \$800,000,000 additional for "education and training" "loan guaranty," and "unemployment compensation." If he could foresee these needs what kept him from foreseeing the need for more money for the hospitals? Again he gave no hint that drastic personnel cuts in the hospitals were to be made.

But, finally, and suddenly, in the hospitals on March 3, he announced the much-discussed reduction-in-force order.

Now, over a month later, there is still no deficiency appropriation requested. I am informed that as late as a week

ago he had not submitted any such estimate to the Bureau of the Budget. Whether he has in the last few days, I do not know. At least, none has yet been presented to the House for consideration.

Mr. Gray undoubtedly knows that the Appropriations Subcommittee and the Congress have always been liberal in the funds for our disabled—especially those in our hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, no blame can be justly placed on Congress for the tragic conditions brought about by this ruthless edict, for which the disabled veterans of America and Veterans' Administration employees, including doctors, dentists, nurses, and attendants, were not prepared.

The blame rests squarely on Mr. Gray. He admitted that in a conference a few days ago. He admitted mistakes had been made, that he as Administrator had made them and he was responsible for them, and that only 60 days before he awoke to the realization that he had to "skin back." He admitted a mistake had been made in not seeing the situation and cutting back a smaller number of employees months ago instead of making a big cut now.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of his delay in his action, veterans are suffering from lack of care needed for their recovery and well-being.

Mr. Chairman, it is Administrator Gray's next move. It is quite apparent that as the result of this mismanagement, this maladministration, at a time when the taxpayer can ill-afford more Federal spending, Administrator Gray undoubtedly will soon call upon him through Congress to appropriate more millions to supplement his 1950 funds.

Good administration would have prevented both these dire calamities from which the veterans and the taxpayer must suffer.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Allan K. Grim of Kutztown, Berks County, Pa., as United States judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

I have known Mr. Grim for many years. He is of sterling character. He is a man of integrity and sound judgment, and possesses all the high qualities needed to fulfill the important post to which he has been appointed by President Truman.

Senator FRANCIS J. MYERS in nominating Mr. Grim for a Federal judgeship has given recognition to a man of outstanding character and great ability. Senator MYERS has also given favorable consideration to the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania in submitting Mr. Grim's name to the President.

I am proud of the small part which I have played in bringing to the Federal court a man who is beloved by his fellow

citizens regardless of political faith or walk of life and who will, I am sure, distinguish himself in his new role as a Federal judge.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to speak about oleo?

Mr. RIVERS. No, I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RIVERS addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, the House of Representatives is now debating and will shortly vote upon various amendments to H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. If passed in its present form this bill will appropriate the largest sum ever before appropriated by the Congress in one bill.

An effort will be made by amendments to reduce the suggested appropriations provided for in the bill wherever and whenever possible.

The people of this country are staggering under a debt of \$260,000,000,000. The Federal Government has never before exacted such a heavy toll in taxation from our people. One way of decreasing taxes is to eliminate unnecessary appropriations and expenditures of money. Another method of reducing taxes is to see to it that the property of the United States when offered for sale brings its actual value. The Federal Government today is the owner of billions of dollars worth of real estate, consisting of apartment buildings and of individual dwellings. Some of this property has heretofore been sold and other dwelling houses owned by the Government will shortly be sold.

In the sale of these properties there should be no favoritism. But one rule and supreme purpose should govern the actions of public officials in the sale of property owned by all the people of this country, and that is, to see that when it is put up for sale it brings its honest, real value.

From the attitude and acts of some of our public officials who are charged with the duty of selling real estate on which the Government has erected dwelling houses and which are the property of the United States, we are driven to the conclusion that these public officials

feel that an open season has been declared upon the taxpayers of this country. I am not just generalizing. I propose now to be specific. I will now give you a concrete example of what happens to the taxpayers of this country when certain officials of the Public Housing Administration sell dwelling houses belonging to the Federal Government.

Prior to the entry of this country in the last World War, the Public Housing Administration with Federal funds purchased a large tract of land in Blount County, Tenn., lying adjacent to Maryville, the county seat, and to the city of Alcoa where is situated the largest aluminum plant in the world. On this large tract of land which is well situated and admirably adapted for a town site the FHA constructed a modern town and gave it the name of Eagleton Village. On this town site the FHA constructed 250 single detached frame dwelling units consisting of 12 one-bedroom units; 150 two-bedroom units, 88 three-bedroom units; 1 community building—masonry; 2 sewerage pumping stations.

In addition to the land on which these dwellings, the community building and the two sewerage pumping stations were constructed, the Government owned at the time of the sale of these properties two-bedroom units, 88 three-bedroom the town site. The Government invested in this land, these installations, and dwellings \$1,000,000.

The property was appraised in May 1948, as an entirety at a valuation of \$645,529.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. How much did they skin the Government out of on this deal?

Mr. JENNINGS. Well, at least half a million dollars.

No valuation was made of the project for sale as individual units, although the physical layout is adapted to the sale of individual units at a minimum expense. At that time, the dwellings were and are now occupied by veterans and by employees of the Aluminum Co. of America which owns the plant at Alcoa. And at that time hundreds of veterans and people who are employed in industry desired to purchase the kind of dwellings which the Government owned in this village.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION ACTION

The officials of the Public Housing Administration requested a commitment from the Federal Housing Administration of the establishment of a valuation of these properties and a mortgage commitment thereon. The FHA valued the properties at \$502,620—with a mortgage commitment of \$443,000, based on entirety only; that is, upon the theory that the Public Housing Administration proposed to sell the property as an entirety, the purchaser to get title to the entire village, the community building, the two sewerage pumps and the three parcels of land which had not been built upon. The property was sold as an entirety as a rental proposition.

Accordingly, the property was advertised for sale as an entirety and on No-

vember 3, 1949, bids were opened and the property was sold. The bid of \$525,400 by H. D. Epstein, of Philadelphia, was accepted, it being the high bid.

THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION

Before the property was advertised for sale and before the sale was conducted and the bid of Epstein accepted by the Public Housing Administration, an official in the central office of the Public Housing Administration made a report to John P. Broome, director of region IV, in which he pointed out to Broome that it was to the advantage of the United States Government, the owner of Eagleton Village and its facilities, that the property should be valued on a basis of individual units, that is, that each dwelling house and each parcel of unused land should be valued separately, because on this basis of sale the property would bring its real value. It was also pointed out by this official in the central office of the Public Housing Administration that the decision of the regional office to sell these 250 dwelling units, the community building, the two sewerage pump stations and the three parcels of excess land as a whole would result in a loss to the Government of probably 50 percent of the real value of the property.

The official who made these recommendations of the proper and fair method of selling these properties instructed and urged the persons who were about to make the sale of said properties "to explore all possible means of correcting the sewerage deficiency before the property was offered for sale as an entirety.

In other words, the official who made these recommendations and issued these instructions urged his associates in the Public Housing Administration to negotiate a renewal of the contract which the Public Housing Administration had with the city of Alcoa to continue to operate the two sewerage pump stations owned by the Government in Eagleton Village so that the purchasers of these dwellings, in the event they were sold separately, would be assured that the sewerage from the respective homes would be disposed of through the sewerage system of the city of Alcoa.

These recommendations and instructions of the official making them were ignored by the regional officials who claimed that sewerage service could not be provided for individual properties if sold in that manner. This insistence of the person who had evidently entered into a plan with the person who purchased the properties to sell them as a whole was specious and without any foundation in fact. So settled was the purpose of those who conducted this sale at a loss to the Government of \$500,000 that they made no answer whatever to the official who gave these instructions and set out the facts that the proper way to sell these properties was to sell the dwellings as individual units.

On January 12, 1949, the official who furnished this information and gave these directions with respect to the proper manner to sell these properties in order to have them bring their real value dictated a follow-up memorandum to the officials charged with the duty of selling these properties. But these in-

structions were not sent by him because Mr. Broome stated to him that everything possible had been done and that the property would have to be sold as a whole, notwithstanding that if it was sold in that manner it would not bring its real worth.

Then, on March 1, 1949, Mr. Satterfield, of the Atlanta field office, sent a communication to Mr. Broome, area director in charge of the sale of the Eagleton properties, stating that—

First. A sale of the sewer system to an operating company was very remote. This statement was absolutely untrue, as I will demonstrate in just a moment.

Second. There was no interest on the part of occupants in individual sales. This statement was likewise untrue.

Third. There was no interest in the purchase of the project as a whole by a mutual organization. Mr. Satterfield then repeated his insistence that there was no likelihood of disposing of Eagleton Village and its public facilities and the three tracts of land owned by the Government in individual units and stated his intention of immediately offering the project as a whole by competitive bid.

THE SCHEME TO SELL AND CONSUMMATE THE SALE OF THESE PROPERTIES DESPITE AND OVER THE PROTEST OF A VIGILANT AND HONEST PUBLIC OFFICIAL WAS THEN CONSUMMATED AT A LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Following acceptance of bid made by H. D. Epstein, the successful bidder, he was able to make satisfactory arrangements for sewerage service and has received a release agreement from FHA so that the properties may be resold by the purchaser on an individual basis. Information from FHA indicates that their valuation of the depreciated reproductive cost of the structures well exceed \$1,000,000. This indicates a potential \$500,000 profit from resale by the purchaser, on an individual basis.

This tremendous loss to the Government is traceable to incompetence of the PHA regional and field offices, who failed to interpret correctly the demand in the market and were unable and unwilling to accomplish a simple solution of a sewerage problem in over a year's effort. This problem was solved by the successful bidder, Epstein, in a matter of a few weeks, thereby profiting to the extent of the difference in value between the property if considered as an indivisible entirety and the value of the 250 separate structures as individual homes.

I utterly refuted the claim of the Public Housing officials that unless the property was sold as a whole the owners of these dwellings could not have the benefit of the disposal of their sewerage under the contract that had theretofore existed between the Government and the city of Alcoa.

On March 21 I wrote the following letter to A. B. Smith, city manager of Alcoa, Tenn.:

Mr. A. B. SMITH,
City Manager, Alcoa, Tenn.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I have been advised by those interested in the sale of the Eagleton Village to H. D. Epstein, of Philadelphia, that since his purchase of this property he has negotiated a contract with

the city of Alcoa or with some other agency in Blount County to operate the sewerage disposal plants through which the sewerage from Eagleton Village is disposed of.

I will appreciate it if you will inform me if this is true and if this contract is not with the city of Alcoa, with whom or with what agency was it made.

Thanking you for this assistance and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.

To this letter Mr. Smith replied to me on March 23, as follows:

CITY OF ALCOA,

Alcoa, Tenn., March 23, 1950.

Hon. JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will reply to your letter of March 21, with reference to contract for the handling of sewerage from Eagleton Village through a disposal plant owned and operated by the city of Alcoa.

It is true that Eagleton Properties, Inc. negotiated a contract with the city of Alcoa under date of February 15, 1950, whereby the sanitary sewerage from Eagleton Village is disposed of through a sewerage disposal plant of the city.

Yours sincerely,

A. B. SMITH,

City Manager.

These facts disclose the sordid, callous indifference to the rights of the taxpayers of the United States of America by the Public Housing officials of this Government here in Washington who permitted Mr. H. D. Epstein, of Philadelphia, to make an unconscionable profit on his purchase of Eagleton Village, with its facilities, for one-half of the value of said properties.

H. D. Epstein, the purchaser, was, of course, under no obligations to the Government to safeguard its interests in his purchase of these properties. He was looking after his own interests. I make no criticism of the steps he took to feather his nest in this transaction.

Had the Public Housing officials who hurriedly, incompetently, and in utter disregard of the rights of the public pushed through the sale of Eagleton Village and its facilities as a rental proposition, in its entirety, and who arbitrarily and wrongfully refused to accept the advice of the honest and fearless public official who directed them to sell the properties on an individual basis, employed the same zeal and shrewdness which Mr. Epstein used, the people of this country would not have lost the approximate sum of half a million dollars.

It is a matter of common knowledge, both in Blount County and surrounding counties in Tennessee, that hundreds of people of low and middle incomes and thousands of veterans were, and are now, eager to buy dwelling houses like those in Eagleton Village at the price at which Epstein will sell them to individual owners at this huge profit to himself. Upon purchasing the property as an entirety and before the sale was confirmed to him he went to another section of the Public Housing Administration and shifted his purchase to a different basis under the terms of which he will be permitted to sell the houses as individual units.

I am advised that he accomplished this purpose and will realize this profit by reason of the fact that he purchased the property under the provisions of title 6 of the National Housing Act and paid only 10 percent of his bid in cash.

Epstein then went to another section of the FHA and got permission to sell the houses separately, without putting out any money except the down payment.

It is time to call a halt on this character of double dealing by the officials of the Public Housing Administration at the expense of the people of this country.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

[Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.]

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I really take the floor at the moment to conclude the comment I made when the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT] was talking and which necessarily broke in the middle because his time had expired. I am sorry that he is not on the floor at the moment. But I may conclude the suggestion I was about to make by saying that, when I was younger and less experienced than I am now, I also thought that was an excellent idea and academically I probably think it is now. However, in the intervening years I have come to the conclusion, to which the gentleman from New York will eventually come, that the accounts of a government are very different from the accounts of a corporation, even to those who have had some experience in that line in private life.

To begin with in the gentleman's list of items which he expects to set up under what he would call the various corporate accounts of the Government he omitted a very important item of contingent obligations, obligations which are being accrued by the Government for our insurance guaranties, our guaranties of housing, and our promises to pay under certain conditions for various groups in the United States. But more important than that is the difference between the capital assets of a corporation and the capital assets of a government. As my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Michigan, who is sitting over there listening to me and who has forgotten more about accounting than I ever knew, will remember and can concur with me when I say that a corporation in its capital assets has actual assets if anything happens. If you carried them on the books as depreciated assets and anything happened to the corporation you would have at least something to turn back to in order to secure funds. But I wonder what the people of the United States would do with a second-hand battleship, for instance.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize that in the whole appropriation bill anything that could be called a legitimate capital asset would be limited

to a very few hundred million dollars, less than a billion dollars over all?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. That point is exactly what I would like to say. Further, and more important it seems to me, the budget which the gentleman from New York proposes would be a deceptive budget. We set up here today a budget which adding the item that are in the current bill and the items which are thoughtfully set aside as not being necessary to put in the bill, like the interest on the national debt, and adding up what the taxpayer is really interested in, which is the sum of the budget, we have a total of about \$41,000,000,000. Under the budget which the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT] proposes, we would take out the current operating assets of the Government and put them in one item, then go on the other side, as the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] suggested, and put the assets or the expenditures, which go for reimbursable projects, and say that those are not costing the taxpayer anything because eventually they are going to be paid back. I can think of nothing that would be more dangerous from the taxpayer's standpoint than to think he is ever going to get back any money he has once invested in any Government project or put in the hands of any Federal agency, because when that money comes back it is turned over and used for some other project. Unless by some miraculous means we can somehow or other get money of that kind applied on the national debt, we can never get it back. We are not even able to get the interest, which the taxpayer is supposed to be getting on the money lent for reclamation projects, as my friend, the gentleman from Montana, a member of the Public Lands Committee, will realize. We are not able to get that paid back to the taxpayers because by a very curious decision of a solicitor in the Department of the Interior, that may be applied before the reduction of the debt and not paid back to the taxpayer as he hopefully thinks it will be. Now so much for that, Mr. Chairman.

I had intended to discuss some of the features of the appropriation bill which comes before you for the first time in one package. That also is a very interesting procedure. It will be a good procedure or it will be a bad procedure, depending entirely upon how it is handled by the Congress of the United States. And, I want to say with all respect to my friends on the majority side of the House who control the Committee on Appropriations that we are not making a very good start, and if we will take the timetable put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some days ago by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] you will see what I mean concerning the amount of time allowed to each one of the nine chapters of a \$41,000,000,000 appropriation bill in the full Committee on Appropriations. We were permitted 3 hours and 7 minutes for the entire discussion of the entire budget bill, which means that only five members of a subcommittee, plus perhaps the distinguished gentleman from

New York [Mr. TABER] and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] participated in detailed discussion of each chapter.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Did the gentleman himself or any member of the committee at any time request time for debate that was not granted, or did they request an opportunity to offer an amendment at any time, anywhere, which they did not receive? As the gentleman is aware, we intended to take 4 days on the bill in the committee but no one desired to debate it further and no one desired to offer further amendments. The gentleman had the opportunity to take all the time he wanted, and he had every opportunity to offer any amendment he wished to submit.

On each chapter of the bill we recognized the chairman and the ranking member of the minority of the subcommittee reporting it. Anybody had a right to interrupt to ask any question he desired to ask at any time, and everybody who asked for recognition was given recognition. Does the gentleman deny that?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman will be very glad to tell the Chairman if he will give him a chance.

Mr. CANNON. Did anyone at any time request permission to speak when he was not accorded an opportunity to speak?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes. My distinguished chairman was rather hurried from time to time to get into the next chapter.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman was never denied the opportunity to speak when he sought recognition, and everyone who desired to offer an amendment and who wished to speak on the amendment, was given opportunity throughout the consideration of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am glad the gentleman brings that out.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman give us an instance of anybody wanting to speak, who was not recognized?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I answer?

Mr. CANNON. I am asking the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I answer in my own way?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman can take all the time he wants to answer that question.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I will, thank you. In answering the gentleman's question I will say as a technicality somebody may have risen in the committee to ask a question and not been denied the opportunity. I yield him that very gladly and very willingly, but I merely wish the gentleman to go back to two points which are basic and which are, in my opinion, the principal difficulties in the budget bill as a package bill. Remember, I said I thought the package budget had much merit if it were handled a little differently. First of all, there is an old saying, as my distinguished friend well knows, that a

burnt child dreads fire, and it is a little difficult for the minority side of the table in the full committee to forget, even after approximately 15 months, just what happened when the minority side of the table did try to offer amendments which would have prevented some of the things which have happened. That was in January a year ago.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman has got away from the proposition and clear away from answering my question.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No, he has not.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman uses a great many words, but he winds up by saying nothing.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman has a couple of words more he would like to get in sideways, if the gentleman will yield him about 5 minutes. Will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. CANNON. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman very much.

The first point is, we did have pretty rough treatment, as the gentleman will have to remember, when we did try to offer amendments at a very important time in the history of the committee, which was the beginning of the session.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman wants to get away from the meeting at which the bill was brought in for consideration. He wants to get away from my question. Was he or anybody else denied opportunity to debate or to offer amendments?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would like to yield to the gentleman but I would like to speak for myself a little, if the chairman will let me.

Mr. CANNON. I would be glad if the gentleman would say something about the question before the House. He wants to get away to a year and a half ago.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That was important, a year and a half ago.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman does not deny that at the time when we considered this bill in the whole committee he was given every opportunity to speak and every opportunity to offer an amendment? Was he or was he not?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman listen?

Mr. CANNON. I will listen for an answer, but give us an answer.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Listen to me for a minute.

Mr. CANNON. We want an answer.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. All right; the gentleman is going to get it. He is going to get it because, first of all, on the gentleman's Missouri farm, when he plants—

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman answer the question? We will not go back to my Missouri farm. We will go back to the bill which is before the House, and go back to the question before the House. Was the gentleman denied an opportunity at any time, he or anybody else, to speak or offer an amendment? Let the gentleman answer that question.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes; I was denied an opportunity to know what I was to ask a question about.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman answer the question?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the gentleman will listen for just 2 minutes, I will explain it, and I think the gentleman will understand, but the gentleman has to keep quiet for 2 minutes in order to let me talk and tell him what I am trying to tell him. If the gentleman will give me that courtesy I will tell him that I was not denied technically a chance to speak, but I have been denied for 18 months a chance to find out what to speak about. It lies entirely with the gentleman from Missouri, who took from us every possible opportunity to find out what was in the bills by doing away with our administrative investigating staff.

Mr. CANNON. How ridiculous. The hearings were printed and distributed throughout the session. The bill was available longer than any previous appropriation bill in the history of the Congress. And there is no finer investigating staff than the FBI in existence. The gentleman will not come to the point.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I come back to the same thing. In a committee where I had no chance to know what was in a bill, I did not get up and ask questions. It is impossible to ask questions on a bill about which one knows nothing. The fact that the gentleman did away without notice with the investigating staff of the Committee on Appropriations brought about the situation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman had at his command the entire FBI force of the United States and any other Government investigating officials he might desire to mobilize. It is the finest investigating staff the world has ever seen.

I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Did he at any time propose an investigation which was not given him?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes, several times.

Mr. CANNON. I wish the gentleman would specify. Repeatedly, the gentleman and his committee were told if they had anything they wanted to investigate it would be investigated. No request made by the gentleman or any other Member was ever denied. No refusal was ever made to investigate any proposition they wanted to investigate.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman answer me two questions that can be answered very briefly?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. First, the gentleman is a lawyer, is he not?

Mr. CANNON. That has nothing to do with the question. Was the gentleman ever denied an investigation?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thought maybe I could make this plain to the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is constantly trying to evade the issue. He wants to talk about something else. The issue is, did he ask for any investigation which he did not get?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I must refuse to yield for at

least 2 minutes now so that I can answer the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Yes; I wish the gentleman would answer the question: Did he or anybody else ask for an investigation which was not made?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the situation with which we are now faced is similar to the situation which might exist in a courtroom if one lawyer should say to his opponent on the other side of the case that his opponent had adequate opportunity to get legal services if he had referred the matter in dispute to his, the attorney's, law firm.

I am not a lawyer. I am just an accountant who knows something about budget making. But in a courtroom or, rather, in a budget-making room, I would want an investigator who is on my side, and not an investigator who is on the opposite side.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. We did not have that in this year's budget making. In spite of that, and in spite of the concern expressed by my chairman, whom I seem to have touched upon a somewhat sensitive spot, I might quote briefly from the Bible, as the gentleman from Minnesota has quoted from the Bible, "I would not have you be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep."

I do want to say I really think well of the intent of the budget, but I do think in successive years we would do better if we were to provide the same service and analysis and investigation which was furnished during the Eightieth Congress at which time we did take the budget back within the income of the United States. We did not do it by accident. We did it by hard work and we did it by analysis of individual items of each of the sections of the budget. That is the way we did it. The taxpayers benefited. This year the taxpayer finds himself and herself the owner of a small part of a five-billion-dollar deficit.

There were other items in the bill which I had intended to take up, but I have enjoyed hearing my chairman express himself upon a measure about which he seems to be, as I said, a little sensitive.

Mr. Chairman, I will reserve the items in the budget to which I do want to call attention, illustrating the points I have made here on the floor, and I will use them in the general debate on each of the individual sections, when I intend to offer several amendments, not necessarily to raise the amount, but to make corrections in the wording which we might have made if it had been possible in the full committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, many interests are opposed to a consolidated appropriation. A great many prefer to make expenditures under the old plan, taking up one item at a time, and making appropriations on each item individually without

knowing how much might be in the other bills or what the total would be, or the impact on the Federal Treasury of all the appropriations when finally tabulated.

But while we have had to placate opposition from any sources, we have at last perfected a procedure through which the country may see at a glance the total proposed expenditures for the year, on one side, and the total estimated income of the Nation on the other side. It is in effect the legislative budget we have been trying so long to achieve and is in such practicable form as to meet with the general approval of the press throughout the country.

I think, Mr. Chairman, there has not been a metropolitan paper in the United States which has not expressed approval of this plan of considering all appropriations at one time and in one bill.

Of course those favoring the old plan and those opposed to the new plan have had their champions here on the floor, as indicated by the open filibuster against the bill ever since we have taken it up for consideration, and as indicated in the colloquys here this afternoon. But the facts remain, and cannot be obscured even by these obstructive criticisms that the bills have been better processed this year than ever before. The subcommittees this year spent more time on the bill, and more nearly reached unanimity on both sides of the table than ever before.

When the full committee met to receive the reports of the subcommittees we took up the bill chapter by chapter, and we recognized in the beginning, as has been the custom heretofore, first the chairman, and then the minority member of the committee reporting the bill. There was no limitation on debate. Some of the chapters required a shorter time; some of them took a longer time. But any member who desired to speak, was recognized and talked as long and as often as he desired on any and all chapters of the bill. And every member, on both sides of the table, both the majority, and the minority, the Democrat and the Republican, was given an opportunity to offer amendments to any part of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations this question: Was it not following the appropriations mess in the Eightieth Congress, when summer had arrived and the appropriations had not been cleared by the other body, that the gentleman from Missouri named a man to merely one subcommittee of the full Committee on Appropriations, so that they could devote all their time to one bill and give that bill consideration which had never previously been given in the full Committee on Appropriations. Is that not the fact?

Mr. CANNON. That was one of the most successful features of the system. Up until that time every Member divided his time between at least two bills, and some of them had as many as four

bills. This year by permitting each Member to devote his entire time to one bill, and each member of the staff of the committee to devote his entire time to one bill, we had time for intensive study and were able to make a more careful and more exhaustive analysis of each bill than was previously afforded.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. And is it not a fact that a year ago all the appropriation bills, with the possible exception of one, had been cleared by the House for the other body before the Easter recess? And may I ask the gentleman to compare that with the situation this year, when gentlemen on the other side of the aisle have spent the past 7 or 8 days filibustering so as to prevent the package appropriation bill going to the other body?

Mr. CANNON. That is a very fair statement, and we called attention to the situation on the first day the bill was taken up. We reported all appropriations to the House and the bill was placed on the calendar March 21, the earliest date all appropriation bills have been reported in the history of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman feel that bringing the bill out in the open so that the membership may know what is in it, is filibustering? For my own part I feel that is our duty and that we should perform it.

Mr. CANNON. Well, we certainly have performed it. Never before has an appropriation bill been on the calendar, and distributed to the press and the public, so long before being taken up for consideration.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. And is it not an open secret—as everyone here knows, that after a policy meeting of the gentlemen on the other side, it was decided that this bill was not going to be read for amendment if they could help it until after we got back from the Easter recess?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was, of course, a privileged bill. It was scheduled to come up Monday a week ago and was announced for that date both by the majority leader and the whip. But we voluntarily relinquished our place on the House schedule to permit the ECA bill to come in. We could have taken up this bill a week sooner, had we been desirous of hurrying consideration and denying everyone ample opportunity to know what was in it, as the gentleman from New York suggests. This bill has been on the calendar longer, prior to consideration, than any appropriation bill ever before considered in the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman happen to know whether or not all of those set speeches which have been made into the RECORD in the last couple of days were drawn in the offices of the Republican National Committee or in the NAM offices?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Every single speech that anyone on this side of the aisle has made has been drawn by himself. They did not need any help from the outside because they had been around and they had listened to what was going on in the hearings, and they knew what was in these bills.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It would appear from that statement that the gentleman was not present yesterday. Yet I am sure he was over there on the other side of the aisle and listened to speech after speech when he must have been convinced the speaker had never seen the speech before in his life.

Mr. TABER. I know that every Member on this side of the aisle prepared his own speech.

Mr. CANNON. When the bill came before—

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. When I complete my statement.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, you have had a field day over there. I would like to have—

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman always generates a great deal of heat without shedding very much light on the subject under consideration.

Mr. JENSEN. All right; will the gentleman yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri declines to yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to put a little heat on.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa will kindly be in order. The gentleman from Missouri declines to yield.

Mr. CANNON. The test of whether a bill is well and fairly considered is in the opportunity afforded for consideration of amendments. When this bill was reported to the Committee on Appropriations, it was taken up chapter by chapter. At the end of each chapter, before the chapter was passed the chairman asked: "Does anyone desire to offer an amendment anywhere in this chapter?" And we did not leave that chapter as long as anyone on either side of the table desired to offer an amendment. There was ample and unlimited opportunity for amendment and debate.

Now, Mr. Chairman, so far as the question of investigation is concerned, the gentleman from California sought to leave the impression that there was no opportunity to secure information required in the hearings on the bill. Here is the complete answer to that charge.

Here is a letter dated August 26, 1949, which I caused to be addressed to every member of the committee:

To all members of the Committee on Appropriations:

I am directed by the chairman to advise you that it is his desire that every subject on which members of the committee feel that they will require information in addition to that supplied in the annual budget and supporting documents, be referred to the investigating staff as early as possible in order to secure such information before consideration of the 1951 budget begins. If there is any problem which you feel should be made the subject of such inquiry please advise me as early as possible as to the names of the agencies involved in budget activity or organizational unit which should be studied. Immediately upon receipt of your letter steps will be taken to secure the necessary subcommittee authorization and institute inquiry.

By direction of the chairman.

Signed by the clerk of the committee.

GEO. Y. HARVEY, Clerk.

If the gentleman wanted information on any subject he ought to have said so. He was given the opportunity to requisition information on any subject in which he was interested or which he thought should be investigated. Why did not he avail himself of it?

He tells us he does not consider the FBI impartial enough to make a fair investigation. I dare say he is the only man in the United States today who has such doubts or such lack of confidence in FBI. But I noticed that when the FBI investigated a project in which he was interested, he had such implicit confidence in their fairness and capacity that he permitted his friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] to publish their report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in violation of the rules and in contravention of the tenets of good sportsmanship.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

He has a favored project in his district and State, the Coachella Valley project, for which he wants more money than the committee decided he ought to have.

He proposes to offer an amendment, when we reach that section of the bill, to increase the amount of money to be taken out of the United States Treasury and spent in his district. Although in all other matters he is for strict economy.

And with his warm consent and approval the gentleman from Iowa took the report of the Committee on Investigation on that subject, and in violation of the rules of the committee, and in violation of every professional rule of investigation, without consulting anyone, he printed it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—

Mr. JENSEN. Now, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CANNON. As evidence in favor of the position which the gentleman from California himself assumes. In other words, this report by the FBI, was so fair, it was so impartial, that he was—

Mr. JENSEN. Now, Mr. Chairman—
Mr. CANNON. He was quick to put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, listen.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, if the gentleman does not want the truth to be told—

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have made a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair heard the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is trying his best to get order so he can count.

The Chair will count.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, now that there is quiet in the room, I am perfectly willing to withdraw the point of order.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise, and I ask for tellers on the motion to rise.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I do not seem to have any support on that point of order, therefore I withdraw it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman promised to yield to me.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] made the forthright statement, presumably quoting me, that I did not have confidence in the FBI. I have a far greater confidence in the FBI than I have in the gentleman from Missouri.

What I was trying to say is that the FBI is an investigating agency and that what the Committee on Appropriations needs, and what it had in the Eightieth Congress, was a research staff, which today we do not have and without which it is very difficult to decide in detail what is in the bill when you see the bill for the first time on Saturday and go to a committee meeting at 10 o'clock on Monday.

The second thing I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri, which I think he will have to admit, is that most of the facts and figures in the report, of which he speaks so derisively, and which were put in the RECORD by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], were from a report on the Coachella Valley County Water District of California by a nationally known firm of accountants, Price, Waterhouse & Co., the reputation of which must even have reached Missouri. In my opinion the gentleman from Iowa has done nothing out of the

ordinary in this instance. The Members should be familiar with these facts and figures for they will hear more of this subject when we discuss this bill under the 5-minute rule.

I thank the gentleman from Missouri for his very great generosity in yielding me this time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, for the information of the Members of the House, let me give you the following information just to keep the records straight.

On August 19, 1949, regarding the liquidation of the investigative staff, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], in answer to my question, "Did the gentleman not write a letter which took members of the staff, which the Eightieth Congress had employed, off the pay roll?" The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] said, "I did not. If the gentleman has such a letter let him produce it. We did not refuse to retain anybody. If anybody wanted to remain on the staff, he stayed. He retained the same position he had at the same salary."

But the gentleman politely invited them to resign.

Mr. CANNON. No, no; we did not.

Mr. JENSEN. Now by way of further explanation it should be understood that with two exceptions all members of the staff submitted resignations by request of the chairman. The wording of the resignations, however, made it clear that they were not voluntary. Copies of the same are available. The two who refused to resign were James Kerr and Harry Barger.

I should at this point ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], if his chief clerk writes official letters without orders from him. Here is a letter signed by the chief clerk, George Y. Harvey, for whom all of us have great respect, which was sent to the disbursing clerk:

Please remove James J. Kerr from the investigative pay roll of the committee effective at the close of business February 15, 1949.

GEORGE Y. HARVEY,
Clerk.

Concerning Mr. Barger, the following letter is in the files of the House Disbursing Office:

Memorandum to the disbursing clerk:

Mr. Harry S. Barger, having accepted employment elsewhere, has severed his connection with the investigative staff of the Committee on Appropriations and therefore will be removed from the pay roll effective at the close of business, January 31, 1949.

I can understand that last letter, but I want it thoroughly understood and I have proof to the effect that James Kerr and Barger were locked out of that office, the lock was changed on the door, and they were served these notices.

Mr. Kerr appealed to his Congressman to help him stay on the staff, but he got this letter from George Y. Harvey, and I know that George Harvey, the chief clerk, would not write such a letter unless he had been directed to do so by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. McGRATH. The gentleman made reference to James Kerr. The gentleman also made reference to the fact that he came to see his Congressman. I was his Congressman. He told me that he had another position, and he only wanted to stay on the staff for 2 weeks more so that he could go into other employment with the Government.

Mr. JENSEN. He was taken off the pay roll before he was ready to leave and locked out.

Mr. McGRATH. If the gentleman will yield further, Mr. Kerr told me on the contrary that the day he left he got other employment with the Government.

Mr. JENSEN. Would you like to have a letter from Mr. Kerr, himself, read on the floor, with reference to this matter?

Mr. McGRATH. Yes, I would like that very much, because I know Mr. Kerr and the neighborhood that he came from. He came into my office and told me he merely wanted to stay 14 days. He told me later he had reached the employment he wanted, and he wanted to terminate his services with the Department.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, when control of the House changed hands, Mr. Lee, who had been assigned to the committee from the FBI some 2 years previously and had been retained by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in charge of the investigation staff, came to see me about retaining his position. It is our custom to keep a man from FBI up here in charge of investigations for 2 years, the first year as assistant supervisor, and the second year as chief supervisor.

At the close of the 2 years they return to the FBI without loss of seniority or other service advantages.

Mr. Lee had been in charge more than 2 years. When he came to see me I told him that while under the custom heretofore observed he was supposed to leave the committee and return to FBI, we would be glad to have him stay another year. He told me he would like for me to hold that offer open; that he was negotiating with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to see if he could not get a position as minority employee. I told him that would be entirely satisfactory if he could go with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I would be glad to approve it, but if he wished to stay we would retain him in his old position, at his current salary, in charge of the staff.

Later on he came back and told me he had arranged with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and would be appointed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the minority position and thanked me for my consideration and for the opportunity I had given him to stay another year.

That is indicative of our attitude toward the men the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] says we fired.

So far as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is concerned, I give you the book and page here where the gentleman from Iowa contrary to the rules of the committee and the House, and contrary to the basic rules of investigation, inserted in the RECORD on March 28, 1950, at page 4322, the report of our investigation staff on the Coachella Valley project in which Mr. PHILLIPS of California is deeply interested and the appropriation for which he proposes to move to increase when the item is reached in the reading of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. It is not necessary to yield. The situation does not require a statement from the gentleman, because it is here in the RECORD in violation of the rules. We have a rule, of course, and a very necessary and essential rule, that our reports are confidential and are not made public without action by the committee. They are open to all members of the committee, but not to the public for the obvious reason that the investigators, in order to secure all the facts, must frequently get them in confidence. There are many men who can give information on a matter, but who naturally say, "I am not going to put myself up to be shot at by giving you this information over my name; but if I can give it to you in confidence, I shall be glad to help you."

The result is we cannot under such circumstances make these reports public and frequently we cannot give the sources of our information. If we did, such sources of information would soon dry up. Consequently, we have a committee rule that no reports on investigations shall be made public without formal approval by the committee, secured in advance. The rule against debate on proceedings in committee not formally reported to the House is one of the old rules of the House and is set out in volume V of Hinds Precedents, sections 5080-5083, and volume VIII of Cannon's Precedents, sections 2485-2493. The rule against release of committee papers is laid down in Hinds, III, 2663 and Canons, VIII, 2496.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask the gentleman whether or not, during the great many years that he has been a distinguished Member of Congress, he has ever seen printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the report of an investigation without an order from the committee directing the investigation?

Mr. CANNON. Never before, to my knowledge, has any report made by any investigating committee been published without approval of the committee.

It is interesting to note that while the gentlemen indicate lack of confidence in reports from the FBI they are willing to see the rules of the committee and the House violated to get a report from one

of these investigations on the Coachella Valley project located in the district of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It shows the confidence that both the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] place in our investigating staff when they publish the report of the investigating staff verbatim in support of their position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want but 30 seconds to refute the misstatements. I think we ought not let stand or the record either one or two statements the chairman has just made.

The first is that I in any way questioned the FBI. I have already cleared that up. That is not a statement of fact.

The other is the report, to which the gentleman continuously refers, was based upon facts supplied by the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. That is not the investigating staff of the Committee on Appropriations, but was merely used by the investigator, and is public property. In other words, it goes back farther than the report to which the gentleman refers, and I might say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], if he will come to me later, I will give him the pag in the RECORD where we have also seen the same thing published.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

This report is not confined to the audit report referred to, but includes legal investigation and analysis, field studies, investigations into every phase of the question, both here in Washington and anywhere in the country where information could be secured.

It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the gentleman did criticize the FBI. I explained that the investigations are largely made by FBI investigators, under FBI supervision, the best that can be secured. He intimated that he would not approve investigations made by the committee's staff; that he had no confidence in them; that they were subject to question. My statement was made in justice to the FBI.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

(Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, Missouri is a great State. Those of us who come from it frankly admit it. Not merely our mines and farms and forests and factories have contributed much to the material wealth of this Nation, but the

greatest wealth of our State is in the intelligence and character of its citizenry. We have contributed much in statecraft, from Benton, Bland, Marmaduke, Reed, Clark, Stone, Hadley, and Spencer. We have contributed much in the way of literature, Mark Twain, Eugene Field, Sara Teasdale, Harold Bell Wright, Rose O'Neil, Rose Wilder Lane, down in my district. We gave to this country "Black Jack" Pershing, General Fries, and Admiral Koonz, in the First World War. We gave to them perhaps the greatest general in this Second World War, Omar N. Bradley.

But we have had other citizens in Missouri—Frank and Jesse James, Tom Pendergast. I do not care to pursue that too long. But I was a bit shocked when I picked up today's Washington Daily News and read from a United Press date line, Kansas City, Mo., April 6:

Charles Binaggio, 43-year-old north end Democratic political boss who unseated the remnants of the old Pendergast machine in this city's river wards in a dramatic power bid 4 years ago, was shot to death early today in his clubrooms.

The irony of it is that it was on Truman Road.

Killed with Binaggio was his right-hand man, Charles Gargotta, a hoodlum described recently by a special United States assistant attorney general as one of the top mobsters in Kansas City.

Then the article goes on to say:

The Pendergast organization was knocked out of control at the city hall here in the cleanup election in 1940. The divided party has never been able to recoup that loss, although Binaggio 2 years ago named his followers to key offices in the county courthouse and appeared to be gaining strength until recently in his bid to take over full party control here.

Binaggio had knocked the remnants of the Pendergast machine, now headed by Jim Pendergast, nephew of the late Boss Tom, out of the deliverable vote wards in 1946, but Pendergast maintained a slim lead in the local committees of the party. Binaggio never was able to get to first base with the national administration, although he made several futile trips to Washington. President Truman and Jim Pendergast are lifelong friends.

The safe was blown and records destroyed by one who is not yet known.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my district is 200 miles south of Kansas City. I do not have to run out and search for trouble; enough of it comes my own way. Only fools rush in where angels fear to tread. But as the lone Republican Member of this House from Missouri in the heart of this Nation, with her 69,000 square miles of territory and her 4,000,000 people, I cannot resist saying a word or two on this rather lamentable and tragic occasion.

I am not pronouncing any encomium or eulogy upon Binaggio; I never saw him nor met him; I do not want to have anything to do with the Democratic leaders in Kansas City. They had their goats and their rabbits under Uncle Joe Shannon who served in this body before Old Tom died. But I am going to pause long enough to say to you people, and I hope to all Americans, that of the men in high places, one was born at Lamar, in the county that adjoins my

district; went to Kansas City and Independence, in Jackson County, and was made a county judge—not a judge of law, but a commissioner. Then he wanted to be county collector; that paid \$20,000 a year, but Uncle Tom said: "Hold on. I have already promised that to the other boy; I will send you to the United States Senate." And he got here running against two former Members of this House, the late Jack Cochran, who for 20 years served here with distinction and honor, and against Tuck Milligan, who came out of the First World War a captain. He had served a dozen years and then went to Kansas City, Jackson County, Jack Cochran did, with over 100,000 majority from out State. But when the votes were counted, Mr. Truman had received a majority of about 136,000, which is about twice as many votes as Kansas City had at that time; and everybody in Missouri knows that they voted people who had been dead for 20 years, taking the names off of the tombstones. That is the way he got in the United States Senate.

Then, what happened? The brother of Tuck Milligan, Maurice Milligan, a Missouri Democrat from Richmond, who was United States District Attorney in Kansas City, prosecuted Tom Pendergast. Even Old Tom with all his faults had some virtues; any political boss has to have some virtue; he always kept his word. Of course, he loved the saloons and wild women and fast horses, but the trouble was he forgot to report his income. So for evasion of taxes, Maurice Milligan, brother of Capt. Tuck Milligan, who served in this House for 12 long years and who ran against Harry Truman the first time, sent the head of the State insurance agency, Emmett O'Malley, and over 100 Pendergast henchmen from Kansas City to the Federal penitentiary over at Leavenworth which we have named since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They stayed there.

Then what happened? The United States Senator in the White House saw that Maurice Milligan was finally purged because Maurice Milligan and Lloyd Stark, the latter being our Democratic governor from Louisiana, Mo., the man who gives you the delicious Stark apples, made the mistake of splitting the votes, so that Harry got in a second time by a minority vote of the people not only of Missouri but of his own party.

Now, then, what has happened? Mr. Binaggio is murdered, he and his pal shot down last night on a street in Kansas City, Jackson County. I wonder why?

Many of us know Tom Hennings. Tom Hennings once served in this House. His father is a high official of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. in St. Louis. Tom is now candidate for United States Senator. He has the backing of the St. Louis organization and I have been reliably informed he had the backing of the Binaggio faction in Kansas City. But Jim Pendergast is backing Mr. Truman's endorsed man. I do not know the State senator from Rolla. I never heard of his name until Harry endorsed him. Mr. Allison, no doubt, is a fine man. But,

you know, even thieves will fall out. Mr. Binaggio was in the way. So what happened? He was bumped off.

I do not like to wash dirty linen. This is the most unpleasant, most disagreeable task I have ever had to perform.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to delve into washing dirty linen here, or run outside of my district just to hunt for trouble. But I have cited incontrovertible facts. I have so many more that I can give, and perhaps one of these days, if I am goaded to it, I shall get an hour's time to recite to you the chapter, verse, and page of one of the most dastardly, the dirtiest, the most corrupt, diabolical, ruthless political machines in the history of this country, that takes its toll from bawdy houses and gambling dens, and will not stop short of murder.

Did you ever hear of the Kansas City massacre a few years ago? We have tough consciences, we have short memories. I have been sitting here since 10 minutes to 1, over 3 hours, just to get an opportunity under this peculiar procedure to say a word, after listening to words, words, words.

Oh, if I had a half-hour to talk about the Hisses, the Coplons, the Wadleighs, the perjurers, the traitors, I mean the corrupt, unspeakable morals, the degenerates, the homosexuals, over a hundred of whom, according to the testimony of the Under Secretary of State himself, a Democrat, have been dismissed.

Now, maybe you do not like it. Certainly I do not like it. I do not like it. I am not mad at anybody. I am filled with righteous indignation today. The trouble with the American people is that we have lost our capacity to become enraged at wrongdoing, and if you could have been with me the past 2 or 3 weeks, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, through Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, out to Missouri, you would have learned that the American people are losing faith and confidence in their Government, in the integrity, honor, and honesty of the men who have been chosen or appointed to represent them. God help us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 30 additional minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Of course, I do not think I can last that long. Had I known it in advance, I would. No; the gentleman from Missouri is a keen student, astute, resourceful, diplomatic. I do not want to tie into him any more than with Jack Garner. Of course, there are some important differences between Jack and CLARENCE. I could take 30 more minutes, but I am not going to do it. You are hoping you will give me enough rope to hang myself. I think I have unraveled enough rope to hang many of you this coming November.

(Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and that they be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to pay tribute to the members of the various subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee who handled their respective chapters.

For many weeks they heard testimony from the various departments of our Government and they marked up their bills with the assistance of the chairman of the full committee. Then each subcommittee presented their work to the chairman of the central committee—a new departure from the customary method—for editing.

Now, I have no quarrel with the membership of the central committee, each and every one of them are hard-working men and each one is familiar with the work of his own particular subcommittee. But I do resent and challenge their right to glance over the voluminous work of each subcommittee and then insult the intelligence of the various chairmen of subcommittees and the membership thereof, and tell them to make further reductions—especially when this central committee, in the case of the Interior Department chapter, spent at the most an hour and a half in editing that chapter.

Now, I want to pay special tribute to the chairman of the Interior Department Subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], who feels as I do about such treatment. I believe I can speak with some authority on this chapter since I have had the privilege of being a member of this subcommittee for a number of years. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that no man living can glance over a chapter like the Interior Department and come up with the right figures in an hour and a half, with all due respect to the central committee.

However, and for the information of the membership of the House, my colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I, as minority members of that subcommittee were voted down when we were marking up the bill on several attempts at reductions. Yes, several times we had the votes in our committee to make reductions, only to have the ex officio member cancel them out by his vote—a vote that was made without having heard the witnesses or being familiar with the project. Then the central committee, to add insult to injury, requested a reduction.

Of course, we reserved the right in our subcommittee to seek reductions when the bill reached the floor. We also reserved the right to seek reductions on the floor of the House when we refused the request of the central committee.

So, as far as the Interior Department chapter is concerned, there is no change made in it, since it was marked up by our subcommittee.

I congratulate the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], my subcommittee chairman, for standing for the principle of not relegating to second-class citizenship the membership of his committee.

Now, if this was all that happened, or was to happen, we would possibly swal-

low it without too much discomfort. Strictly speaking, after we dispose of this one-package bill in the House, the work of three members on each subcommittee, two from the majority and one from the minority, is, to all intents and purposes, at an end. The central committee, plus the chairman and ranking minority member of each subcommittee, will take over in case a conference with the Senate is necessary. Of course, while that does not appear too bad—because there will be two members from each subcommittee who will know something about their particular chapter—it does relegate most of the membership of the Appropriations Committee, not only to second-class citizenship but actually to third-class. Of course they attempt to add some sop in explaining that if they run into difficulty in conference they will bring it back to the subcommittee. Well, now is not that nice—is not that thoughtful of them?

Well, there you have it, ladies and gentlemen of the committee. It is about the worst bungled-up mess that I have witnessed since I am a Member of this body.

Now I want to speak of several items, one from the Defense Establishment chapter and the other from the Independent Offices chapter, before taking up the chapter of the Interior Department.

First, I want to comment on the Army Medical and Hospital Department.

The closing of five or six general hospitals of the Army has caused a lot of confusion, to say the least, as far as treatment for our veterans is concerned.

I am particularly disturbed that the Valley Forge, Pa., hospital is one of those about to be closed.

According to the testimony as disclosed in the hearings, Valley Forge is a general hospital of 1,650-bed capacity, with an average occupancy of 1,130. Its closing will certainly handicap the hospitalization of many of our veterans from eastern Pennsylvania, particularly in the Philadelphia area, until the new veterans' facility is built in Philadelphia several years hence. The VA has a contract with the Army for 175 beds.

The only other Armed Services hospital in eastern Pennsylvania is the Philadelphia naval hospital of 1,450-bed capacity, with an average occupancy of 1,125. In this naval hospital the VA contracts for 550 beds.

The Armed Services Committee is now conducting an investigation regarding the closing of these Army hospitals. I am sure from some of the evidence I heard at two of the subcommittee hearings that the subcommittee will have a very enlightening report.

I listened with a great deal of interest in two of their hearings, especially to the testimony given by my friend and constituent and medical colleague, Admiral Joel T. Boone. Admiral Boone, you will recall, was subsequently removed as the top-ranking uniformed official of the Defense Department's Medical Service Division for daring to take issue with the order. His experience covers a period of over 36 years.

No man in the Defense Department has had as much experience about service hospitals or medicine and surgery.

Yet, on the recommendation of Dr. Richard L. Meiling, Director of the Medical Services for the Defence Department, a man who was graduated from Munich University, Germany, in 1937, the Secretary of Defense issued the cut-back of these hospitals. In other words, a man with but about 12 years of medical practice—five of which were general practice—makes the decision for such drastic reductions of hospital facilities for the Secretary of Defense. It is my understanding that the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, or Air Force were not consulted either about the cut. Talk about cooperation. Talk about unification. The morale of the armed services is being shot to pieces because men of the type and character of Admirals Denfeld and Boone dare to testify truthfully before committees of Congress of the United States.

Admiral Boone graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1913, and the Naval Medical School, Washington, in 1915. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and has honorary master of arts and doctor of law degrees from Hahnemann Medical College. Admiral Boone has had a brilliant career, both in hospital work and on the field of battle for this great country of ours. To be treated in such a manner is not fair; in fact, it is inhuman, if not un-American.

Rear Admiral Boone, born in St. Clair, Pa., August 29, 1889, attended Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., before entering Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in June 1913. Appointed lieutenant, junior grade, in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve in April 1914, he was transferred to the Regular Navy in that rank in May 1915, and subsequently was promoted as follows: Lieutenant, March 7, 1918; lieutenant commander, temporary, during World War I, and commissioned in that rank June 3, 1922; commander, September 1, 1931; captain, July 1, 1939; commodore, April 3, 1945; and rear admiral, January 8, 1946, to rank from September 17, 1942.

Following his appointment in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve in April 1914, Rear Admiral Boone was attached to the naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., from July until September 1914, after which he had instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., until April 1915. After transferring to the United States Navy in May 1915, he served at the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., until August of that year, when he was ordered to duty with the artillery battalion, marine brigade, Annapolis, Md. During that assignment, which extended to June 1916, he had service ashore in Haiti in 1915, with the marines, for which he received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

In September 1916, Rear Admiral Boone joined the U. S. S. *Wyoming*, and was serving in that battleship when the United States entered the World War in April 1917. Detached from the *Wyoming* in August of that year, he reported for duty with the Sixth Regiment of Ma-

rines, Quantico, Va. Arriving in France in early October 1917, he participated in the following major battles and campaigns, as battalion and regimental surgeon, Sixth Marine Regiment, later as assistant division surgeon of the Second Army Division, American Expeditionary Forces; defense of sector, south of Verdun; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Meuse-Argonne. For his services as surgeon in the Bois de Belleau, France, in June 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the War Department. The citation follows:

Distinguished Service Cross (Army): For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Belleau, France, June 9–10 and 25, 1918. On two successive days the regimental aid station in which Surgeon Boone was working was struck by heavy shells and in each case demolished. Ten men were killed and a number wounded were badly hurt by falling timbers and stone. Under these harassing conditions, this officer continued without cessation his treatment of the wounded, superintending their evacuation and setting an inspiring example of heroism to the officers and men serving under him. On June 25, 1918, Surgeon Boone followed the attack by one battalion against the enemy machine-gun positions in the Bois de Belleau, establishing advanced dressing station under continuous shell fire.

For heroism in action at, and in the vicinity of Vierzy, France, on July 19, 1918, Rear Admiral Boone received the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States of America, the Medal of Honor, awarded by Congress. The citation accompanying the medal is as follows:

Medal of Honor: For extraordinary heroism, conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in actual conflict with the enemy, at and in the vicinity of Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. With absolute disregard for personal safety, ever conscious and mindful of the suffering fallen, Surgeon Boone, leaving the shelter of a ravine, went forward onto the open field where there was no protection, and despite the extreme enemy fire of all calibers, through a heavy mist of gas, applied dressings and first-aid to wounded marines. This occurred southeast of Vierzy near the cemetery and on the road south from that town. When the dressings and supplies had been exhausted he went through a heavy barrage of large-caliber shells, both high explosive and gas, to replenish these supplies, returning quickly with a sidecar load and administered them in saving the lives of the wounded. A second trip, under the same conditions and for the same purpose was made by Surgeon Boone later that day. He served with the Sixth Regiment, United States Marines.

He also was awarded the Silver Star Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters by the War Department, for services during World War I with the Sixth Regiment of Marines, and received special citations from Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army; Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Gen. Harry Lee, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, United States Army, and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, United States Army.

Following his return to the United States in February 1919, Rear Admiral Boone served in the Bureau of Medicine

and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and as the Director of Naval Affairs, American Red Cross, from March 1919 until May 1922, when he reported for duty as medical officer aboard the presidential yacht *Mayflower*. During the period of that assignment, which extended to April 1929, he was physician to Presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. From March 1929 until May 1931, he was attached for record to the Naval Dispensary, Navy Department, while on duty as medical officer to the White House during the administration of President Herbert Hoover, and with the establishment of the position of the Physician to the White House, he continued in the latter capacity until April 1933. During his assignment as Physician to the White House, he served in the temporary rank of captain.

After completing a general post-graduate course at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., in May 1933, Rear Admiral Boone joined the hospital ship U. S. S. *Relief*, in June of that year, serving as chief of medicine of that vessel until June 1935. He then had duty at the naval hospital, San Diego, Calif., until August 1936, when he was transferred to duty as force medical officer of the Fleet Marine Force, San Diego, Calif., where he served until May 1938. In November of that year Rear Admiral Boone joined the U. S. S. *Saratoga*, and served in that aircraft carrier until July 1939.

Rear Admiral Boone had 6 months' duty at the naval dispensary, Long Beach, Calif., before reporting in January 1940 for duty as force medical officer on the staff of rear admiral—now vice admiral, retired—William L. Calhoun, United States Navy, commander base force, United States Fleet, in the flagship *Argonne*, to serve until August 1940. He had duty as senior medical officer at the naval air station, San Diego, Calif., from December 1940 until April 1943, and from May of that year until March 1945 served as medical officer in command at the naval hospital, Seattle, Wash.

In April 1945, Rear Admiral Boone reported for duty as fleet medical officer on the staff of admiral—now fleet admiral, retired—William F. Halsey, United States Navy, commander, Third Fleet. He was selected by Admiral Halsey to be one of three officers to liberate Allied prisoners of war in Japan prior to the military occupation of that country. He was the Naval Medical Corps representative at the surrender ceremonies of the Japanese aboard the U. S. S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945.

For meritorious service as fleet medical officer on the staff of commander, Third Fleet, from May 28 to September 19, 1945, Rear Admiral Boone was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat Distinguishing Device, and cited as follows:

Bronze Star Medal, Combat V: For meritorious service as fleet medical officer on the staff of commander, Third Fleet, from May 28 to September 19, 1945. Serving with distinction in an assignment of vital importance, Rear Admiral (then Commodore) Boone participated in the planning for the initial landings in the occupation of Japan, particularly in respect to the evacuation and care of Allied prisoners of war, and was in large measure responsible for the improvement of the Third

Fleet's medical organization. Leading a medical evacuation team into the interior of Japan on August 29, he instituted immediate steps to relieve the conditions among the prisoners and, after dealing with Japanese military officers and concentration-camp officials prior to the enemy's formal surrender, succeeded in providing care for men who were suffering from starvation, disease, and malnutrition. By his professional skill, initiative, and devotion to duty throughout, Rear Admiral Boone upheld the highest traditions of the United States naval service.

In November 1945 he was ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty pending further assignment. In January 1946 he was ordered to duty as district medical officer, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, Calif. In April 1946 he was designated inspector of Medical Department Activities, Pacific coast, with additional duty as medical officer, western sea frontier. During the period May 1946 to June 1947 he served on temporary additional duty as medical adviser to the Federal Coal Mines Administrator and as the director of the medical survey of the coal industry. Early in 1948 he was assigned as the general inspector, Medical Department Activities, serving simultaneously as Executive Secretary of the Secretary of Defense's Committee on Medical and Hospital Services of the Armed Forces. He was detached as General Inspector, Medical, September 1, 1949, and reported to the Secretary of Defense for duty having been appointed Chief of Joint Plans and Activities in the Office of Medical Services. On November 13, 1948, Rear Admiral Boone was elected president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for the year 1949.

In addition to the Medal of Honor, awarded by Congress; the Distinguished Service Cross, Army; the Silver Star Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Army; the Bronze Star Medal; the Secretary of the Navy Commendation Ribbon; and the Order of the Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army, Rear Admiral Boone has the Haitian Campaign Medal; the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal; the Victory Medal with six battle clasps; the Army of Occupation in Germany Medal; the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp, U. S. S. *Argonne*; the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal with two bronze stars; the American Area Campaign Medal; and the World War II Victory Medal. He also has the Order of Fourragere—three awards—Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the Croix de Guerre with two palms, awarded by the French Government; and the War Cross and Diploma, awarded by the Government of Italy.

His official address is St. Clair, Pa. His wife, the former Helen E. Koch, of Pottsville, Pa., resides at 4000 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Boone have one daughter, Mrs. Milton F. Heller, Jr., and two granddaughters, who now reside in San Mateo, Calif.

I feel confident that when the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee makes its report that it will show

that Admiral Boone was correct, and that right and justice will prevail.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Now in addition to these cut-backs of Army hospitals, the Veterans' Administration issues an order to drastically curtail its medical personnel.

A bipartisan committee from the Pennsylvania Members of Congress, composed of Senators MYERS and MARTIN, and Representatives CHUDOFF, DAGUE, MORGAN, and FENTON called upon General Gray, the VA Administrator, Tuesday, March 28, protesting the cuts in Pennsylvania. General Gray admitted that the curtailment order might have been premature but that they were finding themselves going in the red because about \$20,000,000 was utilized to pay increases in wages, and so forth. It was also admitted that he did not seek or ask for a supplemental appropriation so the lay-off order went out to take effect April 12, 1950.

Incidentally, I just heard from a member of the Associated Press that he understands an order extending the day for the cut-back has been issued today. I hope that is true, and that the cut may be restored or prohibited from going into effect.

General Gray, realizing the effect that this order might have on the services rendered our veterans, is now conducting a resurvey of all the VA installations and has promised to send a report of the survey to Congressman MORGAN and me, who were designated as a subcommittee as far as Pennsylvania is concerned. General Gray assures us that he will be advised by his medical men as to what his course will be on the completion of the survey and that he does not propose to leave the veterans without adequate medical care.

Incidentally, I was glad to hear General Gray make that statement, for too often the medical profession in our Government is subjected to orders and decrees handed down to them from superiors—individuals who know nothing about medicine or hospitals. That goes for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Indian Bureau, and other Government departments including the Secretary of Defense. Yes; even the USPHS under Oscar Ewing. It is time that medical and surgical services be taken out from under the domination of this conglomeration of Federal bureaus and put in its rightful place—a Department of Health.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I will ask leave to place in the RECORD a statement by the Honorable Cicero F. Hogan, national director of claims, for the Disabled American Veterans, when we go into the House, which was made before the House Armed Services Committee in reference to the closing of military hospitals.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the people of this great country of ours do not like this uncertainty of treatment for our veterans. The medical profession and the various service organizations are at their wits end in trying to get their comrades in veterans' facilities. The families and loved ones of the veterans are frantic

in a great many instances at the usual delays in getting their sons, or their brothers into institutions for treatment. They do not like it, especially when they see this administration appropriate billions of dollars for rehabilitating foreign countries, some of whom were just a few years ago trying to conquer us and who were the cause of many of the illnesses and infirmities of our own veterans.

These hospitals should be kept open also, because of the great amount of research work that the Army and Navy and Air Forces have been doing in them, not only for veterans but for everybody—for humanity.

Valley Forge Hospital in Pennsylvania was considered one of the great plastic and surgical centers. With the closing of this institution our veterans and servicemen from the East will have to go to San Antonio, Tex., to the Brooke General Hospital. Now, this Brooke General is a wonderful hospital, make no mistake about that, but the veterans' families should be taken into consideration too. San Antonio is a good distance from Pennsylvania and other eastern States.

The same is true for surgical conditions of the eyes—ophthalmological cases.

To close Valley Forge Hospital is to my mind the most stupid piece of work that I have heard of and is contrary to all common sense. It is stupid because Valley Forge Hospital is in the vicinity of one of the finest medical centers of the world, whether Dr. Meiling, of the University of Munich, thinks so or not. It is close to Philadelphia which enjoys such fine medical schools as the University of Pennsylvania; Hahneman Medical School, Admiral Boone's alma mater; Temple Medical School; the Woman's Medical School; and my own alma mater, Jefferson Medical College. The services of the medical men of those institutions were and still are available for our veterans at Valley Forge, for treatment or consultations.

And what is true of Valley Forge is also true of the other hospitals.

STATEMENT OF CICERO F. HOGAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CLAIMS, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, BEFORE THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, IN RE CLOSING OF MILITARY HOSPITALS, MARCH 8, 1950

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Cicero F. Hogan. I am national director of claims for the Disabled American Veterans. This report was prepared with the able assistance of Francis M. Sullivan, our national director of legislation, and Rear Adm. Charles S. Stephenson, United States Navy, retired, our national medical adviser.

We of the DAV appreciate your courtesy in permitting us to submit our organization's views regarding the closing or curtailment of service in existing military and naval hospitals and the disastrous effect it will have upon the adequate hospitalization for veterans.

The DAV desires to emphasize the fact that we are vitally interested in the order of Secretary Johnson inactivating or restricting military hospitals only insofar as it affects the present hospitalization and treatment of America's veterans. Also, it is our desire to restate our position as being primarily interested in the disabled veteran

who has been wounded, disabled or diseased while in active service during time of war. We wish, however, to stress the fact that we are convinced that in a great majority of cases, especially World War II veterans suffering from conditions which may now be considered as non-service connected will, in fact, be able to prove service connection upon proper development and presentation of their claims before rating agencies of the Veterans Administration. This is especially true in the cases of hundreds of World War II men suffering from active tuberculosis as well as innumerable cases of World War II veterans suffering from mental and nervous disorders.

The committee is familiar with the fact that the Veterans' Administration had contracts with service hospitals for the admission and treatment of veterans otherwise entitled to admission into Veterans' Administration hospitals. Figures of the Veterans' Administration indicate that some 7,500 beds were under contract during the year 1949 and divided as follows: Army, average 2,500; Navy, average 3,000; Air Force, average 2,000. As a matter of record, there were some 1,800 beds occupied by veterans on February 1, 1950, and in many hospitals affected by the Secretary's order.

This office is confident that the situation existing in the Veterans' Administration hospitals is such that they cannot absorb this load at this time and, in order to submit to you accurate figures as to the crowded conditions existing in all Veterans' Administration hospitals, and numbers of veterans waiting hospitalization and treatment, we sent to our field offices, in the 68 regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, the following wire under date of March 1, 1950:

"For submission to congressional committee wire collect accurate figures as to waiting list for admission in VA hospitals your area. Specify number service-connected and non-service-connected and type of disability such as tubercular, neuropsychiatric, etc., if figures available. Follow wire with letter giving detailed information regarding hospital admission problems if any. Information as to probable immediate effect of Secretary Johnson's closing order of military hospitals important."

The response was enlightening, if depressing, and it is not our intention to burden the committee with a résumé of all the facts secured but we have decided to confine ourselves to the report of conditions of the Veterans' Administration hospitals in those areas served by the five general hospitals which have been ordered inactivated and closed. This office further believes we can best serve the committee by quoting from the wires and letters received from our national service officers in response to the wire indicated above. We will present this information in the order in which these hospitals are listed in Secretary Johnson's order.

EXHIBIT 1

The following letter, dated March 3, 1950, received from Francis J. Henry, DAV national service officer on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Boston, Mass. The letter is quoted in full and we wish to emphasize the fact that the Veterans' Administration in Massachusetts is not even able to hospitalize and treat the admittedly service-connected cases:

"This report is in compliance with your telegram of March 1, 1950, concerning the VA hospital waiting lists, and is a follow-up of our telegram of yesterday. I have compiled the following facts, figures, and information by personally calling all five of the VA hospitals in this State:

"Veterans who are awaiting hospitalization in this area (Massachusetts):

"Service connected:	
(a) Neuropsychiatric ¹ -----	91
(b) EENT -----	10
Total service connected -----	101
"Nonservice connected:	
(a) Neuropsychiatric -----	775
(b) GM and S -----	41
(c) Tuberculosis ² -----	142
(d) Orthopedic -----	93
(e) Neurology -----	80
(f) EENT -----	43
Total nonservice connected -----	1,154

"There is a valid possibility that there are at least 50 more, service connected, being maintained in non-Government hospitals. The chief of the neuropsychiatric unit, Boston regional office, is inclined to believe that the VA neuropsychiatric hospital at Bedford has minimized its waiting-list figures.

"Twenty-two of these have service connection for other conditions.

"At the VA hospital, Northampton, Mass., there are 31 service-connected neuropsychiatric cases on the waiting list. However, the registrar informs us that 30 of these are presently being maintained in non-Government hospitals and are awaiting transfer. At this particular VA facility, the P-10's of 188 of the non-service-connected neuropsychiatric veterans waiting admission, have been held by the hospital for 41 days or more.

"The Boston VA regional office quite definitely has considerable difficulty in obtaining prompt hospital treatment for service-connected disabilities not considered emergencies. As a matter of fact, in order to obtain immediate hospital treatment for a service-connected disability, the condition must be considered an emergency; otherwise, as is the case at the Cushing VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass., the P-10's received on the service-connected conditions may take from a week to 3 weeks for processing. Factually, again, there are presently 10 service-connected neuropsychiatric cases awaiting admission to the Cushing VA Hospital.

"The situation as to non-Government hospitals in Massachusetts:

"Many service-connected neuropsychiatric cases are presently being hospitalized and maintained in non-Government hospitals in this State. For example, there are 30 in this category who are awaiting admission to the VA hospital at Northampton, Mass. At the VA hospital in Bedford there are at least a minimum of 50 service-connected neuropsychiatric cases, presently maintained in non-Government hospitals, that are awaiting admission to this VA facility.

"There never has been any necessity to close any wards or beds or wings of any VA hospitals because of difficulty in obtaining or procuring doctors and nurses. There would be no difficulty encountered whatsoever in procuring necessary professional personnel, doctors, nurses, etc., in this metropolitan area.

"At the present time there is under construction a 1,000-bed VA hospital for general medical and surgical cases. This is being constructed in the city of Boston, and completion is expected within 21 months.

"There is still being contemplated a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital for the city of Brockton, Mass. However, it is still in the blueprint stage, being designed by the VA.

"The figures cited above portray an accurate compilation, and the VA officials did not hesitate to furnish me with this information.

"A VA district office official was somewhat amazed at the high total of service-connected cases awaiting admission, namely, 101, and he emphasized that a percentage of these

that are being maintained in non-Government hospitals should not be considered in the same compilation as the figures depicting the total number of service-connected cases awaiting admission to VA hospitals. However, you should realize, as we do, that many of these service-connected neuropsychiatric cases being maintained by the VA in non-Government hospitals are not being given the medical care and treatment that they would otherwise receive in a VA facility. Therefore, using good common sense, one could state that they are officially awaiting admission to a VA hospital and, therefore, should be considered in the total over-all picture.

"We are quite certain of the accuracy of the figures furnished, and are even more certain that they cannot draw a denial from any VA spokesman."

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 1,000-bed general medical hospital in Boston. The site has been approved, and bids were scheduled to open on February 7, 1950.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Brockton, Mass. The site has been approved. Further information as to the progress on the project is not available.

EXHIBIT 2

The following letter dated March 3, 1950, received from Rudolph Milewski, DAV national service officer, on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. It, too, is quoted in full as it appears to be a complete and accurate analysis of the veterans hospital program in the area served by the Philadelphia regional office. May we stress the service being rendered by the United States naval hospital in Philadelphia and the number of veterans being hospitalized and treated at the Valley Forge General Hospital and the apprehension this service officer feels over the order closing the Valley Forge General Hospital.

"In further reference to your telegram of March 1, 1950, the following information concerning the hospital situation in the Philadelphia area is hereby submitted:

"United States naval hospital: As of February 1, 1950, the capacity in this facility was 1,250 beds and the VA has a contract with the Navy for 550 beds. The VA case load as of February 1, 1950, was 611. As you will note, this is approximately 61 veteran patients over the prescribed amount allotted under the contract with the United States naval hospital. There is no difficulty encountered by our organization on the general medical and surgical cases, and there is no known waiting list that can be discovered at this time, either for service-connected or non-service-connected general medical or surgical cases.

"However, no known neuropsychiatric cases or known active tuberculosis cases can be admitted to the United States naval hospital if, upon examination or on form P-10 these two conditions are diagnosed. There are, at the present time, some patients who are in the United States naval hospital who have active tuberculosis who entered the hospital and are awaiting treatment for a general medical or surgical disorder, and are awaiting transfer to the only VA tuberculosis facility at Deshon, Butler, Pa. Our biggest situation with the United States Naval Hospital is attempting to secure hospitalization for the diseases of a chronic nature such as multiple sclerosis, arthritis, and so forth where it is more important for patients to receive domiciliary care rather than medical.

"Coatesville Hospital: As of February 1, 1950, bed capacity at Coatesville VA hospital was 2,144 and veteran patients were 1,950; the other beds available in this hospital are on a reserved basis for the use of

female neuropsychiatric cases. At the present time there are approximately 890 non-service-connected neuropsychiatric cases on the waiting list awaiting admission, and 90 service-connected neuropsychiatric cases who are awaiting transfer and hospitalization at Coatesville but who are presently hospitalized in either the Pennsylvania State hospitals or hospitals with which the VA has a contract. One of the hospitals which handles neuropsychiatric cases is the Philadelphia State Hospital at Byberry, and there are presently 150 non-service-connected veterans hospitalized in this facility who would undoubtedly be better cared for in Coatesville, if facilities were available.

"Philadelphia General Hospital: This facility has approximately 25 neuropsychiatric cases at this facility, patients are either transferred to the Philadelphia State Hospital or released if not actively psychotic, and at times we feel that even active psychotics are released due to lack of adequate hospital space.

"Valley Forge General Hospital: As of February 1, 1950, Valley Forge General Hospital has a contract with the VA for 175 general medical or surgical veterans, and at that time there were 163 VA patients hospitalized there. There is no waiting list for either service-connected or non-service-connected cases although Valley Forge acts in the same capacity as the United States Naval Hospital where known tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric cases are not admitted when these conditions are denoted upon the examinations.

"As you probably know, the Defense Department is endeavoring to discontinue this hospital for further use as an Army facility, but with the lack of facilities for tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric cases in the eastern area of Pennsylvania, this hospital should adequately serve the Veterans' Administration in the capacity of a tuberculosis hospital and/or a neuropsychiatric hospital. The difficult situation with tuberculosis hospitals is that there is, at the present time, only one hospital which is located at Butler, Pa., that accepts service-connected and non-service-connected tuberculosis patients although the hospital was primarily established as a general medical and surgical hospital. Our only hospital other than Coatesville which will accept neuropsychiatric non-service-connected cases is located in Lebanon, Pa.; and you will undoubtedly receive a full report of this facility from our representative in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"Deshon VA Hospital, Butler, Pa.: Although this facility is in the area over which the Pittsburgh regional office will have the jurisdictional information, a few facts from this office may assist you in securing further information as to the tuberculosis veterans in the area of Philadelphia. There presently is a waiting list of 245 non-service-connected patients awaiting admission to the Deshon facility, and in the Philadelphia area as of February 1, 1950, there were 110 of these veterans. Of the 110, there are 62 veterans who are presently in need of hospitalization for non-service-connected active tuberculosis who are not hospitalized in any facility. The majority of the veterans who are hospitalized are located in the municipal or State hospitals awaiting the determination as to the available space so that they can be admitted to Deshon.

"As you can surmise from the material presented in this letter, the situation in the Philadelphia area is acute in the need for adequate hospitalization of veterans for non-service-connected neuropsychiatric disorders and non-service-connected active tuberculosis. It is almost impossible for our organization to secure immediate hospitalization for a veteran suffering from these disorders, although the medical division of the Philadelphia office knows the veteran is in need of hospitalization and to prolong his en-

trance into a hospital would endanger his health if tubercular, and if a neuropsychiatric veteran, he would undoubtedly be placed on the waiting lists although actively psychotic and a danger to society.

"We do not have any difficult situation in securing hospitalization for general medical or surgical cases, either service-connected or non-service-connected, as the service-connected cases can be worked out with the medical division on a contract basis with facilities other than VA hospitals, and the non-service-connected cases are taken into Valley Forge General Hospital, United States Naval Hospital, and VA hospital in New Castle, Del. But the situation is critical for tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric hospitalization and we feel that if Valley Forge General Hospital could be secured and devoted to use as a place of treatment for either or both of these conditions, the strain on the Veterans' Administration in this area would be greatly relieved.

"I hope this is the information you desire and I trust it will be of some value in your presentation to the congressional committee with reference to the need for hospital beds in this area."

EXHIBIT 3

The following quotation is from a communication, dated March 1, 1950, received from John J. Keller, DAV national service officer on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

"In general, the hospital situation has been favorable in this area. However, since the Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., decided to close down and stop admissions, effective February 15, 1950, I can assure you that it has brought about most unfavorable results insofar as this office is concerned. The Valley Forge General Hospital was always considered in this office as the old mainstay, in that if a veteran could not obtain hospitalization for a non-service-connected or a service-connected disability, we could almost always have him hospitalized at the Valley Forge General Hospital where he would receive adequate care and attention. This is the only instance in this situation which affects hospitalization of veterans, and I might add that it affects them very seriously.

"This Veterans' Administration regional office does use the hospital facilities at United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lebanon Veterans' Administration Hospital; Butler Veterans' Administration Hospital; Aspinwall Veterans' Administration Hospital; Coatesville Veterans' Administration Hospital; Lyons Veterans' Administration Hospital, and prior to February 15, 1950, they did use the facilities at the Valley Forge General Hospital."

This office has first-hand knowledge of the outstanding medical achievement that has been rendered by the Valley Forge General Hospital, especially in the treatment of combat cases so seriously disfigured and maimed that years of treatment and hospitalization were required before they could be released to civil life.

The Veterans' Administration has erected and proposes to open in June of this year a 200-bed general medical hospital at Altoona, Pa.

The Veterans' Administration has erected and proposes to open during June of this year a 200-bed general medical hospital at Erie, Pa.

The Veterans' Administration has erected and proposes to open in July of this year a 545-bed addition to the neuropsychiatric hospital at Lebanon, Pa.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 500-bed general medical hospital in Philadelphia. Contract has been awarded but construction has apparently not yet started. The original proposal was for a 1,000-bed hospital but was ordered reduced

to 500 beds by Executive order, dated January 10, 1949.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. The contract has been awarded but construction has not yet started. This was originally proposed as a 1,250-bed hospital but was reduced to 1,000 beds by the Executive order of January 10, 1949.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 750-bed general medical hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. Preliminary plans have been completed. This was originally proposed as a 1,200-bed hospital but was reduced to 750 beds by Executive order of January 10, 1949.

The Veterans' Administration has erected and proposes to open in August of this year a 475-bed general medical hospital at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

EXHIBIT 4

We are quoting a telegram, dated March 2, 1950, received from Philip H. Muller, DAV national service officer on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Fort Jackson, S. C. This is submitted for the reason it indicates the crowded conditions of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Fort Jackson, just outside of Columbia, S. C., and which has apparently been forced to use the Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., ordered to be inactivated:

"In re your telegram 1, 1950 hospital information available to us for VA hospital, Columbia, S. C. only. Waiting list as of March 2, 1950, includes 12 general medical white; 12 TB colored; 3 EENT white; 5 eye white; 12 orthopedic white. All above cases non-service connected. Now have 50 P-10S awaiting determination of eligibility for inclusion on waiting list. Most difficulty now being encountered with white medical, orthopedic, and neuropsychiatric non-service-connected cases due to lack of space. Medical personnel no problem. Hospital well staffed. Hospital now holding number of white TB non-service-connected cases for transfer to specialized hospitals but can't release because all TB institutions this area filled to capacity. White non-service-connected neuropsychiatric cases not being accepted because hospital space not available except for emergency. VAH Columbia not equipped for treatment of closed ward patients and proper NP hospitals are filled to capacity. Service-connected cases are being admitted within the shortest possible time and no difficulty being experienced. Secretary Johnson's closing order will affect this area in that VA cases formerly being admitted to military hospitals will now have nowhere to go except VA hospitals and this will cause further jamming up of already overloaded facilities."

The Veterans' Administration Hospital at Fort Jackson is a general medical hospital of 606 beds.

EXHIBIT 5

The following communication, dated March 3, 1950, received from Sydney J. Allen, DAV national service officer on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Detroit, Mich. We urge careful study of this communication coming from the State where is located the Percy Jones General Hospital. Please note Mr. Allen's statement to the effect that Michigan veterans suffering from tuberculosis must seek hospitalization in five different States outside the State of Michigan. It is to be noted that a 500-bed tuberculosis hospital was approved by the Veterans' Administration and the appropriation secured for its erection at Detroit, Mich. This project was eliminated by the executive order of January 10, 1949. May we also stress the fact that the Veterans' Administration is paying to private and State institutions for the care of service-connected veterans which they are unable to hospitalize in the crowded VA hospitals.

"This letter will supplement and furnish more detailed information contained in our telegram.

"The figures we quoted in our telegram 622 general medical and surgical cases on the waiting list and 350 NP cases, no TB's, does not furnish an adequate picture. The general medical and surgical cases on the waiting list will increase by approximately 200 on account of Percy Jones Army Hospital closing at Battle Creek. The TB situation, of course, is very misleading. Since the Veterans' Administration has no TB beds in Michigan, with the exception of 50 for terminal cases at Dearborn, TB applications for hospitalization are forwarded to Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Kentucky. For that reason do not appear on the Michigan waiting list.

"Recently, the veterans' organizations surveyed the State and county hospitals in Michigan and found that there were 598 TB patients hospitalized and 500 NP cases. There was a misunderstanding between the State and the Veterans' Administration. It is estimated that the Veterans' Administration owes the State approximately \$1,000,000. However, due to technicalities the Veterans' Administration refused to pay most of this money because official request was not made in accordance with Veterans' Administration regulations. In many cases, form P-10 was submitted to the Veterans' Administration prior to the date service connection was established. The State failed to submit a second form P-10. We analyzed 30 cases representative of 400 and find that the Veterans' Administration did not pay the State for approximately 9 months in each case. Since we started the survey, they are paying currently but refuse to pay the retroactive amount. This is now being investigated by central office as a result of our conference with Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., on February 16. The TB situation in Michigan is terrible. There are so many State and county veterans in TB hospitals, it is becoming very difficult to have either citizens or veterans admitted.

"So far as NP cases are concerned, we no longer attempt to have non-service-connected cases hospitalized at Fort Custer. It is useless. We estimate that if the Veterans' Administration had 1,000 additional NP beds they would be filled within 90 days.

"The 500 TB hospital if built would be filled to capacity. As far as general medical and surgical cases are concerned, only one out of two cases are being taken from the waiting list per day. It is becoming impossible to have a non-service-connected case admitted unless it is very serious. Many P-10's are being rejected because of the long waiting list which would be admitted if beds were available.

"We cannot understand why the Veterans' Administration authorized a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital in Ann Arbor which is 35 miles from Dearborn and cancelled the TB hospital. Certainly the Veterans' Administration must know that TB beds are more urgently needed than general medical and surgical, particularly since a new general medical and surgical hospital is being officially opened in Iron Mountain on March 5 and another general medical and surgical hospital will be available to patients sometime in July. The real problem here is TB beds."

The Veterans' Administration is erecting a 500-bed general medical hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich., estimated to be completed on or about March 1951.

The Veterans' Administration has completed as of January 1950, a 250-bed general medical hospital at Iron Mountain, Mich.

The Veterans' Administration has erected a 200-bed general medical hospital at Saginaw, Mich., which will be completed in April of this year.

The Fort Custer neuropsychiatric hospital, referred to in Mr. Allen's letter, is a 2,017-bed hospital in operation.

Please note Mr. Allen's statement that it is useless to attempt to secure admission for any veteran not admittedly service connected.

EXHIBIT 6

While not referring to a general hospital ordered inactivated, we wish to protest the marked reduction at the Madigan General Hospital at Fort Lewis, Wash., and desire to submit here the following wire received from Perry E. Dye, DAV national service officer on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Seattle, Wash., because it emphasizes the assistance the Madigan General Hospital has rendered to the Veterans' Administration and the serious condition which is bound to result if Secretary Johnson's order reducing this hospital becomes effective:

"MARCH 6. No waiting list of service-connected disabilities for which hospitalization is indicated in any medical category. Since Johnson order closing 350 beds Madigan General Army Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., no beds available for non-service-connected cases. Cannot give figure on non-service-connected general medical, TB or NP cases on waiting list as this regional office forwards all P-10's to hospitals in area. They have waiting list. Will endeavor to get waiting list in these VA hospitals in next few days. Beds now available under Federal hospital contract amount to 195, previous available beds 545. Situation is serious here due to Johnson cut. Letter will follow in few days with detailed information on waiting list at VA hospitals and Federal contract as well as private hospitals. Our understanding that a great many non-service-connected VA cases, both TB and NP, are being cared for in private and State hospitals throughout this area."

The Veterans' Administration is erecting a 300-bed general medical hospital at Seattle, Wash., and the estimated date of completion is November 1950.

The Veterans' Administration is building a 200-bed general medical hospital at Spokane, Wash., and estimated date of completion is June 1950.

EXHIBIT 7

The following letter, dated March 2, 1950, is from Charles A. Sloane, DAV national service officer, on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, Los Angeles, Calif. This communication is submitted in full because it analyzes the veterans'-hospital problem in that area of California served by the Los Angeles Regional Office and refers specifically to those cases which heretofore have been hospitalized in the naval hospital at Long Beach and its patient load of 427 veterans on the 15th of February this year. We wish to call your attention to Mr. Sloane's statement that the average monthly turnover at the Long Beach Hospital is in the neighborhood of 500, which means that some 6,000 veterans have been treated at that hospital each year:

"I am enclosing confirmation of telegram forwarded you as quickly as figures requested could be assembled. Here is the breakdown:

"San Fernando TB Hospital has a waiting list of 224; however, 33 of them are awaiting transfer from other hospitals, and there is no break-down as to whether service-connected or not. The list includes 88 non-service-connected and 3 service-connected.

"At Birmingham, in Van Nuys, there are no service-connected awaiting although on a non-service basis there are 32 TB's, 35 medical and surgical, and 18 NP's.

"At Wadsworth there are 180 on the medical and surgical waiting list, none of whom are service-connected, but it is estimated that

about 37 of whom have other service-connected disabilities.

"All emergencies, both service-connected and non-service-connected, are being handled so far, but the situation is becoming exceedingly acute.

"At the Brentwood NP Hospital, of 1,111 on the waiting list, 991 are non-service-connected and 120 have other service connections than NP. In other words, the entire waiting list is non-service-connected as far as NP disability is concerned.

"Of the 562 men and 8 women awaiting admission to the domiciliary, there is no breakdown to tell whether or not they are service- or non-service-connected.

"With reference to the closing of the Long Beach Hospital, on the 15th of February our patient load there was 427. The average monthly turn-over was 500.

"However, in view of the fact that only emergencies are being admitted now, our Chief Medical Officer here estimates there will be 60-some-odd orthopedic cases remaining by May 15 when the orthopedic service will be discontinued. Those cases, therefore, which heretofore have been hospitalized in the naval hospital at Long Beach, will have to be hospitalized elsewhere, either at Birmingham or Wadsworth, here in Sawtelle, or be placed on waiting lists.

"In the week prior to May 15, any remaining patients at Long Beach will be divided between Wadsworth and Birmingham. The result will probably mean that only service-connected emergencies can, during most of the time, be hospitalized at all unless future hospital facilities are made available."

The Veterans' Administration has constructed a 250-bed general medical hospital at Fresno, Calif., which was estimated to be completed as of January 1950.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to build a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Los Angeles, Calif. This project was approved on October 19, 1946. The site is still in the process of selection which means that the hospital will not be available for patients for 3 years or more.

The Veterans' Administration proposes to erect a 1,000-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at San Francisco, Calif. This project was approved on October 19, 1946, and its site has been approved and title acquired. It is questionable if this hospital either will be available within 3 years.

EXHIBIT 8

The following quotation from a letter, dated March 2, 1950, received from Lumir F. Vobeyda, DAV national service officer, on duty at the Veterans' Administration regional office, San Diego, Calif. We are quoting only that part of Mr. Vobeyda's letter which refers to the use by the San Diego regional office of beds in military hospitals, including the United States Naval Hospital at Corona and Long Beach, Calif.

"The San Diego regional office has been using various county and private hospitals to take care of the more serious neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis cases. There are contracts for these cases made between the Veterans' Administration and these hospitals. The Los Angeles regional office takes care of the grand majority of the tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric cases from this area and, therefore, the problems of this area are reflected in the waiting list of the Los Angeles regional office.

"In reference to the immediate effect of closing of military hospitals on this area, the situation in the United States Naval Hospital in San Diego is that of an increased military load, due to the closing of the United States Naval Hospitals in Corona and Long Beach, Calif. The immediate effect on the Veterans' Administration patients in the United States Naval Hospital is reflected in an increasing trend toward using the

200 contract beds for emergency and temporary cases only, and transferring to the Los Angeles regional area all chronic or apparently chronic cases. According to my own personal observations, I have noticed that Veterans' Administration patients have been released from the United States Naval Hospital with a discharge of maximum hospital benefits before they were actually fit for discharge and, thereby, had to be rehospitalized shortly thereafter."

With reference to the closing of the Long Beach Naval Hospital, please be advised that we have received a communication from our office in Reno, Nev., to the effect that one-third of the patients from the Reno, Nev., regional office, Veterans' Administration, are hospitalized in the Army and Navy hospitals in California, including Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; Mare Island Naval Hospital, Vallejo, Calif.; and Letterman Army General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

May we recall the testimony already submitted by the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy that the marked reduction in military hospitals will necessarily affect their ability to accept veteran patients in remaining institutions.

As proof of crowded conditions in existing Veterans' Administration hospitals, reports received from almost every section of the country refer to the large number of veterans, all admittedly service connected and suffering from active tuberculosis or serious neuropsychiatric disabilities, who are hospitalized and being treated at Government expense in private hospitals, sanatoriums, or State institutions. An outstanding example is the report received of 965 service-connected neuropsychiatric cases hospitalized in New York State institutions all at the expense of the Veterans' Administration.

We respectfully submit the above information as indicative of the dire need of hospital beds in these military institutions by wartime disabled veterans. The Disabled American Veterans emphasize the fact and believes that Secretary Johnson's order was premature insofar as it will vitally affect the hospitalization and treatment of thousands of veterans who are entitled to hospitalization and treatment in the Veterans' Administration but who will be denied such treatment until the building program of the Veterans' Administration is nearer completion.

Further information regarding situations existing in other regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, which are bound to be affected by the marked reduction in military institutions listed in the Secretary's order, will be gladly submitted to this committee if we are called upon to do so. We can assure you that the facts and figures submitted are authentic and that the communications quoted come from trained, full-time national service officers who are all on duty in regional offices of the Veterans' Administration throughout the country.

Notes on veterans' hospitals and VA personnel situation in Pennsylvania

VA HOSPITALS IN OPERATION

Location	Type	Operating beds	Patients, Feb. 21, 1950	Waiting list
Aspinwall.....	GM.....	924	904	915
Butler.....	GM.....	880	809	1,311
Coatesville.....	NP.....	2,038	1,940	21,061
Lebanon.....	NP.....	501	478	3,288
Philadelphia, naval (contract).....	GM.....	620	617	210
Total.....				2,785
Valley Forge, Army (contract).....	GM.....	175	152	(4)
Total.....		5,138	4,900	

Footnotes at end of tables.

VA HOSPITALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Location	Type	Number of beds	Estimated date construction complete
Altoona.....	GM.....	200	June 1950.
Erie.....	GM.....	200	Do.
Harrisburg.....	GM.....	200	Canceled, Jan. 10, 1949.
Lebanon addition.....	NP.....	745	July 1950.
Philadelphia.....	GM.....	500	July 1951.
Pittsburgh.....	NP.....	1,000	January 1952.
Do.....	GM.....	7750	Estimated date bids, May 1950.
Wilkes-Barre.....	GM.....	450	December 1950.

¹ Including 252 TB cases.

² Including 100 service-connected NP cases.

³ Including 124 NP cases.

⁴ Admissions discontinued as of Feb. 15, 1950.

⁵ Reduced from 1,000, Jan. 10, 1949.

⁶ Reduced from 1,250, Jan. 10, 1949.

⁷ Reduced from 1,200, Jan. 10, 1949.

NUMBER PERSONNEL, VA HOSPITALS, JAN. 31, 1950

Location	Total	Medical	Fin-Pers-Rec-VRE	Special services	Construction and supply
Aspinwall.....	1,029	788	50	17	174
Butler.....	966	731	50	19	166
Coatesville.....	1,206	975	47	21	163
Lebanon.....	453	330	26	9	88

REDUCTION IN FORCE ANNOUNCED MAR. 3, 1950

Location	Number of employees Jan. 31, 1950	To be dismissed (Department of Pennsylvania estimate)
Hospitals:		
Aspinwall.....	1,029	50
Butler.....	966	44
Coatesville.....	1,206	66
Lebanon.....	453	13
Regional offices:		
Philadelphia.....	1,531	868
Pittsburgh.....	1,330	944
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,046	1038

⁸ Including 1 full-time doctor, 1 full-time dentists, 6 part-time doctors.

⁹ Including 3 dentists, 16 part-time doctors.

¹⁰ Including 5 full-time doctors, 2 dentists, 9 part-time doctors.

NATION-WIDE WAITING LIST

	December 1949	January 1950
Veterans awaiting hospital admission.....	14,080	22,993
Applications pending, eligibility not determined.....	8,192	7,437
Total.....	22,272	30,430

¹¹ 36 percent increase.

Waiting period—Applicants for hospitalization, VA

Total applicants eligible.....	22,993
1 to 20 days.....	4,066
21 to 40 days.....	2,510
Over 40 days.....	16,417

T. O. KRAABEL,
National Director.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee reduced the budget estimate of the Interior Department from \$669,251,505 to \$621,634,130—a reduction of \$47,617,375. This is \$31,430,183 more than the current year when they had \$590,203,947.

In addition the committee allowed them \$37,250,000 in authorization out of a request for \$44,750,000—a reduction

of \$7,500,000. This is in contrast to \$65,251,700 allowed for the current fiscal year, or \$28,001,700 less.

In every Bureau of the Interior Department a cut was made from the budget estimates with but one exception—that of the Fish and Wildlife Service—they were granted \$25,000 more.

As has been my custom in debate on the Interior Department Appropriations bill I will not take up the time of the committee on the details of the Reclamation Bureau since it is covered or will be by others on the committee. I would like to reiterate, however, that I am in full accord with the policy of development of the States west of the Mississippi, but feel that perhaps we should proceed in a more orderly fashion and in conformity with our means. Certainly I am in full accord as far as irrigation, conservation, and flood control is concerned. I will even subscribe to hydroelectric power as a means of providing electric energy in those localities where it is necessary and where private industry cannot supply or will not supply the demand. On the other hand I cannot or will not subscribe to any encroachment on or confiscation of private property. Neither do I condone the building of steam plants by one agency to eventually turn them over to another agency at a future date when they are prohibited to build themselves. This is not forthright and should be stopped.

In the Southwest, the Southwest Power Administration is being stabilized through the energetic efforts of Douglas Wright. We heard a lot of testimony. At least Mr. Wright is honest and is trying to get contracts with the various utility companies. I do not know whether he has persuaded the Interior Department or not to sign the Oklahoma contracts.

If the Government is insisting on getting into the power business I believe that Douglas Wright has as honorable approach to it as anyone.

Not content with confining their work in the power field to the western part of the country the Interior Department is now extending their itching hands into the southeastern part of our country. The committee recommended an appropriation of \$150,000 for 1951—over twice that of the current year. They asked for \$175,000. My advice to the private power companies down there is to "watch your step" boys—or you will find yourselves in the same boat as the boys in the Northwest.

The squeeze is on private enterprise by the advocates of public ownership and the Army engineers. The latter have just recommended a power project up in the Susquehanna River area to try and justify flood control projects in that region. I know that there are plenty of electric power companies in that area to supply the demand for power.

Let us not kid ourselves, it is not a case of "brown outs" as much as it is cheap power that is wanted. Sure, everybody would like cheap power, but it takes away from local, State, and Federal Governments an awful lot of tax money.

Now I would like to talk for a few moments about the Bureau of Indian Af-

fairs, particularly the health, education, and welfare phases of it.

I wish you would take the time to read what Dr. Foard, the medical director, says about his program. I have a lot of confidence in Dr. Foard and if he can go forward with his program without being interfered with by laymen who do not know the first thing about medicine or sanitation, he will clean up the mess that prevails in that service.

Year after year we hear the same story about the morbidity and mortality rates of the Indians. The great prevalence of tuberculosis, the high morbidity rate in infants and children, the terrible unsanitary conditions, the woeful lack of school facilities and the 16 to 20,000 children who never have been to school. Shall this keep up indefinitely or are we too concerned about underdeveloped areas in foreign countries?

It was testified that the United States Government had from 1900 to 1950, inclusive, appropriated \$1,019,477,525 for the Indians and Indian activities. I believe that averages about \$20,389,544 per year.

Now while I do not like conditions as they exist, I do not believe it can be charged that the United States Government has not expended a pretty good amount of money for the Indian Service.

I believe a proper and thorough investigation is in order and would suggest that if Dr. Foard cannot carry out his program without interference from people who know nothing about health and sanitation, that his program be placed under the United States Public Health. The United States Public Health Service is spread all over the world and I believe if they could be given the job to clean up this mess in the Indian Bureau it would be done within the shortest possible time.

It was rather reassuring to the membership of the subcommittee to have the pleasure of having a group of Indians from California come before us and, in effect, say that they did not want any part of the appropriation to the Indian Bureau granted in their name. They want to be integrated into the population of California and assume the rights of citizenship. The committee granted their request and decreased the project amounts accordingly.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND BUREAU OF MINES

Two other very important bureaus of the Interior Department—the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines—I want to comment on for a few minutes.

I believe, in the light of what has transpired in the House in the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, that more attention should be given to those two bureaus.

In the case of the Geological Survey—a very, very important cog in our Government's wheel—we have approved an appropriation for \$19,129,000. They asked for \$20,000,000, or a decrease of \$871,000. We allowed them \$3,084,600 more than for this fiscal year.

When we consider that the Geological Survey is responsible for the discovery, study, and evaluation of our natural resources in the ground—our minerals, our water—I am constrained to admit that this Bureau has done a fine job with the

money they have received. It is admitted that we have not done enough in this field and this has been shown in the past few weeks right here on this floor when the bill to assist our metallic mines was up for consideration, and when we voted to develop underdeveloped areas of foreign countries.

With only 30 percent of our strategic stock pile on hand, it behooves this administration to do everything possible for information on our resources through this fine bureau.

The Bureau of Mines, whose responsibility starts with the mining and production of our resources, together with technical methods of mining, metallurgy, and beneficiation of ores, is likewise a very, very important Bureau. This Bureau was allowed \$24,235,600 for fiscal 1951—a decrease from the budget estimate of \$973,100.

Most of this appropriation is for the conservation and development of mineral resources in the amount of \$17,758,000.

For health and safety \$3,805,000 was granted; \$1,376,600 for construction, and \$1,300,000 for general administration.

The Bureau of Mines received the same amount of money for this item as the current year plus \$102,636 for increase of base salaries.

The two main projects in this item are for operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigating mine accidents in the amount of \$1,118,046, and for coal mine inspections in the amount of \$2,506,822.

It is my opinion that these two items are very worth while, and I believe are producing good results. Certainly if the advice given industry and employees was carried out the results could be still greater.

It is gratifying to observe that the number of fatal accidents in coal mines were reduced in calendar year 1949. There were 593 fatal accidents reported. This is quite a reduction when the records show that from 1942 up until 1949 the fatal accidents ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 a year, with the exception of 1946 when 974 fatal accidents occurred.

The major cause of the fatal accidents is still "falls of roof." I am pleased to note that the Bureau is now concentrating their efforts in research to try and solve this problem.

There has not been a major explosion since July of 1948.

Of course, there are far too many fatal accidents. There is no question in my mind that with cooperation between operators and employees, State departments of mines, and the Federal Bureau of Mines these accidents can be reduced to a minimum.

In the field of conservation and development of mineral resources the Bureau of Mines is doing a fine job. Their work on synthetic fuels, control of mines' fires, the mine-water survey, and pilot plant operations are progressing very well. I feel that the country will greatly benefit from this fine work.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Finally, the National Park Service was granted \$36,745,200, a cut of \$2,661,300

under the budget, but \$6,995,250 over the current year.

Each year as I look over some of the areas of our national-park system I become amazed at the extensive job this find group of people are doing in managing, protecting, and maintaining our great parks. Last year was no exception when I visited a number of their installations in the South, including the Everglades National Park.

Last year our park system, up until October, handled 31,800,000 visitors. Every year since the end of the war more people visited our parks. For instance in 1945, 10,521,375 people traveled in our park system, while in 1948 it more than doubled that figure with 21,682,782 visitors. In 1941 the number was 21,050,426. In 1941 they had personnel of 1,591 as compared with 2,733 in the fiscal year 1950.

I want to congratulate Director Drury for the fine personnel he has in the southeastern part of the system, from the regional office in Richmond down to and including the Everglades and Fort Jefferson. All these people are doing fine work.

I did find that there is need for additional rangers in the Everglades. In fact, I believe there is need for that type of personnel in increasing numbers, particularly in the Everglades. Vandalism and poaching, to say nothing of fire, should be recognized as the reasons for furnishing more protection to park property.

Finally, I want to comment on our inadequate police protection for the National Park Service right here in the Capital of the United States.

For fiscal 1950 we allowed additional 40 policemen but for 1951 we did not allow any increase in police protection. The figures given us in crime, arrests, and so forth, certainly justify better protection for the 60,000,000 people who use the 750 areas in the local park systems each year. Much has been said about homosexuals and perverts in the last several weeks. The park police picked up 274 perverts in our national parks last year. Many crimes from rape to robbery and auto thefts are committed. I believe there is urgent need for more protection for the American people right here at home.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, last Tuesday I introduced two bills designed to promote economy and assist in achieving a sounder fiscal policy. These measures give to the President the power to veto individual items in any appropriation bill. The essential difference between them is that one provides by legislative fiat that each item shall be considered a separate bill for the purpose of the Executive veto, whereas the other proceeds on the theory that a constitutional amendment to achieve this objective is necessary.

Presidents Grant, Hayes, Taft, and Roosevelt, and perhaps other Presidents,

have requested Congress to empower them to disapprove particular items in appropriation bills without being forced to veto the entire measure and run the risk of depriving a Government department of the power to function by withholding funds completely. At least 39 of our States permit their Governors to veto separate items and in some cases simply to reduce an item.

This has always been a problem in the case of the national budget. Even when presented with an appropriation bill affecting a single Government department containing items objectionable to the President, he has been faced with an unfortunate choice either to sign the bill, thereby approving of items which he considers unjustified, or disapprove the bill in its entirety, thereby depriving the department concerned of funds essential for its continued operation.

This problem, always acute, has been accentuated manifold by the presentation of the present omnibus appropriation bill. To permit an item veto will contribute greatly, it seems to me, to the success of this one-package method of making appropriations. The purpose of this approach to approving funds is twofold—to save time and to save money. The latter purpose, however, may never be accomplished unless the President is empowered to disapprove specific items which he feels are unjustified.

If to get operating funds for the Government the President is forced to sign the entire bill, including any floor amendments which may be adopted, our annual expenditures may skyrocket more than ever and the one-package approach, contrary to the expectations of its sponsors, may be used as a device for bigger spending and more extensive log rolling. Certainly we should welcome any check on our deeper submersion into red ink.

The opposition to such legislation may be voiced that it centers too great power in the President. Any step to enlarge Executive authority is certain to be viewed, and very properly, with some skepticism. Generally speaking, it is the position of many Members, including my own, that curtailment rather than enlargement of executive powers is desirable. Particularly in the field of appropriations, the Congress has historically been reluctant to yield any part of its control over governmental operations. When we are faced, however, with an operating deficit for 2 years in a row, greater than the entire cost of running the Federal Government 17 years ago, perhaps we should reappraise our attitude. Right at this critical moment it seems to me the most constructive service we could render would be to adopt every reasonable suggestion advanced to cut down the cost of running the Government.

Let us take a look at the way this plan would operate if the President were given the power of single-item veto. It may be argued that he might disapprove a particular appropriation because he felt it was not enough and that the Congress had cut a budget estimate too much. Thus, it may be said, the passage of such a measure as I have proposed might lead to increased rather than reduced expenditures. The answer to this argu-

ment is that such action by the President would always run the risk of resulting in a complete denial of any funds for such a project, unless his veto were overridden, in which case, of course, the figure as originally fixed by Congress would be retained.

As a practical matter it seems to me the only result which could flow from the single item veto would be a downward revision of congressional appropriations. It is true, of course, that the President might strike out some pet project of an individual Member and that action would stand unless revised by a two-thirds vote. But that is a chance I am prepared to take. I believe that, by and large, the people of this country would prefer to run the hazard that some particular Federal project might be curtailed if they were reassured by the prospect of achievement of a substantial over-all reduction in spending.

I am completely satisfied that the net result of permitting the single-item veto would be bound to be substantial and constructive economy in government.

Conceding the desirability of such a change, we are still faced with a determination as to the method of effecting this legislative improvement. There is a substantial body of opinion, perhaps a majority, which holds that this can only be done by constitutional amendment. The first sentence of article I, section 7, reads:

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

By stress on the word "it," which appears at several places in the quoted sentence, the argument is advanced that the sentence is free from ambiguity, so that there is no occasion for construction. It is said that it would be too deliberate a departure from the literal and ordinary meaning of words to extend the latitude necessary to interpret this sentence as permitting item vetoes. Eminent text writers have supported this view. They may be right. The courts may eventually sustain that position, but I venture to assert that there is a powerful argument which can be advanced on the other side. At the least, it seems to me there is sufficient doubt that we would be thoroughly justified in passing legislation to bring about this much-needed reform, leaving to the judicial branch, the appropriate forum, the eventual determination regarding constitutionality.

The Constitution is not a mere compilation of legalistic rules. It is the pattern of a philosophy of government. It sets forth general principles rather than detailed procedure. It was designed to create a government of laws as distinguished from a government of men. It sought to accomplish this by dividing the powers of government among three independent and coordinate branches, each one of which should be a check on the other. The Constitution simply creates these three branches and draws the line between them. We can only

maintain our form of government if each independent branch recognizes the rights and duties of the others and protects them as diligently as it protects its own.

Webster defines the word "bill" as follows:

A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature but not yet enacted, or before it is enacted; a proposed or projected law.

The term "bill," as used in the Constitution, does not have any technical meaning and apparently had none when the Constitution was adopted. It is simply a vehicle for carrying proposed law through the legislative bodies. There is no constitutional requirement that it shall be in any particular form. It is simply a device by which the legislature may express its will. Neither usage nor constitutional limitation requires us to attach any restrictive meaning to the word "bill" which will prevent the fulfillment of the real intent of the framers in providing for an Executive veto. We must, as in all constitutional construction, look to substance and not to mere form. In *State against Platt*, a South Carolina case reported in 2 South Carolina 150, there is an illuminating discussion of the meaning of the term "bill." There the court says:

In a technical sense, the term "bill" is applicable properly to the enactment as a whole. Although the technical use of words should prevail where not inconsistent with the clear intent of the instrument, yet when such intent requires that words should be used in the larger sense, it is competent so to regard them. If we should hold that the Constitution regards the enactment as a whole, in an exclusive sense, we would be led to the inevitable conclusion that to become a law, all the substantial parts of the measure must have together passed through all the requisite stages. The consequence of this would be that alteration in a substantial part during such progress would be fatal to the whole bill.

* * * * *

Forced upon the opposite construction that every substantial part of a bill is to be regarded as a bill in the sense of the Constitution, we find nothing in our way but the technical import of the term "bill." It is not easy to perceive why, if any detached part of a statute is a law within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States forbidding States passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts, any part of a bill is not a bill under a clause intended to secure deliberation in the passage of legislative enactments. Such a conclusion is inevitable if regard is had to the fixed principles governing constitutional construction. The objects had in view by a constitution in government are habitually substantial; matters of form are usually left to the legislative body as subject to change with the progress of ideas and events. The great objects in view in framing a constitution are the division and distribution of the powers of government, the establishment of limits and boundaries beyond which they shall not be exercised, and the creation of an efficient responsibility, tending to restrain and furnish the means to correct neglect or abuse of public authority. Clauses having for their object the creation of responsibility in the exercise of political functions are, to a large extent, intended to act upon the motive, either by way of creating inducement for right action or removing the temptation or opportunity to such abusive exercises. This is in part accomplished by fixing the responsibility for all political action in some definite person, or body of persons,

by securing deliberation in the performance of public acts, and by ascertaining modes of authentication and action in important cases vitally affecting the welfare of the state. It is obvious that, in construing clauses of this class, substance rather than form is to be considered. The object to be secured is to be sought for not alone in the formal expressions of the Constitution, nor yet in the technical character of the means employed to serve its ends, but in the nature of the subject intended to be acted upon through such means. In a word, the language of the Constitution in such cases is to be construed in the largest sense fairly attributable to it, and that will best subserve the objects it has in view.

All that article I, section 7, means is that all legislation which has passed the Congress must be presented to and approved by the President before it becomes law. The intent of the Constitution is that barring an overriding of a veto, legislation shall be a result of the meeting of the minds of the Congress and the Executive—the former affirmatively creating the legislation and the President exercising his right to affirm or reverse congressional action.

It is my conclusion, therefore, that the method of achieving this result lies largely in the discretion of Congress. It seems reasonably clear that a provision could be inserted in each appropriation bill stating that, for the purpose of the Executive veto, each separate and distinct item appropriating money shall be considered a separate enactment of Congress within the meaning of the Constitution.

It seems to me the membership should have an opportunity to express its will regarding this proposed reform which might lead to very substantial savings. For that reason, although an amendment in precisely the form of the one I have introduced would probably be subject to a point of order as legislation in an appropriation bill, I propose to offer at the appropriate time in the debate a limitation on the amount of the appropriation in each chapter, which will provide that the total sums appropriated under the chapter shall be reduced to the extent of any separate and distinct item appropriating money which is disapproved by the President.

I feel confident that the adoption of such an amendment throughout the many chapters in this imposing measure would make it possible for us to approach much more closely the goal of a balanced budget.

This bill authorizes the largest peacetime expenditures in the history of our country, or any country. It is virtually impossible to cope with an appropriation bill of this size, unless we lay down basic considerations which must be followed.

If we are going to practice economy as well as preach it, if we are to make a serious attempt to reduce this staggering total as much as is legitimately possible, we must recognize certain controlling considerations.

Now I realize the tremendous sum requested in this bill envisions many worthy projects and plans. Some of them are absolutely essential to our national security and well-being. Perhaps nearly all the proposals could be justifi-

fied as fine, legitimate undertakings. It would be nice if all the habits of fish could be studied, plans for innumerable new rivers and harbors projects made, hundreds of new buildings constructed. I agree in principle—just as I agree in principle with our former Vice President Henry Wallace that every Chinaman should have a quart of milk a day. Unfortunately, there comes a time when we must emerge from a dream world and get down to earth.

We are now in the situation of a man who wants both a new yacht and a new house, but can afford only one. It would be wonderful if he could afford both, but he cannot, and neither can we. A yacht would be enjoyable, but a house is a necessity. He should forego his yacht, at least for the present, and build his house. We should do the same.

In fact, our choice has been dictated to us by Russia. We cannot afford the luxuries of normal peacetime spending, no matter how much we may desire them.

We must realize that the money that could be expended on worthy causes is unlimited. Unfortunately our income is not. Therefore, it is our duty to vote against many of these tempting and worthy projects and proposals, not so much because of their intrinsic lack of merit as because the full limit of our financial capabilities must be otherwise employed.

All our billions spent for foreign aid and needs of the armed services will have gone for naught if we win the cold war abroad, but lost at home our offensive against national insolvency and collapse. We must remain financially sound; we owe it to the rest of the free world as much as we owe it to every person in this country who earns a dime or has put away a penny for a rainy day.

The rest of the world is counting on the value of the American dollar as a basis for trade. If we further devalue the dollar by uncontrolled inflation, we shall not alone ruin ourselves but we shall also wreak havoc in the world markets and betray the faith and confidence which has been painstakingly built up during the past 150 years.

When we realize how much the monetary stability of the American dollar means to the security and peace of all the world, these worthy projects suddenly resume their correct proportions, and we realize that many so-called immediate needs and urgent plans are not so needy or urgent after all.

We must realize that if we devote our time and money now to winning the ideological conflict that ranges universally, while maintaining our basic monetary soundness, there will be decades in which to study the mating habits of fish or further methods of using peanuts in our diet.

America has vast resources and tremendous potentials as yet undeveloped, but we must not fritter this wealth away in a mad rush to do everything at one time. Onerous as they are, we can and must stand the cost of the essentials, but to attempt to bear the additional burden of the frills, attractive as they may be, is sheer folly.

We must carefully weigh the consequences of each dollar expenditure against the merit of the proposed result.

At election time and during the 2 weeks preceding March 15, loud are the protestations of economy from all sides. But now is the time for action. Now is the time to cut expenditures. Now is the time to cast our votes for or against the pocketbooks of our abused taxpayers and the pay envelopes of the sorely pressed working men and women of the Nation.

Here in Washington, we blithely calculate in millions and billions, but I shall consider that I have done a good week's work if I can cut this budget so that it will mean even a few cents savings in the cost of living each week for the people of this country.

The taxpayers of our Nation are paying this bill twice—once, in the form of personal taxes, hidden or recognizable, and again in the form of the inflated cost of living brought about by a continuing national deficit. All the good works in the world will not accomplish any ultimate good if to do them we must tax our people out of a decent living.

We have an obligation to our old people and modest pensioners who have saved and put away a little money for their later years. We must not fail the workingman who wants to provide adequate food, shelter, and schooling for his family. Yet, by allowing these mounting deficits and consequent inflation to eat into their savings and their pay envelopes, we are striking a blow at the very people who most deserve our help.

The people at home realize what is happening to them and bitterly resent it. My office is literally snowed under by mail from my district, protesting against any unnecessary Government expenditures. From every walk of life the citizens of this Nation have been aroused to a realization that they must all, in one form or another, pay the shot for Washington squandering and waste.

Now that we have adopted the omnibus form of annual appropriation bill, there is even less excuse for a deficit than heretofore.

In previous years, it has not been possible to figure the income, outgo, and resulting balance at any given moment. This made it possible to talk economy, while at the same time logrolling for new Federal projects here or there. Now, when the balance sheet is right here, there can be no excuse for this raid on the Federal Treasury for the benefit of one locality.

If the budget cannot be balanced at this time, and, much as I dislike the realization, I reluctantly agree that it cannot at this late date; nevertheless we must come as close to that goal as we possibly can.

In the Eightieth Congress, if the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle will forgive a little pointing with pride, we not only balanced the budget, but we managed to reduce the national debt and reduce taxes, too. We proved that this is not an impossible task when the majority party is sincerely interested in economy.

We cannot go on defying the laws of economics by continually spending more than we earn. Any housewife on a budget or schoolboy on an allowance can tell you that.

People all over the country are demanding that we do all we can to cut Government spending. They are ahead of us in their thinking, as so often happens. Though we may be blinded to the dangers, they see clearly the perils of our headstrong course. If we fail to heed their warning, we shall prove false to the trust reposed in us.

While I would not recommend perusal of either the hearings or the report if one is looking for entertaining reading, nevertheless there are portions which have their amusing side and which, incidentally, demonstrate convincingly the thesis that we can make cuts in this bill without serious impairment of any essential services.

During the hearings on the agriculture funds, for instance, the Chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics explained what her Bureau does in the way of research and compilation of information. You may recall that the Bureau's newest publication, *Family Fare*, received wide publicity recently.

The Bureau Chief explained the activities of her Bureau over the years, and in doing so mentioned that it needs funds to determine with more accuracy exactly how high a table should be for a person to work on it with maximum efficiency. In other words, when your wife makes a pie, she can work better if the table is a certain height.

However, as the gentleman from Mississippi, Representative WHITTEN, so ably pointed out, and I quote, "A lot depends on the height of the person that has to work on it, does it not?" The Bureau Chief agreed.

In other words, the Bureau of Home Economics has been compiling statistics and doing research for years on how high a table should be if you are 5 feet 6 or 5 feet 8. Of course, if some other member of the family wants to use that table, he or she is not going to be very efficient.

I can see the ending of an era, when this research is completed—gone will be the old kitchen table—relegated to the junk heap in favor of a hydraulically operated counter.

But, sadly enough, this research has its serious side too—it costs money. In fact, in 1941, the appropriation for the Bureau was only \$360,000, while the bill before us contains an authorization of a million and a half.

Incidentally, the Bureau also has published a pamphlet on *How To Buy Men's Suits* and printed a pattern for a coat in which a woman may shop for groceries most efficiently, with special pockets for grocery lists and Kleenex. Now, all this is, of course, valuable information, but I wonder if we can afford it now.

On page 33 of the committee report, we find that the State Department, like so many others, authors some publications. This Department has 20 persons working on volumes titled "Foreign Relations," of which the greatest number

sold of any one volume during 1948 and 1949 was 290 copies. Again, no doubt a commendable historical or research project, but how far afield can we go with such activities, when every dollar we spend on them is borrowed money?

I invite the attention of the members to the Agriculture Department appropriation provisions starting at page 156 of this volume before us. The expenses of the Agriculture Department have always interested me. Perhaps it seems niggardly to quibble over a few hundred thousand dollars here or there when we give them billions to build up huge stocks of food and other commodities in Government warehouses, to spoil or be destroyed, but there are several items which I think would be interesting to those who must foot the bill.

With commendable frankness, the committee, in its report, expresses its disturbance over the lack of efficient administration and operation within the Department of Agriculture. As they say:

The need for better planning, organization, and administration is apparent * * *. Overlapping and duplication of activities, particularly in connection with activities in the field, is constantly being brought to the committee's attention. * * * A large number of separate units are conducting completely independent programs in the field, each with a separate representative contacting the farmer.

All of this costs money and, of course, it is money completely wasted, as well as constituting a constant source of annoyance and trouble to the farmers themselves.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics would seem to be a spot where substantial savings could be made. There is provided \$2,600,000 for economic investigations, which are set forth in detail in this measure, but involve a study of every phase of the farmer's life and conduct, except that provision is made, in a spirit of concession, I assume, to the real dirt farmer, that this wide power of investigation shall not include cultural surveys.

In the next paragraph there is \$2,725,000 provided for what is called Crop and Livestock Estimates, which include, among other things, the Collection and Publication of the Statistics of Peanuts. Perhaps this is the activity which gave rise to the recent request of the peanut farmers for increased acreage allotments. Is it possible that we have appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purpose of educating these peanut farmers that they should ask for \$25,000,000, the "guess-timated" additional cost of the bill we have just passed?

When all of this investigating and estimating is summed up, it probably means, in the long run, that this appropriation of over \$5,000,000 is to be spent, at least, in large measure, in promoting the favorite scheme of the Secretary of Agriculture, known as the Brannan plan and propagandizing the farmers and consumers throughout the land regarding its merits. Surely here is a point where we should cut, and cut deeply.

Then we find over \$700,000 appropriated for library membership in societies or associations. The comment of the committee in its report seems a masterpiece of understatement when it says, "it is believed that a review of the scope of the activities of the office is advisable."

One could go on indefinitely picking up this 431 page bill before us, opening it at random and selecting instances similar to those I have cited. In mentioning the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of State, I have not intended to indicate that they are necessarily any more at fault than other Government departments. Those who must pay for all of these activities simply have no conception of the extent to which Government departments and agencies have mushroomed and extended their scope gradually, but consistently, into matters never originally contemplated, nor even now generally understood. We would perform a distinct service if we were to take action here which resulted in widespread retrenchment of many fields which may be attractive icing on the cake, but under no stretch of the imagination can be considered essential to the maintenance of the security, prosperity, health and well-being of our people.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER].

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, as we present the single-package appropriations bill for 1951, certain facts are evident.

The Federal tax income is below spending by many millions per day. Currently there are nearly 4,750,000 Americans unemployed, which will be augmented by hundreds of thousands of springtime graduates from schools and colleges as they, too, seek a place in the labor and production forces of our country. On top of this, 300,000 refugees will be given priority in jobs over American citizens. We further find that bankruptcy cases of all kinds have risen from 10,196 in 1946 to 26,021 in 1949 and the Department of Commerce estimates that this number will continue to rise to between 32,000 and 34,000 for 1950; to ultimately reach 70,000 per year.

The Commerce Department also reports over twenty billions in installment buying showing that Americans are following the Government example into deficit spending and financing.

Yet we go blithely along eagerly sniffing the oxygen of Government hand-outs and kidding ourselves that all is well. We disregard the amber lights flashing caution as well as the red ones calling for us to stop. Here we are 5 years after the firing ceases with war taxes still upon our people, along with excise taxes heaped upon pyramided concealed taxes; taxes that are bringing many segments of our economy to a halt. Jewelry, alarm clocks, baggage, handbags, furs, cosmetics, baby oil, transportation—all

taxed, and still the spending climbs like a jet fighter into the stratosphere.

My home newspaper, the Bryan Times, March 22, had headlines three columns wide, "Government lends and spends huge sums in Williams County," a county of 25,000 by the way. Salaries, crop payments, and loans from Government reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Then the article proceeds to list the various offices and their personnel—scores of them.

What does not, of course, appear as the other side of this picture is the \$25,000,000 of private funds in Williams County banks seeking a chance for investment. The banks try to pay 1 percent to local people, but what bank can compete with the United States Government with loans on all kinds of collateral or no collateral at all.

We embarked on these do-gooding practices as emergency measures. We continue them into national bankruptcy as political expediencies. We see the caution and danger lights dimly, but we hurtle on, heavy foot on the accelerator and give her the gas. The spending burden on my county is over \$8,500,000 annually.

Our subcommittee on State, Justice, and Commerce has recommended the largest percentage cut of any of the 9 committees. I wish these cuts were real and firm. But alas. They are mostly deferments of statutory projects, and cuts in authorization that may be activated by conference later on. Our subcommittee will be replaced, for purpose of the conference with the Senate, with a new subcommittee completely ignorant of the facts developed in the hearings.

This knife did not go into personnel and get at the root of the evil. Most of the extra activities of the State Department could be cut in two or dispensed with entirely with a healthy result for the country. Two hundred and fifty international bodies and groups can create a lot of mischief and cause a lot of little countries to go broke trying to keep up with the international Joneses that bedevil and despoil America. Over 100 of these groups are to meet in 1951, as of now, and several million of your good dollars go to pick up the check for travel and expenses. The real check for what they decide to do comes later and costs many millions more. The effects of deals and trade treaties made against the best interests of American workers are exporting the jobs of some million or more and the total grows daily and it spreads to more trades and skills.

This Congress has seen almost all the trained personnel, which was added by the Eightieth to enable the Congress to cope in a small way with swarms of executive spenders working the year around to exploit and confuse us, discharged and not one professional expert has been available to assist us in evaluating the data presented.

We operate blindly, like a surgeon without X-ray charts. Our minority had to fight tooth and nail to get the green sheets on personnel in the various departments and the information is

given grudgingly or not at all. Each one of these departments has a full year to integrate its claims and schemes into spending proposals and they present them in fresh relays before the committee with all the force of the Notre Dame platoon system, with a new backfield for every play. Human flesh can stand just so much shock and I marvel that the committees last out the long weeks of hearings. Without even a tool, without professional assistance, without even clerical or technical assistance, we take up end result and in an hour or two mark up the bill. On a strict party vote—minority against, majority for—we see billions okayed in a minute or 6 or 8 minutes, with each chapter in complete ignorance of the other 9 chapters or its contents and bring a deficit spending program before you for a vote. Uncle Joe himself could not present a more efficient steam roller. We can spend billions for everybody everywhere, but nothing for a subcommittee staff to arm us with knowledge before we pick up the meat ax and start to cut. Certainly reorganization lasted no longer than the Eightieth Congress, then out of the window with it and the Missouri Waltz became the theme song.

Here is the State Department, grown to more than a dozen times its size when I came to Congress. Here are some of the salient items.

State Department costs for 1940, slightly over \$18,000,000.

Now here we go for the 1951 requests:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$78,731,000
Representation allowances....	879,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability	2,223,000
Building funds.....	12,000,000
Emergencies	10,700,000
Contributions to international organizations	55,178,000
Missions to international organizations	1,636,000
International contingencies...	3,300,000
Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission Construction, International Boundary Commission.....	7,185,000
Rio Grande emergency.....	50,000
Salaries and expenses, international commission.....	529,000
International information and education	36,645,000
Salaries, Philippine rehabilitation	13,000,000
Expenses, Institute Inter-American Affairs.....	6,500,000
Total	229,936,000

Now, what has been the result of all these millions? Are our international relations in a happy state? Is the record of the State Department one to cause our hearts to swell with pride? Does it describe to the world the glory of the American Republic as a government of laws, one of checks and balances between the three coordinate branches of Government?

Does its Voice of America describe the kind of America you know and love? I suggest you read your State Department hearings on pages 1085 and 1087 and tell me if the \$37,000,000 voice program describes the America you know.

Follow my colleague, Mr. STEFAN, as he tries at every opportunity to have

these State Department officials tell us what our foreign policies are. The whole sorry story for two decades is one of folly, failure and frustration. In Europe, one unhappy ally, Poland—fighting with a quarter of a million men—was sold out and these men have scattered over western Europe doing anything they can to hold body and soul together. All the Baltic countries, along with the now so-called satellite nations, were delivered by clandestine agreements to the tender mercies of the Soviets; one retreat after another; one frustration after another; one betrayal after another. Now China has been delivered to the same all-embracing clutch of totalitarian expansion. By two decades of foreign interference, spending billions of American money, we have created the greatest organization in the world for sticking our nose into every nook and cranny in every land, involving our people and all their resources in every domestic spat everywhere in the world. Our people are subjected to endless yak-yak by dozens of paid propagandists every day and almost every hour they are frightened out of their wits by sensational stories of mass destruction. Millions of our people find it too much to withstand and are emotionally ill. More and more of them become casualties of this one world drive of the international busybodies, do-gooders and Socialists that are eating away the substance and structure of America. America the Republic; America, man's last best hope on earth.

These costs of the State Department, I have listed above, are only operational and personnel costs. The implementing of their meddling costs many billions of dollars more. The end results of their treaties are untold millions more in loss of jobs to increasing thousands of American working men and women.

I might, in all kindness, suggest that my colleagues in the House put their passports in storage this autumn and take a look about their own country. The ceramic and glass workers in West Virginia and Ohio, out of work, might tell them American automatic glass machines work in Belgium and Czechoslovakia as well as at home and at wages one-third of their own. Hatters in Connecticut and shoe workers and watchmakers in the State of Massachusetts might add their story to the glove workers of New York, the textile workers of all New England, the crab fishermen on both coasts, and the fishing industry generally. If they want to see millions of people more poorly housed than almost any country in Europe, they might take a bus trip through the southeastern part of the Nation, not forgetting to get back aways off the concrete. See if you have seen anything like it in Europe, leaving out, of course, the bombed areas. These are American people of almost pure colonial descent whose patriotism is of the highest order—again giving the lie to the claim "low incomes breed communism." Let us learn to know and appreciate America. Communism is an alien growth. These Departments of State and Commerce are generally wasteful of the peoples' substance—overmanned, overequipped, oversup-

plied—and the State Department particularly has created dozens of useless agencies all over the world.

Once more let me remind you that these sins are not the results of shortcomings of the House Committee on Appropriations. They are the result of legislative authorizations right here on the floor. We can only trim here and there and try to compel the agencies to follow the law. The responsibilities are those of Congress itself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, the people have become aroused and are demanding as never before a reduction of the cost of Government. They know, and the Congress knows, that you cannot reduce the crushing tax load and begin retiring the present dangerous national debt unless this is done. The Congress is in a mood to do it.

We cannot succeed as we should without the cooperation of the President. The President, in his recent message from Key West urging that no reductions be made in the ECA program, and his insistence on much new and unnecessary legislation that would add billions of dollars to the cost of Government, gives no indication that we shall have his cooperation.

If the President would change his position and cooperate with the Congress and exert the power of his great office for economy in Government, we could stop new expensive legislation, we could cut this budget by \$4,000,000,000 and stop deficit financing for the coming year.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us calls for an appropriation of \$27,266,000,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of 11 departments of government for the next fiscal year. This does not include all of the budget requests of the President. The President has requested a total budget of \$42,438,000,000.

This is the biggest budget for governmental expense ever asked by any nation in the world. The size of this budget is a threat to the future financial solvency of this Government and our contribution to the peace of the world.

It is a danger signal flashing in the faces of we Members of Congress which should cause deep concern, because we, the Members of Congress, were given the power and the responsibility to control the purse, or the spending, of the Nation.

We have reached the point where the people, bearing their heavy tax load, are calling upon the Members of Congress to live up to their responsibility and stop the constant upward spiral of the cost of Government. They are demanding that we Members of Congress reduce the cost of Government.

May I point out to you that the founders of our Government who wrote the Constitution, specifically provided in that document that all Members of the House of Representatives must come back to the people for their reelection every 2 years. This provision was written into

the Constitution because this body has the great power to levy taxes and to initiate legislation to provide for the cost of Government.

We who pass on this budget who are candidates for reelection must stand before the people and be judged by them on November 7.

Mr. Chairman, unless we are able to further substantially reduce this budget, I do not believe the judgment of the people generally will be favorable. I fear they will be greatly disappointed.

I realize the members of the subcommittee who have heard the testimony of the various heads of Departments of Government in considering the various items of these several bills are best qualified to point out to the members of the House who have not had an opportunity of serving on the Appropriations Committee, just where additional expense can and should be reduced. I understand that some of the members of the subcommittee at the proper time will offer such amendments.

Mr. Chairman, big government and big bureaucracy with its enormous expense and its power over the people is the greatest threat and danger to the people of this Nation. The way to reduce big government and lessen the threat to the people is to reduce the appropriations. This is the time and place to do something about it. I am anxious to join with the other Members in an effort to reduce the bill before us by as many billions as is possible. May I point out, as I did Monday in the debate, that big government has grown until it requires 2,000,000 people to manage it, and it will cost the taxpayers \$42,438,000,000 unless we reduce the amount.

Now here is where we can be realistic and reduce the amount of this bill. Monday I asked the minority chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if he thought we could reduce the Federal pay rolls and save a billion dollars without adversely affecting governmental services. The gentleman from New York, who has served many years as chairman, or as the ranking minority member of the committee replied:

The total personnel cost in this budget is right around \$7,000,000,000. In my opinion we could come very close to a billion dollars in reductions of personnel cost without, in the slightest degree, impairing the efficiency of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, here is one place where we can and should, in my judgment, reduce this budget by a billion dollars. I believe most Members of the Congress realize pretty well just how loose and expensive great over-grown politically controlled departments of government have become here in Washington. There is no question but that thousands and thousands of men and women, most of them in what might be termed the "middle or higher classifications of government," could be spared from public service and greater efficiency would result. A reduction of 100,000 at a salary of \$6,000 each would save \$600,000,000.

I think the majority of the Members of Congress feel as I do that very substantial reductions in personnel could be

made in every department of government, probably through every classification of the departments from the highest to the lowest.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that an amendment may be offered to reduce the personnel in every department of Government considered under this bill which would effect a total savings of not less than \$750,000,000. If we will take the money away from the various departments, we can force them to reduce the personnel. I fear no other plan will work.

Undoubtedly further reductions can and should be made effecting chapter IV, and certainly chapter V should offer a fertile field for heavy reductions. Chapter VI should be able to stand some further reductions.

Then we come to chapter VII, the Interior Department, which should also furnish an opportunity for heavy cuts and savings.

Mr. Chairman, in fact, we should, and I believe can, effect substantial savings in nearly all of the departments of Government which come under this bill. We should reduce this bill another billion and a half dollars.

When we consider the chaotic condition of the world and take into consideration that our first line of defense is the financial solvency of this Government, it should emphasize to every Member of the House the necessity of trying to balance spending against the income of the Government taken in taxes from the people.

Mr. Chairman, we will most likely have a deficit of expense over income at the end of this fiscal year of \$5,000,000,000. It is predicted by the President that at the end of fiscal year 1951 there will be another deficit of \$5,000,000,000, making a total of approximately \$10,000,000,000.

We cannot go on at this rate and maintain the financial solvency of our Government. No businessman or farmer can spend more in his most prosperous years than he takes in without going broke. The Government is made up of 45,000,000 families, and it cannot continuously spend more than it takes in without getting into serious financial difficulty.

This budget request affords the time and the place for the Members of this House to call a halt against spending this country into financial bankruptcy. For my part, I am ready to join with the economy-minded Members of this House on both sides of the aisle to call such a halt, by reducing the budget every million and billion of dollars possible.

Mr. CANNON. I will say that the telephone charges of the Government as a whole are scattered through innumerable accounts of the departments, bureaus, and agencies, and it is impossible for us to say at this time what the aggregate is.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I think the gentleman would like to have a recap of the total amount used in communications. There is no such information. You would have to search every bill to find that out, but

the communication and transportation items have risen tremendously—transportation around 40 percent.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman. I brought this matter up honestly because I know and the Members know that many people in Government pick up the telephone at a cost of \$10 when it is unnecessary. Something ought to be done to try to stop it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is bringing up a very good point. For many years in the committee we have warned the departments about the use of the telephone and the great cost to the Government. We have told them time and time again about it. In some of the departments they have a control office, where in order to make any sort of long-distance call you must have permission. The gentleman has brought up a good point, and it is a place where there is a tremendous expense to the Government.

Mr. VURSELL. I appreciate the sincerity of the gentleman from Michigan, and I know he is trying to do his best.

Mr. STEFAN. We have insisted in our particular bill that air mail be used, with the result that a considerable saving has been made, but still the cost of communications is very, very high. However, the use of air mail has resulted in considerable saving.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. I would like to add, on the subject of communications, that we have taken up, for instance with the State Department on many occasions, as the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is aware, and insisted upon using the cheapest kind of communications. I have in mind telegraph and cable communications, using night letters instead of regular telegrams, and the telephone control through all of the various bureaus of the Department. This subcommittee, to my personal knowledge, is paying great attention to this. We are aware of the abuse, and a great saving has been made.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. I think the gentleman has made a good point. I think it would be good information for the Congress and the public that each year we make available the total expenditures for telephone calls by all departments.

Mr. VURSELL. I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I hope to go into that, to try to see if we can get some rough estimate, because I think it will be rather startling. I know the members of the Appropriations Committee are trying to hold it down.

Now, I read an article some weeks ago to the effect that we are about to build a new embassy in the Communist-dominated city of Warsaw in Poland. I should

like to know, if anyone can give me the information, as to the amount of money required, that is in this appropriation bill, or about what it might be.

Mr. STEFAN. The objective of the United States Government, insofar as furnishing quarters for our employees in foreign countries, is to own property where it is cheaper to own it than to lease or rent it. We have approximately 300 missions scattered over the world. In some places it is cheaper to lease than to own, but with the program now under operation, we have acquired millions of dollars worth of property in order to house our Foreign Service more economically. The gentleman may be interested to know that that is the only way we are getting back any money from lend-lease or surplus. We are acquiring this property by taking credit for lend-lease or surplus.

So far as buildings in countries behind the iron curtain are concerned, that same program is being carried out. I assume the gentleman fears that there might be some danger that we might lose them; but that is a diplomatic problem we will have to face when we come to it.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman from Nebraska has anticipated my thought. I think we should provide a home for the Ambassador, quarters, and so forth, out of blocked currencies and lend-lease where it might fall into enemy hands; it is all right, but it would be better not to have too much of our own American dollars in it; I would be afraid of it.

Mr. STEFAN. I assure the gentleman there are very few American dollars being used in the acquisition of property behind the iron curtain.

Mr. VURSELL. I want to ask another question; I hope it will not be embarrassing, although at times the subject has been, and I will ask my friends on the Republican side of the House. I am wondering if you can tell me how much money is in this bill for representation allowance for the State Department for the purchase of liquor for entertainment purposes.

Mr. STEFAN. I notice the gentleman used the figure of \$800,000-plus for representation allowance. As I recall it, you will find representation allowances scattered throughout the bill. I do not have the exact figures before me, but I would judge that the total amount for representation runs around \$1,250,000 or \$1,300,000.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman. And now I come to another one of those things that is not too nice. I presume the appropriations subcommittees in taking care of transportation expenses for the heads of departments and Cabinet members, and so forth, are using as much economy as they can, considering the high posts the people occupy; but, after all, as I said before, the Congress controls the purse strings. When we read of the great gathering out in Iowa where the President launched the Brannan plan some 2 or 3 months ago and a great many officials went out from Washington to support his Secretary of Agriculture, and then 2 or 3 weeks later at San Francisco, and then the great gathering to celebrate a par-

ticular political event at Kansas City; and when I read in the press every week where they are speaking to political and nonpolitical meetings all over the country, we realize that there is tremendous expense and that it must come out of the taxpayers if they are using Government airplanes and Government gasoline.

Has the gentleman any idea how much that cost is in this budget, and whether or not the committee is watching that just a little? I realize that when my party is in power they might abuse it some. But I object to any party in power not requiring a man drawing \$25,000 a year to help run the Government, to stay on the job in Washington. I want him to stay in Washington as we Congressmen do and as the person does in the lowest place in the Government; I want him to stay in his place and work at least 60 to 75 percent of the time and not spend two-thirds of the time politically at the expense of the Government. Can the gentleman give me any information on that point?

Mr. STEFAN. I certainly could not tell the gentleman the total amount entailed in transportation. Naturally, I could say something intelligent about the transportation problem insofar as the Foreign Service is concerned, and the State Department. I told the gentleman previously that transportation has gone up about 40 percent according to our figures. It is a gigantic sum, it is true, and I am talking about only our bill, State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary. That transportation which is necessary is a gigantic amount; and there is, of course, considerable criticism against the State Department sending out a lot of people talking around the country. But so far as the real transportation in the particular bill is concerned, it is a legitimate item because there is so much transportation necessary in the Department of Justice, and in the Department of Commerce, especially when you have 300 missions scattered all over the world. You have to transport these people and their families from one place to another, and it runs into a lot of money.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the committee, if he has any others to speak?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I have about a dozen questions which I have been asked to answer. I assure those Members of the House who have asked me the questions that I will be very happy to answer them when we come to the section of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman desire any further time?

Mr. TABER. We have no one.

Mr. CANNON. Does anyone on this side desire to be heard? There seems to be no one else who desires to debate the bill. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LESINSKI (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a radio address.

Mr. SHELLEY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. KING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a report notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$578.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. TABER) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in today's Times-Herald.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. IRVING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article taken from the Kansas City Star.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had on October 19, 1949, passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 146. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of certain hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture, and

H. Con. Res. 147. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to have printed 50,000 copies of Senate Rept. 1169.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 547)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Presi-

dent of the United States, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

One of the great advances in economic legislation made during the 1930's was to establish the Federal-State system of employment security. This system has two parts—first, a Nation-wide employment service to help workers find jobs and employers find job-seekers; and second, a Nation-wide system of unemployment insurance to help tide workers over periods of unemployment.

Finding a job is of more importance to an unemployed worker, of course, than receiving unemployment-insurance benefits. Consequently, great emphasis has always been placed on strengthening and improving the employment service.

We cannot, however, completely eliminate unemployment; even in times of high employment, there will be turnover of jobs and numerous shifts and changes in job opportunities. Consequently, we must have a strong and steadily improving system of unemployment insurance.

Under our Federal-State unemployment-insurance system, benefits are paid in accordance with State laws, to workers who, while able and seeking to work, are unemployed through no fault of their own. These benefits are paid from the proceeds of State pay-roll taxes, which are deposited in reserve accounts—one for each State—in the Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury.

In the past 12 years unemployment insurance has proved its worth not only as an invaluable source of support to unemployed workers and their families, but also as a means of maintaining purchasing power of great value to the entire economy. In 1949, for example, 1.7 billion dollars in benefits were paid to more than seven million individuals, the largest amount for any year in the history of the system. This was a significant factor in preventing serious dislocations during last year's period of economic readjustment.

Our experience with unemployment insurance has revealed weaknesses as well as strengths in the existing system. While many improvements have been made in the State laws since the program began, the system is far from adequate today.

Over 15 million workers—about one-third of all employees—are not protected by unemployment insurance. In 1949, only about one-fifth of the purchasing power lost through unemployment was replaced by unemployment insurance benefits. In 1949, weekly benefits averaged only about \$20—not enough to preserve a minimum standard of living. Nearly 2 million workers used up their benefits entirely—showing that benefits were not available for a long enough period. While the unemployment reserve funds of the States have so far proved to be adequate, a few States may soon face financial difficulties because of local concentration of unemployment.

On several occasions in recent years, I have recommended that the system be

improved so as to extend protection to many workers not now covered; to provide, in every State, benefits for 26 weeks ranging up to \$30 a week for single persons, with additional benefits for dependents; and to increase the financial stability of the system.

Action on these proposals has become more urgent as unemployment has increased somewhat in spite of the continuing high levels of business activity. While unemployment dropped over half a million between February and March, on the average nearly 4½ million persons were looking for work during the first 3 months of this year, as compared to 3 million in the same months of 1949, and nearly 2½ million in 1948. Furthermore, the length of time it takes people to find jobs is becoming longer. One million people—about one out of every four unemployed—have been out of work for 15 weeks or more. A year ago, only 420,000 were without jobs that long, and in 1948, only 330,000.

This gradual growth in unemployment over the last 2 years is not because there are fewer jobs. Employment has remained at high levels, along with industrial production, consumer incomes, and other indicators of the health of our economy.

But there are more people looking for work. In recent years, up to one million more people have come into the labor market each year, looking for work, than have left the labor market. Part of the new group entering the labor market this year will be the largest number of college graduates in our history—some 500,000 young people, including about 250,000 veterans. In addition, of course, a large number of high-school graduates will also be looking for jobs.

Furthermore, as new plants and equipment have been added and supplies of raw materials have become more ample, businessmen have been able to produce more with the same number of workers.

Thus, our labor force has increased, our productivity has increased, but the number of jobs has not kept pace. This emphasizes the importance of expanding our economy so that new jobs will be created to use skills and energies that are now being wasted. It also emphasizes the importance of making the better provision for those who are temporarily out of work.

The Congress now is well along toward completing action on legislation to improve the old-age and survivors insurance and public-assistance programs. Like those programs, the unemployment-insurance system needs to be improved in the light of experience. Accordingly, I recommend that the Congress turn its attention as soon as possible to strengthening our Federal-State unemployment-insurance system.

First, I recommend that coverage be extended to about 6 million workers not now covered. The first major deficiency in the present Federal-State system of unemployment insurance is that it excludes large numbers of workers.

Coverage should be extended to employees of small firms—those employing one to seven workers. Workers in firms employing fewer than eight workers were originally left out of the Federal law be-

cause of expected administrative difficulties. In fact, however, such employees have been satisfactorily covered for years under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, and 17 States have already extended their unemployment-compensation systems to cover them, without encountering any serious administrative difficulties. Many other States are waiting for the Federal Government to act and have provisions in their laws which would cover these employees automatically when the coverage of the Federal act is extended. No reason exists for discriminating longer in the Federal law against such workers.

Coverage should also be extended to Federal Government civilian employees. Although the Federal Government took the leadership in establishing a system of unemployment insurance for workers in private industry, it has not assumed the same obligation toward its own employees. Yet, the rate at which Federal workers—especially manual workers—are separated from their jobs is approximately as high as in private industry. Federal workers should no longer be denied the protection of unemployment insurance.

I also propose extensions of coverage to about 500,000 persons who are employed on a commission basis, and about 200,000 workers in occupations of an industrial nature connected with agriculture all of whom are excluded at present. Moreover, the Federal unemployment-insurance legislation should be extended to Puerto Rico, subject to its acceptance by the Territorial Legislature.

Second, I recommend the establishment of Nation-wide minimum levels for amounts and duration of unemployment benefits, in order to correct the second major deficiency in the present insurance system—the inadequacy of benefits.

At present, while the Federal law includes a number of standards which the States are required to meet, it does not establish minimum levels for benefit amounts or duration. Maximum weekly benefits in the various States now range from \$15 to \$27 for single persons. Benefits are somewhat larger for persons with dependents in the 11 States providing dependents' allowances. With these maximum levels, average weekly benefits for the Nation as a whole were just over \$20 in 1949.

The variations among States create serious inequities. They mean that workers who lose their jobs in identical circumstances are treated very differently because of the accident of geographical location. They mean that businessmen in some States suffer a greater loss in markets when unemployment occurs than do those in other States.

Furthermore, while the States have generally increased benefits in recent years, so that the situation is not nearly so bad as in the case of old-age and survivors' benefits, in most States the increases in benefits have lagged considerably behind increases in wages and costs of living. Thus, unemployment benefits today replace a smaller proportion of a worker's regular wages than was the case when the system was started.

For these reasons, I believe that Nation-wide minimums should be established by law which will assure adequate benefits in all States. The standards proposed are these: Benefits for single persons should approximate 50 percent of normal earnings, up to a maximum of at least \$30 a week. Additional allowances should be granted for individuals with dependents. The proportion of previous earnings replaced would vary with the number of dependents, up to a maximum of 70 percent of wages, or \$42, whichever is lower, for an individual with three or more dependents.

These standards are not high. If they had been in effect, the national average weekly benefits in 1949 would have been just over \$24. But this would be a substantial improvement in an income level which, at best, is intended to provide only for subsistence expenses. Furthermore, uniform standards would reduce present inequities in benefit levels among different States. Some variation in benefit amounts would and should remain, reflecting the differences in wage levels and costs of living in different parts of the country.

At present, the maximum duration of benefits varies among the States from 12 to 26 weeks. Like the variation in size of benefits, this is inequitable, and in many States simply represents a lag in reaching what was considered from the beginning to be a desirable standard, but which was originally set low because of actuarial uncertainties. With this wide range, the average duration of benefits in 1949 was less than 13 weeks. Because of the short duration of benefits, nearly 2 million workers exhausted their rights to benefits before finding another job.

Benefits should be available for at least 26 weeks in a year to all workers who are out of work that long. Experience in the States which have increased the duration of benefits is that while average duration does not rise very much, because most workers find a new job before using up benefits, the number who use up their benefits entirely is markedly decreased. It is estimated that, under my proposal, the number of workers who exhausted their benefits in 1949 would have been only half as large as it was.

The combined effect of my recommendations for extended coverage, higher benefits, and longer duration, would have resulted in about 850 million dollars more in benefits and in consumer demand in 1949. The cost of these improvements would be moderate. At the same time that weekly benefits are raised, the upper limit to the amount of wages taxed should be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,800 per worker, in line with the increases in wage levels. On this basis, the combined cost of all benefits for all States under these proposals would have been about 1.2 percent of taxable pay rolls in 1948 and 2.5 percent in 1949—compared with actual costs (on the basis of the present \$3,000 wage limit) of 0.9 percent of taxable pay rolls in 1948 and 2.2 percent in 1949.

In most States the rate of tax has been extremely low in recent years; many

employers have had to pay no tax whatever. Some States have had to increase rates somewhat last year or this year, but in all but a few cases, taxes are still well below the rate of 2.7 percent contemplated when the system was started. Under my proposals, many States would not have to increase tax rates to cover all the increased costs, since they still have excess reserves. Most, if not all, States would find no trouble meeting the additional costs within the 2.7-percent tax rate.

Consequently, I believe that the standards I propose will achieve substantial improvement in the unemployment-insurance system, benefiting both workers and businessmen, at very reasonable costs. As is the case at present with respect to coverage, the Federal law should not prevent the States from exceeding the minimum standards if they wish to do so.

Third, I recommend that adequate methods should be required to provide benefits for workers who move from one State to another.

Clearly a worker who is employed in two different States during a year is as entitled to unemployment-insurance benefits when out of work as a worker who is employed in only one. The States have generally recognized this, and have attempted voluntarily to work out methods for paying benefits in such interstate cases. They have, however, been only partially successful. Interstate workers generally must wait much longer to receive benefits than intrastate workers. Furthermore, the benefits of many interstate workers are lower than if they had worked in only one State.

It is a difficult problem to develop adequate methods for paying benefits promptly and equitably to interstate workers in our Federal-State unemployment-insurance system. Nevertheless, it is in the national interest to encourage the mobility of labor, since that is indispensable to economic expansion in a free society like ours. Consequently, I believe that the States should be required to adopt such methods as are necessary to provide fair and adequate protection for interstate workers.

Fourth, I recommend that both Federal and State laws concerning fraud and disqualifications should be revised and improved.

It was a weakness in the original Federal legislation that it did not clearly require the States to deal adequately with the question of fraud. Some States—without going to uneconomical extremes in inspection and policing—have instituted effective methods for preventing or detecting fraudulent claims. I believe, however, that the Federal law should be clarified so that all States can be required to have adequate means for dealing with those few individuals who attempt to obtain benefits through misrepresentation.

During the last few years, some States have considerably enlarged the number of reasons for disqualifying workers who seek unemployment benefits and have increased the severity of penalties for disqualification. These excessive disqualifications have operated to prevent

repaving the plaza, restoring some of the sidewalks and renewing some the drains. Some of those drains have been in here for unaccountable years. They are full of rust, choked with tree roots and fibers, so that the drainage is not as it should be. These streets around the Capitol were built for what used to be called the carriage trade. We all know that a carriage and a team of horses was not a very great load; it did not make much stress on the surface; but in this day and age of large and heavy automobiles, particularly the heavy busses used by the tourist guides here in Washington, that load is each year becoming heavier and heavier, and eventually some of these streets are going to give way and then, of course, repairs must be made.

In view of the fact that it was deemed necessary in the comparatively near future to rebuild the terrace, in view of the fact we have at least six more months of heavy hauling and heavy use of the streets by the trucks of the contractors that will resume work on the repairs to the House Chamber and the Senate Chamber, it seemed absolutely false economy on our part to now start rebuilding these streets only to have them torn up by these trucks this fall, and by the heavy trucks and machinery which will be necessary when we undertake to rebuild the terraces. It was our opinion that this was not the time to repave and rebuild our streets or rebuild our sidewalks and drainage system. While that did bring about a reduction in the number of dollars to be spent this year for the Capitol Grounds and the Capitol itself, it has not honestly effected a real saving.

Then again, another item, and a sizable one of \$6,000,000, is not a real economy move, and we must be frank about it. As you will recall, a program is under way to transform the lighting system throughout the Capitol, cutting out many of our boilers where we generate our own electricity, cutting out many of the old transformers we have over in the Old House Office Building and the Senate Office Building as well, and eventually bring to the Capitol electricity, power, and heat generated by and purchased from Pepco, finding, as we have through our studies, that that will save a great bit of money and bring about a reduction in the number of employees, plus increased improvement in the service. It was anticipated that the cost for the fiscal year 1951 would be about \$10,000,000, but further checking with the Architect discloses the fact that \$10,000,000 would not be necessary this year. We could not even spend that much this year, so that that figure was reduced to \$4,000,000, effecting a paper saving of \$6,000,000, but that merely means that next year, when this program gets going at a little more rapid gait, we will be faced with the necessity of increasing this appropriation for this particular item at least that much.

As the gentleman from New York, Chairman McGRATH, pointed out in discussing the Library of Congress, which does call for an item of almost \$9,500,000, they came in to us with a request for quite a few new and additional employees.

We looked over all their activities, studied their requests diligently, and we did allow some new employees, as the gentleman from New York, Chairman McGRATH, pointed out, in what we call the self-sustaining activities. One is an activity calling for the printing, preparing, and issuance and sale of library catalog cards which go to all the libraries throughout the country. These libraries pay for those cards, and the receipts from the sales of those cards go into the General Treasury. Those receipts are adequate to pay for all of the employees in the library which are doing that particular kind of work, having anything to do with it, either in the preparation or sale or distribution. We felt, inasmuch as the Nation's libraries were spending their money to get this service, that they were entitled to as adequate and speedy a service as the Government could give them. Inasmuch as there is no desire on our part and no purpose, surely, to put the Government in the business of selling library cards for the purpose of making a profit, we did allow them some additional employees so that they could more efficiently and adequately care for the demands being made. The only actual new employees outside of those mentioned were three employees to be allowed solely for use in what is called the Russian section of the Library so that these three employees could continue to compile and interpret and collate and publish monthly lists of Russian papers, magazines, and documents so that they might be available if any occasion is had to refer thereto.

The only other place we added any other employees is another self-sustaining operation; namely, the Copyright Office. As has been mentioned, the rates for copyrights were increased last year. Therefore, we thought it was incumbent on us as a duty to those persons who make use of the Copyright Office to give them efficient, speedy, and effective service, so that there should be no occasion for any great delay in the issuance of these copyrights since these persons are paying higher rates for them now. We did allow a few more employees—not as many as they would like to have had—but a number that we thought would be sufficient to bring into efficient operation the Copyright Office work of filing, accrediting, and selling their services to the American public.

If you will turn in your hearings to page 131, which I assume you all have in your office—at least, they arrived there some time ago—you will find that upon my request Mr. Brockwell, the manager of the House restaurant, gives a full and complete history of the House restaurant, when it started, how it started, why it is necessary, and what the problems are that they face each day; the whole story. Therefore, from now on, in case anyone asks you or makes any comment, as is sometimes done in our daily press, about the operation of this facility, the whole story is here.

We roughly estimated that surely the time of a Member of the House of Representatives ought to be as valuable or worth as much as the time of one of the

carpenters who works on the building here, \$2.50 an hour. We figured that if only 300 of the Members use the restaurant each day and it would save them an hour, there is \$750 saved every day of the year that the House is in session. For we must be close to the floor of the House, if we are to properly carry on the Nation's business.

Another thing you Members of the House may have noticed in recent days or weeks is the new experimental traffic lights over across the street between the Capitol and the New and Old House Office Buildings. Traffic is becoming one of the biggest problems we have to solve not only in the District of Columbia and throughout the Nation but particularly here on Capitol Hill.

Under the Federal Employees Compensation Act if one of your clerks should be critically injured in crossing a street in this traffic, without proper direction, that one injury to one clerk would cost far more than the cost of installation of these new traffic lights with which we are now experimenting. Therefore, we felt it was a good expenditure of the taxpayers' funds to install one of these lights at one of these corners to see how it works. If it does what the proponents for it say it will do, another light will be installed in the next street. Thus we may be able to have better control of traffic and less hazard to our employees, as well as to Members of the House.

The chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], did mention to you that in our deliberations following the precedent established last year, possibly at my suggestion, we did not look at or listen to any testimony relating to items of expenditure by the other body. We did not touch those items. Not that they are any better than we are, but we felt unless we could hear all of the facts relating to proposed expenditures by the other body, we would not be legislating wisely or properly. Hence, if the other body desires economy and if they want to practice economy in their own expenditures, of course, they, in their wisdom, can work their will on their own requests for appropriations. We are hopeful that they will do as good a job in economizing in the expenditure of the taxpayers' money as we have done for you in the House of Representatives. There is a substantial saving here.

An item of approximately \$180,000 will revert to the Treasury because it was not spent by the House committees, particularly by the Committee on Appropriations. While that in itself may reflect a savings to the taxpayers, my personal opinion is that we could have saved the taxpayers much more than that if the minority on each subcommittee could have a clerk or an employee or an investigator at their own disposal to use any time they saw fit.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to the committee report as a whole and call your attention to some language which was inserted under the guiding aegis of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I think it might well be considered not only here, but throughout the

Nation and particularly in the vicinity of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The report says this:

Economy neither begins nor ends in the Halls of Congress.

It points out there is a responsibility upon the executive branch of the Government to submit annually to the Congress the estimates of the amount that the Government is going to spend through each one of its agencies. Of course, the President having done that, it comes to us in the form of his budget message. We found not only this year, but in previous years, as the various heads of agencies, bureaus, and departments came to us they had but one thought, namely, that it was their duty to support only the President's budget. That meant they were bound not to ask for any increase over that which the President told them their agency could have, and by the same token they were bound not to suggest any way or place that cuts could be made.

We tried as best we could, under the new performance budget with the lack of detailed information, to find some place where some economies might possibly be made. But without that necessary detailed information formerly contained in the estimates and without the assistance, on our side, of some detailed searching, it was difficult to find any place where these funds were being expended.

But today, with all of the talk of economy, with our mail filled with letters demanding that Federal expenditures be cut so that there can be an eventual reduction of taxes, so that the load will not be so great upon the 60,000,000 workers in America—because they are the ones who eventually pay the greatest share of the taxes, either directly or indirectly—it does seem possible and probable and proper that the Executive himself should issue to each of his agency and department heads an order, if you please—because they are his appointees; he names them—issue an order directing them to bring about economy in their own departments to whatever extent the President thinks it should be, whether 5 percent or 10 percent or 15 percent, and expect them to accomplish that purpose. If they cannot, now that they have raised the salaries of all these men, in order, so they said, to get better men in the Federal service, let them get out, and let the President put in somebody who will effect some economies. Then perhaps we will start getting some place. But that is the President's responsibility. He could and he should do that very thing.

Yet there is some responsibility that comes right back to the House and Senate—not on the members of the Appropriations Committee particularly, but on the members of the legislative committees—because, no matter what bill it is, any new law costs the taxpayers some additional money. Perhaps it is only a few dollars, but it may run into hundreds of millions. On several occasions during the past few weeks, when members of the subcommittees on appropriations would come from their little cub-

byhole hearing rooms where they had been trying to bring about some reduction in Federal expenditures, we came into this Chamber only to find that the legislative committees and this body itself had just approved some legislation that wiped out not only what savings we had been able to make but sometimes costing hundreds of times more. We realized then our work had been completely for nought. That is one of the reasons why I introduced a resolution asking that until this one-package appropriation bill was out of the way, and until the Ways and Means Committee had determined what the new revenue tax bill was going to be, we should call a moratorium on all new legislation or resolutions calling for increased spending, or new spending, until we found out where we were going. Of course, I know where that resolution is. I cannot tell you the exact pigeonhole, but I can come close to it. Until some action like that is taken. I can see no hope for any great economy, if we continue to pass new laws calling for more spending than we can bring about through cuts by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

That CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 31 minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes so that I may answer any questions which may be asked.

Mr. REES. I first want to express my appreciation for the splendid manner in which the gentleman from Kansas has explained this particular portion of the bill. In line with the interrogatories I directed to the gentleman from New York a while ago, I am in favor, of course, of providing all of the assistance and all of the help that is necessary to run our Government. I realize that in this chapter we are talking about only one comparatively small segment of our Government. I would, however, like to inquire whether or not this committee made any exploration or examination with regard to the need of all of the employees now on the Federal pay roll. It has been stated here that funds were recommended for a similar number of employees as last year or, in some cases it recommended one or two additional; but did the gentleman's committee explore or examine into that question at all with respect to need?

I ask that question because last year it was suggested on the floor of the House a number of times that even though salary increases were provided it should be possible to work economies through the employment of a less number of employees. I am just wondering whether this committee had a chance to or did examine into that question?

Mr. SCRIVNER. In answer to the gentleman's question, I may state that to my recollection the number of legislative employees, their designation, their duties, and their salaries are fixed by action of this House through recommendation of the Committee on House

Administration. When they have spoken our hands are tied.

The remedy, the thing that the gentleman from Kansas is pointing out, a reduction of the number, whether it be in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, the Doorkeeper's office, or the Speaker's office, wherever it may be, must initiate with the Committee on House Administration. If a reduction is to be made the action has to be accomplished through action taken by the Committee on House Administration. Unless they act, our hands are tied.

Mr. REES. One more question. I have had mail from people complaining about the excessive cost of securing copyrights. That subject matter has been discussed by both the chairman of this subcommittee and the gentlemen from Kansas who now has the floor. The cost of a copyright used to be \$1. All at once it was increased to \$4. Did this committee examine into the question of whether the increase was justified?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No; we did not, because that was not our province. Our Subcommittee on Appropriations has nothing whatsoever to do with any of the charges made by any department or bureau whether it is the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, or the Copyright Office. My recollection is that the fee for a copyright was fixed by statute through action of the House and the Senate. If it is to be revised, there again is the place that the action must be taken. We as a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations have no power to go into the cost of copyrights and by our edict fix that charge, any more than we have power arbitrarily to say that the price of the copyright should be reduced.

Mr. REES. The gentleman a few minutes ago suggested that one of the difficulties faced by his subcommittee and the entire Appropriations Committee is that the recommendations made by these departments with respect to the expenditure of funds is never a recommendation of reduction.

Mr. SCRIVNER. For nearly 4 years I have asked of nearly every witness: "Is there any place in this item where a reduction can be made, as much as a single dollar?" The answer is always the same: "This is the irreducible minimum."

Mr. REES. The gentleman has spent many hours and days listening to witnesses who come before his committee in respect to these expenditures. Has anyone ever testified that there ought to be reductions in expenditures as far as the gentleman knows?

Mr. SCRIVNER. If there was I do not recall it, and I feel that if such recommendation had been made I would have remembered it because it would be such an outstanding event. It would be so outstanding we could not help but remember it. I cannot recall of any single one.

Mr. REES. In other words, it is the gentleman's experience as a member of this great Appropriations Committee of the House that when witnesses come before the committee requesting funds for the various departments of Government, and throughout the whole of the Gov-

ernment, the circumstance is very rare where witnesses recommend that there be reductions in expenses or reductions in the number of employees in any department of the Government?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have heard of none myself, and I know of no other member of the Appropriations Committee making the remark that he heard any such request or suggestion. As a matter of fact, every reduction that has been made has been made over the opposition of the heads of particular departments, bureaus, or agencies, and almost always with the contention on their part that it will cripple the work of their department.

Mr. REES. I make this inquiry in particular for the reason that we are hearing from various sources, including Members of Congress at both ends of the Capitol, that there should be a great reduction in the number of employees of the Government. So I make the inquiry to find out whether there have been witnesses or anyone come before the committee recommending such reductions, and if so, where such reductions could be made.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I assume the gentleman is talking about the heads of these various bureaus.

Mr. REES. I am talking about employees of the Government, and especially heads of agencies who testify before this committee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We question them and say, "Well, of course, I assume that you know there is a demand for economy in Federal expenditures. I assume that you surely must be for economy in Federal spending." Of course, all of them "are for economy, but." They say, "We cannot make any reduction in spending in my particular department."

Mr. REES. I am simply calling attention to some of the difficulties facing the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Like every other Member of the House, I have enjoyed very much the fine explanation the gentleman has given of this section of the bill. There is a little matter that has been brought to my attention on several occasions. It is not a world-shocking item. For some time down here in the House restaurant, in order to get bread, the staff of life, put on your table, it is necessary to order it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not only order it but you must pay for it.

Mr. JENSEN. And pay for it; yes. Everybody is willing to pay for it. However, since every other restaurant puts bread and butter on the table, why is not the same custom followed here in the restaurant in the Capitol of the United States? The gentleman comes from a wheat State and I thought possibly he might be interested in knowing why bread, most of which is made from wheat, is not put on the table in the restaurant in the Capitol of the United States.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Bread is the staff of life. It should be on the table—charged for, if necessary.

May I recall to the memory of the gentleman from Iowa and other Members of the House that just a couple of weeks ago through the courtesy of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and Mr. Morris Coover, one of his wheat growers and bakers out in Kinsley, Kans., the Members were given without any extra charge bread containing 16 percent more wheat than present-day bread contains. The report I get, which is unanimous, is that Members of Congress wished that that kind of bread were served in the House and Senate restaurants every day.

Mr. JENSEN. It was wonderful bread. I enjoyed every slice.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thank the gentleman from Iowa, another great farm State, for his commendation.

It might be observed that not only is this bread better, more palatable, but if all bread were to be made with 16 percent more wheat flour, a great part of the surplus wheat problem would be solved, and our people better fed. The wheat growers and millers of Kansas would be quite happy should this be done. We will do our best to bring that kind of bread in, for I understand a baker here is going to start putting in more flour and less chemicals and compounds. The charge for bread though was just another step showing to the rest of the country at large that we can begin to economize at home. In order to make our deficit a little smaller in the restaurants, we are paying extra for that particular portion of food.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I want to inquire more about the Federal employees. Can the gentleman tell us what the turn-over is in Federal employees in the course of a year? I have heard statements that some four to five hundred thousand Federal employees quit the Federal service each year.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There was nothing brought before this subcommittee regarding that matter, but possibly the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] can answer that inquiry for us.

Mr. TABER. The turn-over runs from 30,000 to 50,000 a month.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That would be about 25 percent a year then?

Mr. TABER. Twenty to twenty-five percent, somewhere in there.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Then to reduce the Federal employees, one might tell some of these departments just to stop hiring them for maybe 4, 5, or 6 months and you could get quite a reduction in some of these departments.

Mr. TABER. Well, you could accomplish a very substantial reduction if they did not fill vacancies.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is not the turn-over in the Federal Government higher than in private industry, and why is the turn-over so large in the Federal Government?

Mr. TABER. Well, it is higher than in private industry, and part of it is due to the fact that there is a very large percentage of young people who go into the service who do not stay there but a little while, and never have, and it is

partly due to the fact that they are never satisfied, and they always want to get into something else.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I wondered whether it was due to the pay or conditions of work.

Mr. TABER. The pay rates are generally higher than they are for comparable work outside.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I asked for these 5 minutes to say a few words with reference to a problem that I noticed existing in the Southwest. I just came back from home, and I found that the price of eggs there has fallen to the point where it is far below the cost of production. For instance, in the area that I traversed in north Louisiana eggs are selling at retail in large quantities at 25 cents a dozen. I ran across one locality where eggs were selling at retail at 20 cents a dozen. The best eggs, candled and graded, packaged and everything else, are selling around 30 to 35 cents a dozen. I talked to Mrs. Brooks when I got back this morning, and I find she is paying 69 cents a dozen for eggs here in Washington. That impressed me as being entirely out of line. I talked with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan this morning in reference to this problem. The problem seems to be one of merchandising and distribution. It seems that here in the United States we are running a horse-and- buggy distribution system in an atomic age. We cannot get Louisiana eggs, or eggs from the Southwest, which could be bought for from 20 to 25 cents a dozen easily, and deliver them here in Washington for less than 70 cents a dozen, which, to me, does not make sense.

The retailer is selling his eggs for 20 or 25 cents a dozen, which means that the farmer is not getting that amount. He is getting something like 10 or 15 cents a dozen for the eggs down home at the present time.

The matter has been mentioned to me that the cost is in candling the eggs, grading the eggs, crating the eggs, shipping the eggs, handling the eggs, and middlemaning the eggs, and pretty soon the incidental and other costs that arise from the time the eggs leave the farm to the time they reach the home for consumption are almost prohibitive.

It occurs to me that something can and should be done to cut all these intervening costs and give us a streamlined merchandising system in this country. We are not going to get anywhere when we continue on the basis of the farmer's getting nothing for his product and the consumers paying everything to consume the product.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the

gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GOODWIN].

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Chairman, we are now approaching the end of general debate on the biggest appropriation bill ever considered by the legislative body of any people anywhere in peacetime. It proposes a spending program of over \$41,000,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations advise that the bill represents a saving of one and a third billion dollars over the original budget estimates. It appears that estimated revenue will be between four and five billion dollars less than the amount proposed to be spent.

Furthermore, experience has shown that estimated revenue is likely to fall short rather than overrun. If that is so, then if this bill is passed without further cuts we will be adding between five and six billion dollars to our staggering national debt of nearly two hundred sixty billions.

If the deficit should prove to be \$6,000,000,000 then it will mean that we will be spending every day \$16,000,000 more than we are taking in.

Keeping on running the Government in the red to that extent presents a truly alarming picture and I am satisfied that our people will not be content unless we can come nearer to bringing the budget into balance. We will certainly not be doing our duty in representing our constituents who are demanding substantial cuts in the cost of government unless we effect still greater savings than are contemplated in the report of the Appropriations Committee.

I realize the difficulty of knowing where cuts ought to be made. We all know that there are many duplications and overlappings in the administration of government and we all know that waste and extranvagance is ever present. We also know that practically every governmental department and agency is overstaffed. There are many places where an excess of personnel may be reduced without taking away from our people any essential service.

It is unfortunate that we, the legislative body fixing the amount of appropriations, cannot have the cooperation of the executive branch of the Government. Every department head and division head must know full well where savings may be made without any loss of efficiency in the conduct of Government business. Since they will not cooperate to the extent of disclosing their knowledge, then I see no other way than to curtail proportionately and leave it to the various governmental departments and agencies to cut the coat according to the cloth.

My mail contains two classes of letters—one from constituents who ask me when we may ever expect to balance the budget unless we do it now in a period of prosperity and full production. The second class is from constituents who ask me to vote to restore to the appropriation bill some item which has been eliminated by the Committee on Appropriations. Many of these deleted items are undoubtedly desirable, but

these constituents must be reminded that such improvements must await a more favorable time when we can better afford it.

I know of no way to economize except to economize. I know of no way to cut expenses except to cut. I feel that the temper of my own people is such that they will not be satisfied with my representation of them in Congress if I preach economy and fail to practice it.

I have never felt that I had to apologize for being one of the so-called economy bloc in Congress and when the votes come on this appropriation bill I propose to be consistent and vote for every reasonable saving which can be made. I know of no other way in which I can demonstrate that I have been sincere when I have warned my people back home that we are headed for national financial disaster unless we can call a halt in reckless Government spending and do it now.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MILLS having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. McGRATH) was given permission to extend his remarks and include two statements, which are estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$205.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. SMITH of Kansas (at the request of Mr. REES), for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. JACKSON of Washington), for the balance of the week, on account of illness.

To Mr. MILES (at the request of Mr. FERNANDEZ), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. QUINN (at the request of Mr. DELANEY), for 2 weeks on account of illness.

To Mr. WAGNER (at the request of Mr. HAYS of Ohio), for an indefinite period, on account of serious illness in the family.

To Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), on account of active duty in the Navy.

To Mr. ALLEN of California (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), until April 21, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6856. An act for the relief of Peter Michael El-Hini.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2911. An act to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Col. Charles H. Bonesteel as Executive Director of the European Coordinating Committee under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, without affecting his military status and perquisites.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 14, 1950, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5839. An act to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 19, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1369. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of February 1950; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1370. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a letter proposing the transfer to the Department of Police, Los Angeles, Calif., two 38-foot picket boats, hull Nos. C-105172 and C-105173, for harbor police protection of the city of Los Angeles; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1371. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force to reproduce and to sell copies of official records of their respective Departments"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1372. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of August 1, 1947, providing appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in the armed services of the United States in World War II, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1373. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1374. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, Department of State, transmitting the third semiannual report on the educational exchange activities conducted under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) from July 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 556); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1375. A letter from the national shipwriter, Navy Club of the United States of America, transmitting the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Navy Club of the United States of America for the

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. CHRISTOPHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the Members that the subject I intend to discuss merits the attention of every Member of this House. In the appropriation bill now before us we are being asked to contribute some \$14,000,000,000 to the military defense of our country. I am going to vote for that appropriation. I know nothing else to do. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President of the United States say that this is the irreducible minimum with which the interests of the United States of America can be protected and safeguarded at home and abroad. Who am I to say that I know more about what it takes to protect the interests of the United States of America at home and abroad than do the distinguished gentlemen I have just mentioned and our President of the United States. I have got to vote for that appropriation.

Mr. Speaker, you know Napoleon found out years ago that an army marched on its stomach and when a nation reaches the place that it cannot feed an army, and many nations of the world have already reached that place, then is when the subject I want to discuss here this afternoon comes into focus.

What I wish to talk about is found on page 189, line 10, of the bill we have had so long under consideration and that we will probably have under consideration for some time to come. I refer to the \$282,000,000 appropriated for the PMA, soil conservation in the United States. Considering the things that the Federal Government is doing in other directions and the amount of appropriations for other things the world over, that \$282,000,000 is pitifully inadequate.

It is the one thing that is justified above all the other agricultural expenditures in the Nation at the present time, and I am thinking of offering an amendment when that section is considered before this House to raise the figure from two hundred and eighty-two to four hundred million dollars.

You know, we like to brag about our country; what a great Nation we are. We are the greatest Nation in the world at the present time, but we like to hook our thumbs in the armholes of our vests and say, "We did this. This is the result of American ingenuity; this greatness is due to the kind of Government we have; it is due to our superior knowledge." Now, that is only partly true. I think we have great ingenuity. We have the best form of Government in the world, but a government has to have something besides people to govern.

When you wake up in the morning, what do you want? You want your toast, and bacon and eggs, and orange juice; that is what you want. Where

does it come from? Why, the corner grocery store; they have got it down there. That is only part of the story.

It comes from the soil of the United States, and there never has been a nation of people since the dawn of history that has destroyed their natural resources and depleted their soil at the rate we have been doing and are doing in the United States. One hundred and seventy-five years ago, which is a very short time in the history of lost nations, the 13 Colonies had just won their independence and had started to form a nation, and everything from Pittsburgh, Pa., west, and part of the country east of Pittsburgh was nothing but a jungle, a wilderness, peopled with savages. We have taken over all of that country now and populated it out to the Pacific.

We say we are the greatest country in the world, which is true, but let me recall something to your minds. India, Korea, China, Manchuria, Formosa, Burma, Indochina, with their teeming populations, have only four-tenths of 1 acre of land that is fit to grow food per capita. We say that is Asia; those are the backward countries of the world, the countries that we need to help. And, I voted on the floor of this House for appropriations to help them. How do we stand in the United States from the standpoint of something to eat? We have 3½ acres of good agricultural land for every man, woman, and child in the United States, figuring that we have a population of 150,000,000. What would we have in the United States if we were crowded like Asia is crowded? Instead of having 150,000,000 people in the United States to live off of our soil we would then have more than 1,300,000,000 people in the United States to live off of our soil. If we should double our population and add 1,000,000,000 people to it, then we would be in the condition that Asia is in today, and today in the United States we have some unemployment even with only 150,000,000. Today in the United States we do not have enough houses with only 150,000,000 people. What in God's name would we have if we had 1,300,000,000 people in the United States to live off our soil instead of the 150,000,000 that we do have? Why are we the greatest Nation in the world? Because God almighty gave us so many natural resources in the beginning that with all of our profligacy, with all of our waste, with all of our disregard for our natural resources, we have not been able to dissipate all of it yet. That is the reason we are the greatest Nation in the world today. Providence just gave this United States of America so much that in 175 years we have not been able to tear it all up and throw it all away, but we are doing a pretty good job of it. We have lost half of our topsoil already, that little black film of topsoil from 8 to 18 inches thick spread over this United States, that carries less than 10 percent of the relationship to the solid content of this earth that the varnish carries to the solid content of a globe. When it is gone, we are gone.

China saw the day when they had no idea that 50,000,000 people would starve in 1 year in that country. India saw the

time when they said, "We have lots of soil. Our river valleys are fertile. There is no reason why we should ever be hungry." But we are following the very same road that has been followed by every nation of antiquity.

I have heard men say on the floor of this House that the soil is the problem of the American farmer, that it does not concern anybody else; why does not the farmer himself take care of his own soil? I wish it were that simple.

We do have farm prosperity in the United States compared with some of the conditions we have had in the past, but I want you to remember this, and these figures are fresh. They came from the Department of Agriculture yesterday:

In 1949, with approximately 6,000,000 farm families in the United States, 1½ million of those farm families had a cash income for last year of less than \$225 per family. The next million and a half had \$705 per family, the third million and a half \$1,425, per family, the next million and a half \$2,775 per family, and the high bracket, the highest-income group of a million and a half of the farmers of the United States, had a family income of \$9,870 per family of five, and that figure just about reached the average of the nonfarm per capita income in the United States.

That is one of the reasons the farmer cannot stand the entire burden of soil conservation if it is going to be done in time to save the soil of the United States. We are doing the job but we are not doing it fast enough. I can tell you how fast we are doing it. I have checked the figures. That is one thing I do know about.

We have terraced, in God knows how many years, 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States. That is all the Soil Conservation Service has terraced plus what PMA has terraced, plus what individual farmers like myself have terraced, all working together. We have built terraces to protect 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States, and there are another 100,000,000 acres that need that protection and need it now. Yet we appropriate \$282,000,000 a year to do the job, and we send \$100,000,000 to Korea, we send \$100,000,000 to China, and we send enough money to implement the Marshall plan in Europe to build every mile of terrace that needs to be built in the United States. Then we come down to \$282,000,000 for the one thing this Nation needs most of all, soil conservation.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very much interested in the speech the distinguished gentleman from Missouri is making, because he is talking along a line which I am sure he knows I have a very deep interest in. As a matter of fact the gentleman knows that these vast deficits we are incurring go on the national debt. Is that not true?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. Does not the gentleman feel that any program which involves agriculture should do something for fu-

ture generations who are going to be called upon to pay that obligation?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Unless we do something for the soil of the United States—soil which we do not own—we just have a life tenure on it—no farmer owns the farm he lives on. When he dies it falls into the lap of the nearest probate judge—he just has a life tenure on it. If we are not careful the father will not leave anything to the son but a sheet of subsoil covered by nothing but a mortgage.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman in what he says, but it seems to me when we are contemplating drawing out of the Treasury of the United States billions of dollars to finance this farm plan or that farm plan by way of the Brannan route or by way of the present route, the fact remains, unless we are able to step up and amplify tremendously the soil conservation, tree planting, and reforestation programs in this country we are going to leave a legacy to the people who come after you and me and their great-grandchildren which will be an obligation for them to pay with no corresponding benefit to them—benefits which would result if we stepped up this soil conservation, tree planting and reforestation program. Does not the gentleman agree with that?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his contribution. Let me also state to him we are not trying to discuss the Brannan plan this evening because I am talking about soil conservation. I have a statement I want to make if the gentleman will permit me and I will proceed with that statement now. At some future time we will discuss the Brannan plan at great length probably.

As I was saying a few minutes ago, farming is not a corporate enterprise. Farming is a means of sustenance. It is a way of life. Perhaps a dozen corporations could take over the agriculture of the United States and conserve the soil and operate more efficiently than the 6,000,000 farmers who are living on that soil today, but I do not want to live to see the day when that happens. I believe in the family-sized farm and the people who live on those farms because they love the soil and they love the livestock and love the work they do. They would not stay out there if they did not.

Let me tell you a few of the things that go on on the farm. First I want you folks to visit a field with me. Maybe in this House where we talk about foreign countries—where we talk about armies and where we talk about navies and where we talk about the Air Force and our State Department and our great banking institutions and the tariff and such things as that that really amount to something—maybe a field is an anti-climax. But we live out of those fields and any time we do not live out of those fields we will not live at all. So I want to ask you folks to visit a field with me, if you can, in your mind, I would like for you to go back to 1895—5 years before

the turn of this century. Go with me and my old father to visit a field. There are only 25 acres in this particular field. Its only importance lies in the fact that its prototypes are in every community in this country. Oh, in 1895 the soil in that field was 2 feet deep. It was nice black, sand loam and the leaf mold was laying over that field so that you could walk with no more noise than you make on this rug as your footsteps passed over those rotten leaves on top of the ground.

The first time I saw that field was in late June, and the mulberries were ripe. The young squirrels were ripe, too. My father was an old squirrel hunter. He learned to hunt squirrels in southern Indiana, not long after the Civil War. I went with him to that Missouri field. It was a flat 10 acres, and then a hill that covered about 15 acres. The hickory trees stood there, the black walnut, and the mulberry trees full of mulberries that the squirrels were eating in late June. I walked around the tree while father stood still. The squirrel went around the other side of the tree and he would motion me to stop when the squirrel came around and he would shoot the squirrel. I pulled the grape vines that ran up to their nests that were made with green leaves, and I carried the squirrel. That field was like God had laid it down there. But that farm changed hands. Father and I went down there a few years later to that field, and a sawmill had been set in there. Every tree that would make a few boards had been felled, and the logs taken out and sawed up. There was a pile of sawdust on the creek bank, and the mill was gone. The owner of that field said to the folks who lived out on the prairies, "I have got wood down here. If you will come down here and clean it up, I will give it to you." So the neighbors came and cleaned it up, and he went in there with what we called a jumping shovel plow. You pushed down on the handles to make it go into the ground. He dug up a little loose dirt in there and he planted corn and pumpkins. Then in the fall he cut that corn up and shocked it. You could almost step from one yellow pumpkin to another. The corn made 50 bushels to the acre and a wagon-load of pumpkins or more on every acre in addition. That shows you what kind of soil it was.

Well, it was farmed in corn a few years, and then they sawed the stumps off level and sewed it to wheat, and it made 35 bushels to the acre without fertilizer. I helped thresh it.

Go look at that field today. I can carry in one of my hands all of the black soil that is left on that 25 acres. There are gashes down the side of that hill 6 feet deep into the red clay. It will never raise another bushel of corn. Never in the memory of any man living today or any child living today will it ever grow another bushel of corn. It cannot even be seeded to grass. It is absolutely ruined for all time.

It is only 25 acres. What is the difference? Just this difference. It is part of the United States of America, and today that 25 acres, properly handled, could have been producing beef and pork, milk, eggs, or wheat; but it is ruined.

The man that owned it did not know enough to take care of it. The name of such men today is legion. Some men can take care of their farms and do not do it. Others can and do, and others absolutely cannot do it.

Here is a young farmer. Let us go out into the country. Here is a young farmer. We will say he is a GI. He has saved up a thousand dollars, and he makes a down payment on a little piece of land. He has to buy the cheapest piece of land in the neighborhood so as to have enough money to make the down payment on it, and he borrows the rest. He has to pay a little insurance. He has to pay a little taxes, and he has to meet the payments on his home. He goes out to these fields that ought to be terraced. They ought to be limed. They ought to be fertilized. They ought to be sown in clover. But what can he do? He has not got the money to do it. He has to go out to those fields and say, "I have got to deplete you still more in order that I may ever own you."

That is one case. Here is another man. He owns 160 acres of good land that has been taken care of. He has two sons and two daughters. One of his sons is already in the city. The two daughters are married and moved away. There is one boy left at home with dad. That one boy would like to have the farm. Dad lays down and dies; the two girls come home and the son comes home; they are interested in the estate. The boy who wants to stay on that farm does what? What little money he has saved up he spends to buy dad's tractor and some of the cows that sell at the sale. Two or three days later he goes into town, goes down to the loan company, and mortgages that farm for 75 or 80 percent of its value to pay Susie and Jean and Bob in order that he may stay on that farm. Then he goes out to those fields, and he says: "I cannot take care of you any longer; I have got to mine you to the uttermost. I want to own you some day, and in order to do that I have got to abuse you." And suppose about the time he gets it paid for that the work has disgusted him with farming and he goes to town and he says to the real-estate man: "Sell my farm; I am not going to stay on it any more." Another man comes along with 25 percent of the price of that farm and mortgages it for the rest. He goes out to the land and says: "You have paid Joe; now pay me." Do you see the reason that the farm land of the United States is being destroyed? The time has got to come in these United States—and now you may choose to call me a Communist if you want to, and if you do, just crack away; I have been called everything but a gentleman anyhow, so you cannot insult me. The time has got to come in this Nation when a deed to a tract of land will not carry with it the right to destroy that tract of land. Now, I do not know what you are going to make out of that statement, but it has got to come.

Take the case of a man who lives on 160 acres of land but is no longer able to operate it; his children are gone, there is nobody there at home any more, and

he moves to town and rents a little house; he gets out to the farm only twice a year, and the only interest he has in the farm is the number of dollars it will bring him every year in order that he and his wife may live. That farm is going down and being depleted.

Then there is the last proposition that I am going to take up with you in this part of this program, and that is the man who buys a farm for an investment. There are still plenty of people in the United States who think that if you want to get rich just buy yourself a farm, rent it out, and live off the rent. That is very disappointing to the landlord and it is very bad on the farm. Now I want to talk about this little graph here.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before he discusses that graph?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. I was interested a moment ago when the gentleman stated that the time is coming when an owner of land or the holder of a deed would not be permitted to do as he wished with his land. What solution does the gentleman have to offer? What sort of control or regulation does the gentleman propose whereby the owner would be compelled to practice good soil conservation policies in connection with his land?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I think the time will have to come in these United States when the farmer will have to be required to terrace the land that needs terracing, to spread lime on land that needs to be limed, and when he will not be allowed to plant it all to corn, to plant it all to cotton, or to plant it all to tobacco; he will have to observe good farming practices. I realize it will raise the devil whenever it is proposed, but we have either got to do that or the time is going to come in these United States when the production of our farms will not feed half of our population. I believe it.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is making a very interesting speech here this evening, and I am sure that every Member present is thoroughly enjoying it. Is it not true that at this time, while the regulation is not compulsory, we do have regulations which require farmers to comply with certain practices in order to obtain soil-conservation payments and benefits? This is an effort to induce him to follow good farming practices. So what the gentleman is suggesting now is that ultimately the time will have to come when he will be obliged to do that.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. The only thing that will keep him from being compelled to do that is the chance that he will do it without compulsion, and that is what I am hoping for.

Mr. PRESTON. I quite agree that it is an educational program that we must follow up vigorously if we are ever to get put into effect the things the gentleman so strongly recommends.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. That is right, and I want to say that the PMA program in the United States is the program that

has gotten more soil conservation for the money than any program we have ever had in the United States. It makes soil conservation semicompulsory. It says: We make the payments if you do these things; if you do not, we will not.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take up this graph. A man comes into a town, let us say, and he buys a hardware store. He has money to pay for the building and a stock of goods. His shelves are full. Let us say he has enough money in addition to buy a residence in town for him and his family. He has had business experience. He knows where to buy advantageously. He can mix with the public well. His wife and children get along well with all the folks in town. He and his wife are social successes. He gets along all right. Let us give him every break.

Well, he has to make enough money to pay his help, he has to make enough money to pay his taxes, he has to make enough money to pay for his water and lights, he has to make enough money to support his family, he has to make enough money to help support the institutions that are in his town because if he is going to be a businessman there he has to be one of them, he is going to act like one of them, he is going to spend money like one of them. Let us say he makes enough money to do all of those things.

But when he takes inventory on the first day of January after he has owned that store 10 months, he finds his stock of goods lacks \$5,000 of invoicing as much as when he bought the store. He has made enough money to do everything else, but he has not made enough money to replenish the goods on his shelf. Now, if he continues to do that, is it not a fact that at the end of a certain number of years he will either sell a depleted stock at a sacrifice, for whatever he can get, or he will be forced into bankruptcy? One of those two things await him. Now we are going to bring a farmer into that community and let him buy 160 acres of land or a half section if that suits you better. Let us give him every break. Let us let him pay cash down for his farm and let him have \$3,000 or \$4,000 over and above his stock and implements to buy fuel, oil, and food and fertilizer until he can harvest his first crop. Let him make enough money to pay all of his expenses expecting to put that calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash back into his soil. If he does not make enough money to do that, of if he fails to do that and continues to crop that ground year after year, his end is the same as the merchant's.

He does not know it; maybe his neighbors do not know it; maybe they will say that the man is making a success. He is meeting all of his obligations; he is educating his children; he is keeping his home in repair. But what is happening out in those fields? There is where he will succeed or fail out in those fields. Look at the graph. Note the mineral content of 40 bushels of corn. Note these figures represent the mineral content of 40 bushels of corn. These figures do not take into consideration the plant food

lost by leaching or erosion on the acre of land during the year in which that acre was producing that 40 bushels of corn. In many cases an acre of land producing 40 bushels of corn loses twice as much plant food by leaching and erosion as the 40 bushels of corn contain. The mineral content of the 40 bushels of corn is 45 pounds of calcium, 60 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphorus, and 50 pounds of potash. Again notice the graph, 20 bushels of wheat contain 48 pounds of calcium, 36 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphorus, and 20 pounds of potash; and 2½ tons of alfalfa contain 73 pounds of calcium, 70 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphorus, and 113 pounds of potash. Many farmers say that alfalfa improves land; that is not true. Note the minerals that a crop of alfalfa removes from the soil; unless they are replaced the alfalfa will fail. It will simply starve to death.

The oil driller received a depletion allowance because he is depleting his natural resources; that allowance is often as great as 27½ percent. The same is true of the mining industry. But some folks consider the soil as eternal and the farmer is allowed no deduction for depletion. I tell you that the people of these United States have got to wake up.

Mr. Bennett, of the Soil Conservation Service, says that we are losing enough of our topsoil every day to put topsoil 12 inches deep on 8,000 acres of land every day, and that 1,000 acres of land goes out of the mouth of the Mississippi, in the Delta down there when the Mississippi is at full flood every 24 hours. How long can we stand that with our soil going down and our population going up? It is time and high time that the people of the United States and the Government of the United States woke up to the fact that soil conservation is the greatest need of the country at the present time and that our loss of topsoil is our greatest misfortune. The PMA program has taught the American farmer and helped him financially in a program of terracing and liming and has done more for actual soil conservation accomplished in the fields than all other programs combined. Every dollar of taxpayers' money that has been spent by PMA has already returned to the Federal Treasury in income taxes paid by farmers who would never have made enough money to pay an income tax had it not been for the PMA program. The appropriation for the PMA program should be raised to \$400,000,000 per year. The two greatest needs today are lime and terraces. Terraces to protect the body of the soil itself and lime to increase the growth of legumes. Money spent for soil conservation is not an expense but the best investment the taxpayers of the United States have ever made or ever will make because it helps guarantee food, clothing, and shelter not only for themselves but for their children and grandchildren.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PATRIOTS' DAY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, this is Patriots' Day in Massachusetts. We from the old Bay State are grateful to the Congress for the concurrent resolution commemorating the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood" the farmers and townfolk stood up to the professional soldiers of Britain and gave a good account of themselves that the spirit of revolt was sparked throughout the Thirteen Colonies.

They fought against taxation without representation and it might be well for us in 1950 to remember that excessive taxation stirred the colonists to rebellion in 1775. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that many of our citizens might consider themselves as long-suffering colonists today and rise up—in political protest—if we do not give them a dollar's worth for every one of the billions of dollars which this Congress will appropriate.

As we honor the patriots of Concord and Lexington let us be mindful of the fact that the spirit which motivated them is not absent from their descendants of today.

Although the functions of Government have increased in order to balance the social and economic tensions in modern society, there is a limit to the extension of such powers.

The colonist of 1775 put his home or his farm first—of a value far more important than the Government he and his fellow citizens established to maintain law and order.

There are vast differences between the agricultural—almost pastoral quality of life in 1775—and the feverish tempo of our complex times.

But people were human beings then, as they are now. They have individual needs and wants and aspirations that require a climate in which there will be some opportunity for realization.

It is necessary for us to provide them with some protection against the economic hazards of modern life. But there is some danger in our preoccupation with security that may lead us to neglect opportunity. Our approach may become negative, rather than positive.

That is why the events that we commemorate this day are of such value to us. They remind us of the courage and self-reliance which made this Nation great. This is no time for us to rest upon the efforts of those who preceded us. This Nation has not reached the age of retirement. The worth of any people is measured less by its material achievements than by the growth of its intelligence and its character.

We cannot go back to those stirring days when men first tasted the fresh air of freedom. We would not want to go back. There are more of the good things of life to enjoy today.

But we of today need the spiritual fulfillment which was theirs.

It will not be found in complete dependence upon others.

When we finally complete the job of providing basic economic security for our people, I hope that we will then concentrate on bending every effort to encourage them with incentives.

This is the miracle ingredient in our way of life: the one that inspires extra effort and extra satisfaction.

The men and women of Concord and Lexington had it in abundance. We, in the years ahead that will test us as never before, will need this self-reliance at its best. For the whole is only the sum of the individual parts of which it is made. So, too, with a nation.

I pray that our people on this Patriot's Day and on every holiday that calls to mind our glorious past, will determine not only to emulate but to excel in the sturdy virtues of courage and individual effort for which there is no substitute.

That is the lesson to be learned from Concord and Lexington.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CARROLL (at the request of Mr. MARSHALL), for this week, on account of official business.

To Mr. SHELLEY (at the request of Mr. SHEPPARD), for 10 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. MILLER of Maryland (at the request of Mr. BEALL), for today and tomorrow, on account of official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 18, 1950, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6656. An act for the relief of Peter Michael El-Hini.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 20, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1387. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 4, 1949, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on, and a preliminary examination and survey of, Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on July 16, 1945, and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on July 24, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 561), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed, with three illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4969. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army to transfer and convey certain lands and thereby facilitate administration and give proper cognizance to the highest use of United States lands; with amendment (Rept. No. 1915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5913. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Ross County, Ohio, for lands within the Symmes Creek purchase unit in Lawrence County, Ohio, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1916). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House, on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3169. A bill for the relief of Agustín Cortés Martínez, his wife Guillermina Díaz de Cortés, his children Santiago Cortés Díaz, Agustina Guillermina Cortés Díaz, and Guillermo Augustin Cortés Díaz; with amendment (Rept. No. 1910). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6169. A bill for the relief of Mary Mitsuye Nishihama Yabe; with amendment (Rept. No. 1911). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6652. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fujiko Chichie Imbert, wife, and Robert Imbert, Jr., son of an American soldier; with amendment (Rept. No. 1912). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7065. A bill for the relief of Kazuko Miyama Akana and Chang King Akana; with amendment (Rept. No. 1913). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7066. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Amano; with amendment (Rept. No. 1914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 8103. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. KEARNLEY:

H. R. 8104. A bill to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States dated July 26, 1941; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 8105. A bill to extend until July 1, 1951, import control powers with respect to fats and oils and rice and rice products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2513. An act to give a short title to the act of July 1, 1898, commonly known as the Bankruptcy Act;

S. 2553. An act for the relief of Mrs. Billy J. Knight and Dorothea Knight;

S. 2568. An act for the relief of Carmen E. Lyon;

S. 2611. An act for the relief of Roland Roger Alfred Roccia, also known as Roland Barbera;

S. 2629. An act for the relief of Marianne Bruchner;

S. 2646. An act for the relief of the Artic-alre Refrigeration Co.;

S. 2655. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak;

S. 2714. An act for the relief of Thomas Pfeiffer;

S. 2724. An act to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1943, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2807. An act for the relief of Sgt. Blaine W. Hughes;

S. 2811. An act to amend section 462 of title 18 of the United States Code, with respect to the importation of obscene matters;

S. 2812. An act to prohibit the transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce;

S. 2853. An act to authorize the acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in the Berlin airlift;

S. 2859. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to provide for the promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs;

S. 2860. An act to authorize payment for the transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel;

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes;

S. 2872. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1943, as amended;

S. 2874. An act to amend titles 18 and 28, United States Code, with respect to the time of reporting to Congress rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court for criminal, civil, and admiralty cases and the time of their taking effect;

S. 2934. An act for the relief of Julius Elzas;

S. 2969. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Commerce;

S. 2990. An act for the relief of Amy Louisa Shier;

S. 3012. An act for the relief of Mrs. Osa J. Petty;

S. 3090. An act for the relief of Lt. (jg) Charles W. Ireland, Supply Corps, United States Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 3093. An act to amend section 82 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and temporary vacancies therein;

S. 3105. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes;

S. 3117. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels," approved May 23, 1930, as amended (39 U. S. C. 246c);

S. 3118. An act relating to the forwarding and return of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail, the collection of postage due at the time of delivery, and for other purposes;

S. 3122. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio, an easement for sewer purposes in, over, and across certain Government-owned lands situated in Maricopa County, Ariz.;

S. 3167. An act for the relief of Mrs. Honor Redman;

S. 3226. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of the Interior;

S. 3255. An act to amend section 415 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, to extend the effective date of that section to December 31, 1950, and for other purposes;

S. 3357. An act to prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce;

S. 3377. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended;

S. 3396. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey to the State of Kentucky title to certain lands situated in Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky.;

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating May 30, Memorial Day, as a day for a Nation-wide prayer for peace;

S. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution requesting burial in Arlington National Cemetery of the last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic upon his death;

S. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens;

S. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens;

S. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens;

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 62. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (H. 930) entitled "An act to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 50-20.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Robert P. Patterson.

Mr. COX asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the passing of Dr. John C. Ball, who died last night at the age of 87.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an address delivered by her at Lexington in commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Times-Herald of Friday, April 14, entitled "Four Billions Not Saved."

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks with reference to the closing of Army and Navy medical facilities.

Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 136]

Barden	Havenner	Pfeiffer,
Bartlett, Pa.	Hays, Ohio	Joseph L.
Battle	Hébert	Powell
Bennett, Fla.	Heffernan	Quinn
Blackney	Hope	Ramsay
Bolton, Md.	Irving	Reed, N. Y.
Boykin	Jones, N. C.	Rivers
Buckley, Ill.	Keogh	Roosevelt
Buckley, N. Y.	Klein	Sabath
Bulwinkle	Kunkel	Sadowski
Byrne, N. Y.	Lichtenwalter	Sasscer
Carroll	McMillen, Ill.	Scott, Hugh
Case, S. Dak.	Mary	D., Jr.
Cavalcante	Manfield	Shelley
Celler	Meyer	Short
Colmer	Miles	Simpson, Pa.
Cooley	Miller, Md.	Smathers
Crosser	Monroney	Smith, Kans.
Dague	Morrison	Smith, Ohio
Davenport	Morton	Tollefson
Davies, N. Y.	Moulder	Towe
DeGraffenried	Murphy	Underwood
Douglas	Nelson	Velde
Engle, Calif.	Nixon	Walter
Gilmer	Norton	Whitaker
Grant	O'Brien, Mich.	White, Idaho
Green	O'Hara, Ill.	Wickersham
Gwinn	O'Hara, Minn.	Wolcott
Hare	O'Neill	Woodhouse
Harrison	Pace	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 341 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL ACTS OF 1949

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5472) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTINGTON, LARCADE, DAVIS of Tennessee, DONDERO, and ANGELL.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

MEMORIAL STONES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8082) to provide for the erection of appropriate memorial stones in certain cemetery plots in memory of certain members of the armed forces in World War II who are missing, missing in action, or buried at sea; and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to serve notice that I will introduce a House resolution tomorrow having as its purpose a sweeping investigation of the scandalous situation presently existing in the Post Office Department. The resolution would prevent the Postmaster General from putting into effect the orders contained in the Postal Bulletin of April 18. Briefly stated, public service is being cut to the very bone as a result of the Postmaster General's orders.

I have definite knowledge that the postal service is the only institution in the United States—in government or in private industry—which pays double transportation charges. The Postmaster General has testified before congressional committees to the effect that railway mail cars utilized in the transportation of the United States mails must be paid for out of postal appropriations, and that the railroads take advantage of this postal subsidy. As an example, if a carload of mail leaves New York City for Los Angeles, an exorbitant charge is made by the railroads. To add insult to injury, the railroads then charge the

postal service for the return trip of that particular railway mail car, whether or not it contains mail. I also have positive proof that the postal service spends upward of \$100,000,000 each year for the use of mail cars that are absolutely empty. Surely the Congress holds an obligation to the people of America to give good public service. This one item alone would permit the continuation of good service by eliminating this scandalous hidden subsidy. Similar subsidies are given to the air lines and to the merchant marine.

In addition to the element of postal subsidies, there is another even more important reason why it is dangerous to curtail mail service during this critical period in the Nation's history. All of us know that Stalin's technique in those countries behind the iron curtain was the immobilization of the civilian population through the freezing of transportation and communications. I charge the Postmaster General with unwittingly freezing the most direct line of communication in the United States—our beloved postal service. The service curtailments called for in the Postal Bulletin of April 18 are utterly ridiculous and unnecessary. This Congress owes an obligation to the people of America to stop these drastic orders and conduct a sweeping investigation of the entire postal system.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may correct certain figures in the remarks I made yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the record and services of Roger Slaughter, of Missouri.

Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, entitled "A Notable Virginian," which pays a well-merited tribute to Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, who recently resigned as a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. TRIMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and accompany the same with appropriate printed material.

Mr. TAURIELLO (at the request of Mr. RODINO) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter addressed to him together with a resolution pertaining thereto.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Helena, (Ark.) World.

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that hereafter, when important business is pending in the House, and Members do not rise to ask unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD when the House first convenes and everybody is given an opportunity, the Chair will recognize no other Members after a roll call, except to recognize the chairman of the committee presenting the legislation before the House. Members should be here at the convening of the House if they want to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER III. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to announce that when the Committee rose on Wednesday the Clerk had read the first paragraph of title I, chapter III, ending on line 24, page 32 of the bill.

Are there any further amendments to this paragraph?

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VURSELL: On page 32, line 11, strike out "\$77,300,000" and insert "\$70,858,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to attempt to reduce this portion of the bill by about 10 percent of the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, in offering the amendment that I have drafted this morning on this first item, I am merely trying to be consistent with the admirable action of the House yesterday in reducing the Federal contribution to the District by approximately 10 percent.

The House was told yesterday that if we are to achieve any degree of economy, everyone must stand their fair share. And we would be remiss, indeed, if we did not follow through on this action.

While I was in my district over the Easter recess, I was reminded of the

tremendous concern of my constituents, and I am sure they represent the cross-thinking of the Nation, at the mounting deficits and the existing and impending tax load they are being asked to bear.

I was completely flabbergasted to learn after I returned that the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue had issued a statement indicating that the changing economic picture indicated a prospective drop in tax receipts for the fiscal year 1950, indicating a prospective deficit of \$6,700,000,000 by this June 30, as compared with \$5,500,000,000 as estimated by the President. This very admirable staff which represents the best authority in the land likewise took issue with the President's estimate for the fiscal year 1951, and forecast a deficit of \$7,300,000,000, instead of \$5,100,000,000 as estimated by the President.

Thus, in the 2-year period our national debt is being increased \$14,000,000,000. This money must be raised by increased borrowing and inflation. The interest alone on this \$14,000,000,000 is well over a quarter of a billion dollars for one fiscal year. I think this makes it self-evident that the responsibility is on this body to do something about this startling picture.

The Department of States, for this particular item, is being provided with \$77,300,000 for the fiscal year 1951, and I merely ask that we make a modest reduction to \$70,000,000 and let the Department of State readjust their program, eliminate the waste and extravagance, and do a better job with less money by removing the inefficient, the undesirable, and scaling down their overhead expenses which approximate \$20,000,000 of the total request for this item.

I feel certain such a reduction will not harm the foreign policy. But I maintain that this will actually strengthen the Department by making them utilize their personnel to better advantage.

Mr. STEFAN, the ranking minority member of the committee acting on this bill, told the House yesterday in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] that a class 1 Foreign Service officer receives in total compensation approximately \$19,000 a year, which is more than a general in the Army, and this extravagant practice is prevalent throughout the Foreign Service, which practices I maintain are not necessary, despite the fact that I may shortly be reminded that they are being paid a wage scale consistent with existing legislation. However, by careful administration there is sufficient flexibility to permit substantial savings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. They still have an overabundance of units, sections, branches, divisions, and offices.

A review of the hearings of the past 3 or 4 years of the Department of State indicate that they are top heavy from a

supervisory standpoint and the actual working forces represent only a very small percentage of the individuals working on a given problem. One or a few individuals may actually perform the work on a particular problem, but it is cogitated upon and prayed over by a veritable army of theorists who may justify their existence by duplication of activity.

While I am cognizant of the fact that the Department has advised that reorganizations have been effected that allegedly will improve the operations of the service, I fail to find dollar savings consistent with these organization changes. They still have an overabundance of units, sections, branches, divisions, and offices, and there is a tendency throughout the Department to constantly upgrade employees, even though their duties and responsibilities have not materially changed.

Only a few short years ago the total appropriations for the Department of State were under \$20,000,000, and they are currently well over 10 times that figure. I say this also knowing that I may be reminded of the fact that the responsibilities of the Department have increased, but I do not feel that they have increased commensurate with the vast increases in sums provided.

I realize that in some areas amendments of this type may mean a tightening of the belt, but I maintain that such action is as healthy for the Department of State as it is for an individual who becomes concerned with increasing girth.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. May I ask the gentleman whether he is suggesting that there be an increased cut in the personnel of the Foreign Service?

Mr. VURSELL. I am not well enough advised to answer the question with an expert's opinion, but it is important that there be drastic cuts made in the personnel of every department of Government from the top to the bottom.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. I am willing to agree with the general statement that the gentleman has made, but I wonder if he has had experience with the piling up of back work due to the limitation of personnel in many of our consulates. That is one of the things that has to be taken into consideration.

Mr. VURSELL. There are many places that cuts can be made in this bill. There are extravagances carried on in every department of our Government.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. I am willing to admit that.

Mr. VURSELL. There are many people taken for joy rides overseas at Government expense, secretaries and others who are friends. This is at great cost to the Government. At the same time, there are thousands of personnel overseas who can do the work without entailing the great expense of taking extra people over on these trips.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. May I suggest at this time that when Members of Congress go over they expect everything in the world to be done for them. I feel sure that the gentleman will agree that

by and large they receive exceedingly good service from those men. The load of work they carry in the more central posts piles up all along the line. This I know of my own personal knowledge. I do not feel it is fair to generalize, as the gentleman is doing, covering in this particular chapter of the bill all the other departments of Government and what these various departments could and should do to cut down expense and become more efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I inquire if the gentleman from Illinois is going to answer the question of the gentlewoman from Ohio with regard to the Foreign Service and what this proposed cut does?

Mr. VURSELL. I think I have very substantially answered the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I think I have very substantially answered the question. I asked of the members of this committee who are supposed to be well informed, and this is a splendid committee, as to how much the total traveling expense in the budget estimate was. I was unable to get an answer from the committee week before last. I employed a research man who has been on this job for 6 days studying the matter and he comes up with the best approximate believable figure that the budget has provided for \$300,000,000 or more for travel expense alone. I also asked the committee for the telephone cost or appropriation in this bill, also communications, generally, and I was unable to get an answer. However, I have had research done on that too, and the best approximate figure I can come up with, after contacting the Budget and the various departments of the Government, is that it runs to the enormous and colossal sum of sixty or sixty-five million dollars.

Everyone knows that even if Members of Congress were in the State Department or in any of these departments there is a tendency for easy spending of the public money. Department employees pick up a telephone and run up a bill against the taxpayers of \$10 to \$50 when you could mail out a letter that would give the information you want to give and it would reach any place in the United States in 24 hours. I am sincere about the matter. When you get ready to vote on the amendment think how this Government has overgrown. Think of the \$256,000,000,000 debt hanging over the people of the United States. Think of the \$14,000,000,000 that will be the extra deficit financing at the end of 2 years and think, if you please, that it is the responsibility, written into the Constitution of the United States, that the Members of Congress, and particularly the House of Representatives to keep control of the purse strings of this Gov-

ernment and effect every possible economy. Let's carry this amendment and save \$7,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it has been apparent for some weeks that the estimates of receipts carried in the budget submitted to Congress in January were too optimistic. At the request of the committee the Bureau of the Budget has submitted revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, and the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has independently submitted a forecast of receipts which was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday, April 17.

The following table shows in comparative columns the amounts of receipts and expenditures, by major categories, as submitted in the budget in January and as currently revised by the Bureau of the Budget and the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

It will be noted that in view of greatly reduced expenditures the situation is slightly improved for the current fiscal year, and the deficit will be about \$100,000,000 less than January forecasts indicated. For the fiscal year 1951 if the Bureau of the Budget's latest estimates of receipts are accurate and the reductions in expenditures proposed by the Committee on Appropriations are realized, the deficit for 1951 will be only slightly more than was contemplated in the original budget. On the other hand if the more pessimistic view taken by the joint committee staff is correct, then the deficit will be at least a billion dollars more than has been in prospect even if expenditure reductions estimated by the Committee on Appropriations are maintained.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point the tabulation I have referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. The statement is as follows:

Budget receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1950 and 1951 revised estimates, Apr. 19, 1950

	Estimated 1950			Estimated 1951		
	January budget	Revised budget	Joint committee staff	January budget	Revised budget	Joint committee staff
RECEIPTS						
Direct taxes on individuals.....	\$18.7	\$17.7	\$17.7	\$18.9	\$17.9	\$17.5
Direct taxes on corporations.....	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	9.9
Excise taxes.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5
Net employment taxes.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Customs.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Less: Refunds of receipts.....	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Total.....	37.8	36.6	36.6	37.3	36.2	35.1

Budget receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1950 and 1951 revised estimates, Apr. 19, 1950—Continued

	Estimated 1950			Estimated 1951		
	January budget	Revised budget	Joint committee staff	January budget	Revised budget	Joint committee staff
EXPENDITURES						
National defense.....	\$13.1	\$12.6	-----	\$13.5	\$13.5	-----
International.....	6.0	5.7	-----	4.7	4.6	-----
Veterans.....	6.9	7.0	-----	6.1	6.1	-----
Interest.....	5.7	5.7	-----	5.6	5.6	-----
Agriculture.....	2.7	2.7	-----	2.2	2.7	-----
Other.....	8.9	8.3	-----	10.3	9.9	-----
Less: Reduction estimated by House Appropriations Committee.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-1.0	-----
Total.....	43.3	42.0	\$42.0	42.4	41.4	\$41.4
Deficit.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.3

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the gentleman tell us now what the estimated receipts are for 1951? Is the gentleman in a position to tell us what the estimated receipts for 1951 are going to be? Can he tell us that now?

Mr. CANNON. According to the report of the Bureau of the Budget, the estimated receipts for 1951, last January, are \$37,300,000,000. The revised estimate up to date, as of April 19, 1950, is \$36,200,000,000. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation estimate for 1951, as of April 17, is \$35,100,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. What were the deficit estimates? Can the gentleman give us that?

Mr. CANNON. For 1950 the January estimate by the Bureau of the Budget indicates a deficit of \$5,500,000,000. Under the revision just submitted as of April 19, 1950, the deficit is \$5,400,000,000—\$100,000,000 less than anticipated last January.

It is interesting to note, too, that the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, making an independent estimate, reached precisely the same figure, that is, \$5,400,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Now, 1951, if you please.

Mr. CANNON. For 1951 the January estimate indicates a deficit of \$5,100,000,000, but, under the revision by the Bureau of the Budget it is \$100,000,000 more, or \$5,200,000,000. The estimate of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is more pessimistic. It estimates a deficit of \$6,300,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, I wonder if in arriving at these estimates they assumed that the budget estimate would be enacted into law, or

whether they took into consideration such reductions as the Committee on Appropriations has already recommended to the House?

Mr. CANNON. The reductions made by the committee are taken fully into account in revising estimates of expenditures for 1951.

Mr. TABER. They did estimate expenditures at a lower rate for 1951 than they did in January?

Mr. CANNON. In January they estimated total expenditures as \$42,400,000,000, and under the revised estimate, \$41,400,000,00—\$1,000,000,000 less. That reduction is entirely on account of reductions made by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to speak out of order. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I regret that we must object to any debate not pertaining to the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is too late. I am not going to stand for that. If he was going to object, he ought to have objected before I started speaking. He was here and did not object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. RANKIN. I appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 45, noes 51.

So the decision of the Chair did not stand as the judgment of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

LIFE OF THE NATION MAY BE AT STAKE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for this time is that we are faced with the most serious international danger. The unjustified shooting down of one of our airplanes, killing a large number of American servicemen, sounds a warning that we cannot afford to ignore.

If war should come, our greatest defense arsenal would be the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn. We know, and every other intelligent man knows, that if we should have another war it would be an atomic war, fought with airplanes and atomic bombs.

We should do everything possible to facilitate ingress and egress to that great plant. It might mean the savings of hundreds of thousands of American lives, and could mean the life of the Republic.

In order to facilitate access to Oak Ridge, we are going to offer an amendment to this bill at the proper time for funds with which to construct the missing link in our great internal waterway system, known as the Tennessee-Tombigbee, which will not only give us a slack-water route from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, but it will provide

what will amount to a slack-water route from the Gulf of Mexico to Oak Ridge, and cut the water distance between the Gulf and Oak Ridge by more than 800 miles.

It is the missing link in our national defense program; and we cannot afford to postpone its speedy construction any longer. It will mean more to our national defense than any other project of its kind that has ever been proposed.

It must be constructed as speedily as possible.

From the standpoint of transportation, it will mean more to the American people along the Mississippi River, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois, and the Great Lakes, as well as along the Gulf of Mexico, than any other project of its kind that has ever been proposed.

It has already been authorized by Congress. The money for the planning has already been appropriated. The planning has been completed, and the construction of the first dam at Demopolis, as well as the drilling for the foundation of the second dam at Gainesville, Ala., has already been begun.

If any of you have any doubt about what I am saying, step out in the hall and look at the map, examine the data which has been prepared by the Army engineers, and you will see just what this project will mean, not only to the people of your State, but to the entire Nation.

It has been found that our iron ore in the Mesabi Range is being rapidly depleted. In a few years it will be exhausted. But fortunately they have recently discovered the greatest high-grade iron-ore deposit the world has ever known down in Venezuela. There is a hill, or a mountain, in Venezuela that is 2,000 feet high, a mile wide, and 11 miles long, that contains the greatest deposit of high-grade iron ore the world has ever seen. These steel mills in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other cities in that area, are going to have to depend on that iron ore in order to keep their mills going.

This slack water route will cut the cost of transporting a 14,000-ton barge, or tow of barges, of that iron ore from Mobile to the Ohio River by more than \$22,000. It will cut the cost of all other upbound transportation proportionately. It will never freeze, but will be open for transportation the year round.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I have been just going through the hearings on this very subject. The gentleman is right about the deposits of iron ore. There is another deposit in Labrador.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. I am coming to that—it is 350 miles north of the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. MICHENER. And there is another deposit in Liberia. But so far as the transportation is concerned, at this very minute the railroads are building shipping docks at Mobile, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to take care of all of this iron as it comes in.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that. If it comes by Mobile it would have to come

through the Tennessee-Tombigee Inland Waterway to reach Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities in that area.

Mr. MICHENER. No, it would come from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. RANKIN. I know what the gentleman is talking about. A man from Detroit writes me that he ships 15,000 automobiles down the Ohio and the Mississippi every month by barge and he needs this slack water route for his returning traffic. They would have to build a 350-mile railroad from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to Labrador. Then they would have to have the St. Lawrence Inland Waterway developed, which they have failed to get approved by the other body. Besides, it would be frozen up about 5 months of each year.

The Liberia field in Africa is merely a guess.

This is the only way you can get any relief from this iron ore scarcity at least within the next few years.

As I said, this project has not only been authorized, but it has already been begun. If we should fail to complete this project as rapidly as possible, it would not only cripple our national defense, but it would simply mean shutting the door of hope in the faces of the people who are engaged in the processing of iron ore in the areas mentioned, and would mean that they would have to move their plants out of Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities in the Middle West, and take them to the Gulf coast, or to some other place where they would have water transportation.

In addition to that, it will provide a slack water route for the transportation of all other upbound traffic.

And, who is opposing it? The railroad lobbyists. They would abolish the Great Lakes, if they could do it.

The would wipe transportation off the Gulf of Mexico, if they could do it, and even destroy the Panama Canal.

I hope that when this amendment is presented it will be unanimously adopted.

It will not only mean the continued successful operation of America's steel industries, but it may mean the life of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has expired.

(Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BEALL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the position taken by my colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee [Mrs. Bolton] in opposition to this particular amendment to cut the appro-

priation for the State Department including the Foreign Service by 10 percent. I know of no one in this House who has been more solicitous about the Foreign Service of the United States than the ranking Republican member on the subcommittee for this particular appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not believe the gentleman meant to say that this would particularly affect the Foreign Service.

Mr. JAVITS. Well, it will affect the Foreign Service, will it not?

Mr. JENSEN. It is a 10 percent straight-across-the-board cut if the Department wants to make it so.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to ask the ranking Republican member on the subcommittee about the extent to which this will affect the Foreign Service, in common with everything else which is contained in the State Department figure of \$77,300,000. Is it not a fact that the Foreign Service is included under this particular section which is sought to be cut?

Mr. STEFAN. This amendment seeks to reduce the item of \$77,300,000 to the amount of \$70,858,000. It includes not only the Foreign Service but the entire Department of State.

Mr. JAVITS. But it does include the Foreign Service.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Of the total amount over \$50,000,000 is for the Foreign Service. This proposed amendment would not cut the Foreign Service; but it would wreck the Foreign Service?

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman tell us what proportion, based upon the estimates given by the Bureau of the Budget, and then what the subcommittee cut and what the committee itself accepted, is attributable to the Foreign Service?

Mr. ROONEY. Of the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, the sum of \$54,275,582 was for the Foreign Service.

Mr. JAVITS. Is that of this \$77,000,000?

Mr. ROONEY. Instead of taking the figure \$77,000,000, I will have to get the Budget estimate for the gentleman. Pardon me for a second.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman interrupt me later when he finds that figure? I would like to finish my main point.

We are hoping and praying that we will be able to win the "cold war" without a hot war. In this, equally with our defense forces, the State Department is a first line of defense. We are all citizens of the United States. This is the State Department, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the legally empowered officer of the United States, whom we are trusting with a critically important part in winning the "cold war." I believe that it is not in the best interest of economy to try to cut his establishment at a time like this. I think if you asked most every taxpayer in the United States personally,

"What do you consider to be the most sensitive thing about the policy of the United States, foreign and domestic, what is closest to your heart and what do you want us to achieve most," I think almost without exception you would get the answer, "I hope that we can prevail in this difficult situation with the Soviet Union without going to war." Yet here we are proposing to cut this very item; and why? Because there is a general idea that if the cut is 10 percent across the board nobody is going to get hurt too much. I do not think that is the way to do our business.

I hope I shall be able to vote for some of these cuts, but I do not intend to vote for indiscriminate cuts, and certainly not in as sensitive an area as this one of the foreign affairs of the United States.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In view of the financial situation of the Government, what is so sacrosanct as far as the Foreign Service is concerned?

Mr. JAVITS. The thing that is sacrosanct is that some 50-odd million dollars is recommended for foreign-service personnel, and they are the people who are in the first line of defense in fighting in the field what we hope to win, the "cold war," and to avoid a "hot war." Even if it is a little too much—and there is no proof of that and the findings of the subcommittee are to the contrary—I believe that the people of the United States, the great bulk of them, would rather give it to them now when this is the really sensitive area in the whole picture than withhold it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. As I understood the gentleman's inquiry a while ago, I will say that approximately 70 percent of this item entitled salaries and expenses at the present time is for the foreign service.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. There might be, I think, some question about the gentleman's statement that they are the front line of defense in the sense that they have also been the front line of defense for the last 5 years, although I do not know that I can say that they have done this job of holding the line very well, but I would like to ask the gentleman a specific question about money, and that is what we are talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. This is what is troubling me—the increase in personnel and decrease in output since

the prewar years; take France, we have had about 200 people on the staff; today we have about 500 people. In talking with the people at the Embassy they told me that no more work was being done by a section of 21 people now than used to be done by a section of 6. In addition to that, they are not having anything to do with the Marshall plan; there are 500 people more; and then they cannot do anything about giving it to France; there are another 90 people determining that question. Does not the gentleman think that it is possible without endangering this front-line group to make economies in the Foreign Service?

Mr. JAVITS. I say that in an area as sensitive as foreign policy at as critical a time in our foreign affairs as the present that it is on a parity with defense. The gentleman knows that when we come to the provisions in the last part of this bill—the appropriations for defense—there will be a bitter battle on every single item which is attempted to be increased or to be cut, because that is a particularly sensitive area and the subcommittee on that chapter will say—and I think justifiably—that they have gone through this very carefully and are convinced that this is the very minimum necessary to security.

Let me say that I favor economy, but not upon a basis that endangers the security of the United States. The money contained in this item for the Foreign Service and the State Department, is supported for appropriation by thinking men on both sides of the aisle, men in whom we have confidence.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. In a question of actual defense, should this cold war become a hot war would the gentleman rather have airplanes or more people in the State Department?

Mr. JAVITS. If it were a question solely of war I would rather have airplanes, but if we support the hand of the State Department today we may be able to avoid using airplanes for war tomorrow.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman just said we were going to have more airplanes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with everything that the gentleman from New York has said. Nobody in this House has been more critical of the State Department than I, and I shall continue to be critical of its unwarranted and inexcusable blunders which have got us into the situation we now are in. But this is not the way to cure it, by depriving the State Department of funds. Until the President makes some changes in personnel I do not know that much is going to be accomplished, but for us to get up here and ruthlessly cut their funds will not correct that situation but will work harm against ourselves.

I hope that somehow or other we are going to get a workable bipartisan foreign policy that we can support on this side of the aisle, but to come in here with a meat knife and cut 10 percent off these figures does not correct the

situation. We are complaining about what the State Department does, and I agree that corrections should be made, but we are not going to cure it this way. I hope therefore that this amendment to cut by 10 percent will not be adopted.

The most important business before our country is to win the cold war, the only way to prevent a shooting war. The State Department is in charge of the cold war. I think there must be some changes in policy and personnel for it to win. Certainly to weaken the Department itself is not the way to win it.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that if we had proceeded to a vote on the pending amendment introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] at the time he was questioned by the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] there would be no question but what the proposed amendment would be out the window by now. The gentleman from Illinois in answer to the gentleman's question as to how this would affect the Foreign Service of the United States said that he was not qualified to answer the gentleman with an expert opinion.

The fact is that the committee—and I think it is a fair statement to say that the committee is unanimous with regard to the item in this chapter of the bill—made a reduction of \$1,431,000 in the budget estimates. The amount recommended is \$852,100 below the amount that the Department has for expenditure for this same purpose in the current fiscal year.

There is no increase in employment provided under the appropriation recommended by the committee, and no vacancies in personnel now existing will be filled.

Need I point out once again that of the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget under the title "Salaries and Expenses—State Department," \$54,275,582 was for the functioning of the Foreign Service? Need I tell you what the Foreign Service is? The Foreign Service is the eye and the ear of Uncle Sam in the present cold war. We cannot afford to cut personnel in the various countries throughout the world who gather information for us. For what purpose? For the protection of the sovereignty of the United States of America.

I do not feel that this amendment—this meat-ax approach to cutting appropriations—needs to be opposed any further. You cannot cut a service such as the Foreign Service or the FBI or the Department of Justice or the Federal prison system and other such items in this bill by talking about a 10 percent across-the-board cut.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Before the budget amounts were submitted to the committee was the request of the State

Department in excess of what came to the gentleman's committee?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, it was. It always is. The request made by the Department of the Bureau of the Budget was in excess of the amount sent to the committee by the President's Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman tell me whether the Budget justified to the committee its cuts?

Mr. ROONEY. No. The Bureau of the Budget is in a much more fortunate position than the Appropriations Committee because it does not have to make an explanation of its reductions whereas we have to come before you and explain why we make a cut.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Then it is possible for the Bureau of the Budget to cut the State Department or any other department of Government without having a real understanding of what it is cutting?

Mr. ROONEY. That is possible, but improbable, I may say to the gentleman; we must understand that the Bureau of the Budget has on its staff experts who I presume are familiar with the various departments.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Expert in figures, perhaps, but my contention is that the legislative committees, including the Appropriations Committee, are responsible to this Congress for what eventually happens here and now. If we had given us the full picture of what the department sees as its responsibility, then that department would not come before our committees with a limping picture which they perhaps cannot heartily support. They would rather see cut more out of here and less out of there.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not sure I can agree thoroughly with the gentleman in that regard for the reason that the Appropriations Committee very often is far better able to analyze appropriations than is the Bureau of the Budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. I want to know if the Bureau of the Budget advises the gentleman's committee what the original request was of the department?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, yes.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Why should they cut it?

Mr. ROONEY. It is the practice of all the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations to demand that information, and all the Members quite naturally inquire into the amount originally asked for, in the first instance, by the department, of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not he feels

that it is more dangerous to carry a deficit of \$6,000,000,000 in a prosperous year like today, or cut some of these appropriations by 10 percent? I do not see how we can go on carrying a deficit every year. I should think it would be much more preferable to cut some of these appropriations by that figure.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not believe in further cutting this appropriation, which is for a vital service, in one of our most important departments, the Department of State.

Mr. KENNEDY. How are we going to bring that deficit of \$6,000,000,000 down to a reasonable figure unless we make some of these cuts?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee has already made a cut as great as it can possibly do without wrecking the organization of our Government. One of the items most important in the present cold war, insofar as this Government is concerned, is the item for the Department of State and for the Foreign Service. To me that item is just as important as the item for national defense.

Mr. KENNEDY. Does not the gentleman think that a very important item in the cold war is the economic stability of our country so that we will have resources in case of war?

Mr. ROONEY. To an extent that is so.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman from New York, for whom I have a very high regard, both as to his fine character and ability and outstanding service to the people, said in response to a question by the gentleman from Ohio that the Budget is consulted, and I presume by that he meant their figures are not only scrutinized, but you count on them as experts. I am concerned about one phase that I think we are drifting farther and farther apart from all the time, and that is the affinity and the contact and the consultation as between the subcommittee on appropriations and the real experts who live with the problem every day of the year, the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Do you call them in? Do you consult them as to some of these proposals to cut or to increase? I think there is an inexhaustible source of unimpeachable information that you get directly from your own source right here in the country.

Mr. ROONEY. No member of the Committee on Appropriations will agree to that or admit that that is so. The members of the Committee on Appropriations feel that they have a pretty good knowledge of all the matters that are contained in their appropriation bills.

Mr. DINGELL. But you do consult the Bureau of the Budget for accountants and experts.

Mr. ROONEY. We call upon the Departments, beginning with the Cabinet officers and the heads of the various departments and subdivisions of the agencies and talk to everybody with whom we wish to discuss the matter. A perusal of the printed hearings will prove this.

Mr. DINGELL. Just one final question. Would it not support your position, when you come here before the Committee of the Whole House to discuss these cuts or proposals, if you had the support of such people as the gentlewoman from Ohio on that side, and certain individuals on this side?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, we expect the support of the gentlewoman from Ohio and the support of the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. They are members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and they understand a great deal about this picture. This is not the first time that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] has risen to defend the Foreign Service and to protect it from a cut which would wreck it.

Mr. DINGELL. But your position would be stronger if you could say that this matter has been under consideration and that you consulted with the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think that that would be practical. The Committee on Appropriations meets beginning with the first week in January and holds hearings beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning for 5 and 6 days a week until 4:30, 5, and 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. We just do not have the time for that. We do the best we know how in accordance with accepted procedure.

Mr. DINGELL. I am mindful of the load you carry, but I think you might advance your own position and make it stronger if you did consult the real experts, who are right here in the family, the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROONEY. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I cannot make such a concession.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is an important amendment, so I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think that in approaching this problem we should not be going off half-cocked. We should have in front of us the facts that actually exist. We should approach this problem honestly, with the idea of meeting our responsibility for providing for the real needs of the service, and not for something else.

To begin with, I think I should call your attention to a break-down of this picture. This item for salaries and expenses, insofar as the \$78,000,000 submitted by the budget is concerned, does not represent fifty million dollars-odd for the Foreign Service; it represents \$30,000,000 for the Foreign Service, it represents \$20,868,000 for the departmental set-up, and it represents \$1,176,000 for field employees.

I have here the green sheets that were finally brought up to the committee after the demand of the members of the Committee on Appropriations. This year the budget made a practice, in vio-

lation of the law, of not submitting with the budget the information contained in these green sheets. When these agencies came to the Committee on Appropriations, they did not bring those things with them. We had no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses who came before us with reference to their operations on those sheets, as we have always had in the past. As a result, it has been impossible to approach these things with much more than a meat-ax proposition.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that in connection with this particular chapter of the bill and the work of this subcommittee the green sheets were not refused to any member of the committee on either side. In some instances both the gentleman from Nebraska and I joined in demanding the green sheets. So we had no such difficulty as the gentleman talks about.

Mr. TABER. They had to be demanded, and they were not there when you began to cross-examine the witnesses and get at the facts. The committees were additionally handicapped in this regard.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the gentleman that we had no such trouble in this subcommittee.

Mr. TABER. That picture has been very serious all the way through, on every single item. I have served on a couple of subcommittees, and in every single case it was impossible to get the green sheets in any kind of shape so that you could cross-examine the witnesses with an intelligent and satisfactory result.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the fault complained of by the gentleman should lie with the Hoover Commission, which recommended a performance budget, and as a result thereof you were not in the first instance supplied with the green sheets? Is it not the fact that the gentleman's trouble rests with the Hoover Commission?

Mr. TABER. No one is justified in violating the law because the Hoover Commission voted for a cover-up job instead of an honest, open, aboveboard job on the budget. I do not believe it is possible for the administration and the Budget to avoid the responsibility for trying this cover-up job to prevent the Congress from finding out what they ought to have and what they ought to know.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman contend that the Hoover Commission violated the law?

Mr. TABER. No. They had the right to recommend it, but the budget did not have the right to omit the information because the Hoover Commission had no right to amend the law.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The recommendations of the Hoover Commission do not take precedence over the law of the land, do they?

Mr. TABER. Not yet.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I may be wrong, but I do not think I am, but I believe the Hoover Commission recommended that the Department should be ready to present the green sheets at any time they were requested.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but most of them have not been doing that.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. I would like to keep the record clear. I have not said at any time, nor do I think this cut would wreck the Foreign Service. I do think, however, it should be most carefully applied if the cut is voted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I am the one who used the word "wreck" when I made the statement as to what this cut would do. But I would ask the gentleman from New York to inquire of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] if there was ever any question about getting the green sheets insofar as this committee was concerned. If not, then this is just an academic proposition.

Mr. TABER. He has answered that question.

Mr. Chairman, I want to get into the meat of this question. I know from personal observation and contacts with the State Department in Washington that the Department is overstaffed here beyond all endurance. I know a 10-percent cut down there would improve their morale instead of wrecking it. I have talked with and visited with a number of Members who have been overseas during the last summer. I was overseas myself in 1947. I would say in my opinion every embassy that I ran into was overstaffed. Ten percent would be a marker as to how they were overstaffed, but 10 percent would not be a marker as to how they are overstaffed here in the Department of State. Anybody who goes to these places and checks up on them or has any contact with them in a business way in looking after the interests of his constituents knows that this situation exists. The only way the Congress has of helping to put the State Department on its feet is to reduce this appropriation in an intelligent way, as has been proposed in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

I understand these people said that there would be no vacancies filled. If that is the case, we all know that the average vacancies throughout the governmental departments are 20 percent. On that basis, they can absorb this 10 percent cut in the easiest possible way, taking advantage of those separations from the service which are voluntary.

There has been a little cut here recommended by the committee of \$1,430,000. Frankly, I do not believe it is anywhere near enough. What the State Department needs is to be placed upon a business basis in its business operations. Its

business operations cover 95 percent of its employees. Its diplomatic activities amount to about 5 percent, that is, activities by those who are engaged primarily in such activities as requires the exercise of discretion. We should realize that these administrative operations if put on a business basis can be handled much more satisfactorily and much more efficiently if there is some life put into them and they are asked to perform services and they are asked to go full sway. Everyone who has contacted them knows that. We all know it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the gentleman satisfied with the screening that is done before persons are taken into the Foreign Service? We did not hear those criticisms of the Foreign Service a few years ago, before the war, but it seems to me a great many were blanketed in at one time who should not be there.

Mr. TABER. Well, it is not the way I would like to have it. On the other hand, I do not believe that the Foreign Service itself is as bad as the administrative end of it.

I hope this amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] in placing some importance on the fiscal policy of this Government and in cutting down the deficits, and getting ourselves back to a degree of sanity.

Certainly I want to say that I am not at all surprised that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee would stand here and refuse to cut one single penny. That is a perfectly normal reaction of the committee to this proposal. Why should the Foreign Affairs Committee ever agree to any kind of a cut in the State Department?

Third, I want to say that personally I feel the State Department has in fact become the Government of the United States. It needs to have its breeches cut down a little bit, in my humble opinion.

Fourth, when the Secretary of State gets up and calls upon us for total diplomacy, in my part of the alley that means total regimentation of the people of the United States back of the policies of the State Department, regardless of what the cost may be.

I think that is the exact line of approach that the Secretary of State is

taking. Then, when ex-Secretary Marshall comes along and follows that, and takes the position that all the chips are now down and this is the last call, in my humble opinion that backs up the proposition of total diplomacy or total regimentation.

Then, when the President of the United States comes to us, and assisted by Mr. John Foster Dulles and takes the position that there should be read from the Congress of the United States every man or woman member who does not support that policy 100 percent, that is some more of the total diplomacy and total regimentation.

Of course, you can cut the State Department 10 percent and increase the efficiency of the Department, as the gentleman from New York has said; you can cut the State Department 10 percent and in no way create a great tragedy for the people of the United States, and in no way interfere with the so-called cold war. Any department of the Government or any big corporation that is run loosely and extravagantly and which over a period of 12 years has been run as the State Department has, can be cut anywhere from 10 to 20 percent and always increase the efficiency.

The State Department has too much influence today. Every prayer the Department makes is a prayer in the name of national defense on the assumption that no man or woman in the country will dare to get up and question the State Department's prayer.

I maintain that this cut can be made without damage and I hope that it will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, it has been said on the floor of the House today that the Foreign Service, or, in fact, anything having to do with the State Department, is the first line of our defense, that our first line of defense is in the State Department. I wonder if our first line of defense is not the ability of the American people to pay and to carry on in our domestic affairs as well as our foreign affairs. It might be well to have a few dimes left to spend on national defense, and on other things that we have to have, in the event that some of these fellows in the State Department, who, I believe, are anxious to get us involved in a little hotter war, I think it is very important that we try to save a few dollars here and there.

I want to remind the House of the fact that during the Eightieth Congress, in the last session of that Congress, we reduced the appropriations and limited the personnel for the Bureau of Reclamation. A great hue and cry went up that we were trying to ruin that department, that we were going to wreck the reclamation and the development of the West. But, 11 months and 13 days after that bill went into effect the Commissioner of Reclamation, Mr. Straus, in testimony before the Senate committee said this:

Greater progress has been made in actually building the new dams, powerhouses, canals, and transmission lines than at any time in like period.

The facts are that the Bureau of Reclamation went forward and did a better job with less employees, because they did not have a lot of money to waste. If this amendment is adopted, and I hope it is, they are going to have 10 percent fewer dollars to waste and less personnel to sit around twiddling their thumbs and doing a lot of silly nasty stuff that has been going on in the State Department.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come when we must save a dollar here and a dollar there, wherever we can. This is one place where \$7,800,000 can be saved and used to better advantage in other parts of our country by just not taking the money out of the pockets of the American people.

The taxpayers of America are getting sick and tired of this whole spending program. The national income is going down. The farm income is down now about 20 percent below what it was a year ago.

Unemployment rolls are going up. Let us do our duty and make cuts in this bill where cuts should be made, and we all know there is lots of room for cuts.

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, we Americans are a curious people. We believe what we want to believe when we look at something. Sometimes we do not believe what we actually see. We have another curious custom and that is to think anything can be cured by voting an appropriation and that the larger the appropriation the more sure the cure.

We are facing a reality here. Any of you who have spoken to your utility commissioners in the various States, who have constant records of utility incomes and similar incomes, will know that there has been a gradual reduction in income of some of the principal industries of the United States. This is a barometer for all industry.

We have here a practical question. We must cut. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] says we must maintain the Foreign Service at its present status and that there will be a move to increase the appropriations for the armed defense of the United States. We must have money for the defense of the United States, but certainly on the basis of anything that has happened in the last 5 years why does the Foreign Service deserve any particular defense of its appropriation at its present level. We certainly can cut 10 percent.

Mr. Chairman, I requested this time that I might ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], who was abroad last summer, whether he feels the suggestion of a reduction of 10 percent in the Foreign Service as he saw it in France, and as I saw it in France and Italy or other countries, would in any way damage the Foreign Service?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there is no one in the House who attaches more importance to the work of our Foreign Service than I do. Its work is vital and I want it to have all

of the personnel and all of the money that it needs.

Having visited some eight different countries in the last 2½ years and our embassies in those countries, several of them on two occasions, and having had the opportunity to go into the figures very carefully with division heads in connection with several of them, I cannot escape the conclusion that generally speaking our foreign embassies are over-staffed.

I recall last summer within some 200 yards in Paris finding over 1,100 Americans engaged in our Foreign Service in one way or the other. I found in that same 200 yards three ambassadors and two ministers.

If that is a fair criterion of our Foreign Service, certainly it is not going to cripple the State Department as a whole, in my judgment, to absorb the suggested reduction of 10 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my first remarks to the colloquy which took place with reference to Congressmen inspecting embassies and legations and consulate generals in our organizations overseas. I, too, have been in many of these embassies and legations and I have seen my colleagues at them, and if the gentleman from Massachusetts was as assiduous as says he was in his examination, he is a rare bird, indeed, because it is my opinion that there are very few of my distinguished and beloved colleagues that make the extensive and minute and detailed examination of personnel at our embassies and legations when they are in Paris or London or Rome or anywhere else. If they did, I never saw them, and for the record, out of an abundance of caution, I doubt it very much. They come in and shake hands with a few people, and walk around and go to some luncheon, but I certainly doubt very much the detailed and extensive examination that Members of this House make when they are overseas on these inspection tours and I, certainly, as a member of this subcommittee, after sitting 3 months examining these witnesses from these departments and these bureaus of the State Department, cannot at this time accept the cursory hit-and-miss examination of congressional committees at our embassies and legations overseas last year or any other year proper evidence to reduce this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I was in London, among other places, in 1947, and at half past 2 there was only about 5 percent of the 400 employees in the office building on the job.

Mr. FLOOD. I think the gentleman, if he went overseas more often, would realize that in foreign countries we should follow to some extent their customs and the lunch hour which is practiced. In London and Paris, and in these foreign countries it is that kind of a lunch hour. Whether they want to make it 2 or 3 o'clock is all right. They take a

late lunch hour in those countries, and that is the custom and the practice, and we should not flaunt too much of this American efficiency in the face of people everywhere contrary to the custom of the land.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] told this committee that \$30,000,000 of this cut was in Foreign Service. That may be true insofar as payments to the personnel themselves are concerned, but the gentleman did not tell you that as a result of transportation and the many items that go to make up the appropriation items, digit by digit, for the Foreign Service, that if you cut this, you are cutting over 70 percent of the Foreign Service. The gentlewoman from Ohio inquired about that, and may I give here that information now? This 10-percent cut will result in a 70-percent cut to the Foreign Service, including all of the items in the Foreign Service.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman yield, will the gentleman explain that?

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman from New York told us that \$30,000,000 would be the cut for the Foreign Service. He restricted that statement to only the one item, which might be the item of just personnel, but there is transport and there are at least seven or eight separate and distinct digits in the Foreign Service which will amount to 70 percent altogether. Do I make myself clear? The \$30,000,000 is only one digit. There are a dozen others which, if added together, applying to the Foreign Service, will amount to 70 percent cut.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that when the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] mentions the figure \$30,000,000, he is utterly misinformed, because the figure for personal services alone, without taking into consideration travel, transportation, communications, rents, utility service, equipment, and so on and so on, amounts to \$37,688,086.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no doubt about that. I just took the gentleman's own statement.

Mr. TABER. The statement shows thirty.

Mr. FLOOD. My friend from New York merely repeats misinformation—or at least not all of the information.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. May I make the observation that in my travels I have found the personnel of the embassies available any time, day or night. They do not confine their work merely to the daytime. You will find them on the job at all times of the day and night.

Mr. FLOOD. That is part of the next statement I want to make. Here is another example of this meat-ax cut. Here is a subcommittee and a full committee made up, at least in your judgment, I hope, of some of the hardest-working and best-informed Members of this House. They have sat for 3 months.

I see dozens of them here. Certainly nobody in any legislative committee of this House works any harder than these men, and you know it. It is the well-considered judgment of these committee people that this appropriation stand for the best interest of the Foreign Service, the State Department, and the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the time allotted to me to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the debate thus far on this amendment, it seems to me, has generated a lot of confusion of thought, as debate very frequently does on this floor. It seems to me we should have certain basic information clear in our minds before we vote upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Whether we, in the Appropriations Committee, got the green sheets or whether we did not, the facts of the matter are that here are the green sheets relating to the item under consideration. These green sheets relate to three specific parts: First, the break-down of appropriations for departmental personnel; second, another item of \$1,151,325, all other personal services; and finally, the break-down of the item for the Foreign Service.

Having these green sheets before me, I find that the Foreign Service provision as requested by the Bureau of the Budget before the committee made any cut was \$31,495,680. The other item, of personal service, was \$1,151,325. The items for personnel in the Department were \$20,667,472. That is a total of \$61,459,654.

In addition, there was about \$18,000,000 of other items, including travel, communications, transportation, equipment, and so on, relating to the departmental personnel and to the Foreign Service personnel.

The fact of the matter is that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] proposes to cut this entire item, amounting to \$77,300,000, by 10 percent. The argument on the other side has been that if you do that you will kill the Foreign Service of the United States. I do not want to kill the Foreign Service any more than does the gentleman from New York, and he has stated that the Foreign Service item in this appropriation estimate amounts to 70 percent of the total amount of \$77,300,000.

I take issue—vigorous issue on the plain statement of the facts, and the gentleman cannot prove that statement as relating to expenditures involved in the Foreign Service. The fact of the matter is if you take the whole \$18,000,000 which is provided here for travel communications, transportation and equipment, and add it to the Foreign Service item of \$31,000,000, you still would not have 70 per-

cent of this total amount which is allocable to the Foreign Service.

I just want to say this to my friends of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] put his finger exactly upon the situation. The President has just indicated an upward revision of the deficit for fiscal year 1950, greatly in excess of \$7,000,000,000. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House indicates a seven and a half billion dollar deficit for 1951. Why, if you cannot cut a measly little 10 percent off this item the country then is hopelessly headed ultimately for a complete collapse. No one wants that, least of all the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, we have had so many inaccurate statements with regard to the figures pertaining to this item, that I shall have to call your attention to the correct figures. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], made the statement that 20 percent of the positions in the Department of State were unfilled. That statement is utterly ridiculous.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman misquoted me. I said that the vacancies out of this would be 20 percent—that is the annual turn-over.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the gentleman that in the Foreign Service there is not a single vacancy and I will further say that in the entire Department of State, out of 15,555 employees, there were only 303 vacancies as of the 1st of December 1949.

With regard to the figures mentioned by my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], I wish to point out to him that the total budget request for the salaries and expenses item, which is the item now before the House, was \$78,731,000. Of this sum of \$78,731,000, \$37,688,086 was for personal services; \$5,301,286 was for travel and \$3,055,271 was for transportation; \$2,517,967 for communication service; \$1,495,201, rents and utilities services; \$138,530 for printing and reproduction; \$1,835,465 for other contractual services; \$1,220,324 for supplies and materials; \$990,452 for equipment; and \$32,000 for grants, subsidies and contributions; and \$1,000 for refunds, awards, and indemnities.

The total of all these figures, \$37,688,086 for personal services, together with all these other items which I have recited, which cover travel, transportation, and so forth, amount to \$54,275,582—the total sum requested for the Foreign Service of the United States of America.

If you are going to approach this in a meat-axe proposition way, then it is all very well and good to misquote figures. If you are going to throw figures around and not understand them and have not the slightest idea that approximately 70 percent of the salaries and expenses item, if for the Foreign Service, then that's all right with me, too. But, I do not think you can get away with it. I

think you have been kidding the American people about economy for too long.

Do you not remember the Eightieth Congress? Do you not remember when the gentleman from New York was going to cut the budget \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000?

Mr. TABER. And we did.

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps in dreams. Do you not remember the many meetings of the Legislative Budget Committee of 102 or 104, of which all the gentlemen now on their feet were members? You do not forget those days, do you, gentlemen? Do you not remember how the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse because you were afraid to go to the people in the 1948 elections if you cut the budget to the extent that you originally claimed you could?

Now let us vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

All time has expired on this amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 87, noes 91.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 107, noes 113.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$675,000.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 33, line 4, strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it on this matter of representation allowances that the gentleman wants an additional 3 minutes?

Mr. REES. Yes. The gentleman from New York is quite familiar with it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, before I begin a discussion of my amendment to reduce this appropriation by \$175,000, I want to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee the gentleman from New York for the very fair manner in which he has presented this title of the appropriation bill that deals

with the agencies, including the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary. He and I do not always agree with respect to certain items of legislation but may I say that he has always been eminently fair.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman and assure him that my feelings as far as he is concerned are mutual.

Mr. REES. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. Chairman, I regret this committee did not see fit to support the Vursell amendment that was considered a little while ago. In view of the condition of our Treasury, I think that amendment should have been approved. We could have saved several million dollars without any injury. This amendment is a comparatively small one, but \$175,000 is a considerable amount of money when you realize that it is being spent for what I regard as an unnecessary luxury.

My amendment, relates to the item of representation. Let me call attention to the manner in which this particular item has been increased during recent years. Do you know that back in 1941 the amount allocated for this service was \$150,000? In 1943 it grew up to \$200,000 and in 1945 it was \$300,000, and in 1947 was \$500,000. Now you are jumping it in this bill to \$675,000 for this one item. The total amount in the bill for representation is \$1,200,000, you are using. In other words, you are using \$1,200,000 of the taxpayers' money, almost all of which goes for the expenditure of liquor to entertain foreigners abroad. Out of this item of \$1,200,000, \$117,000 goes to ECA officials for entertainment. Other items making up the total are scattered throughout the bill. The distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Mr. STEFAN, placed in the Record the total amount of representation allowance and the departments to whom it is allocated. We have the Department of State, the ECA and other departments making a total request of something like \$1,200,000.

All I am asking the committee to do on this \$675,000 item is to cut it back to \$500,000. Show that you want to cut out at least a part of this extravagance and save on an item that is really unnecessary. If I had my way about it, of course, I would cut it a whole lot more. I hope on this particular occasion you will go along on this comparatively small reduction and say to the State Department: We are going to call a halt to the amount of money you are spending for this sort of thing, which of course is almost all for liquor.

I realize there has been pressure on this item.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman enlighten us on what is encompassed in the phrase "representation allowances"?

Mr. REES. Well, the main thing encompassed in this item, as has been disclosed a good many times, is the various kinds of hard liquor. Much of it is champagne. I understand from the connoisseurs that it is for highest quality of liquor.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman does not see any reason why we should not cut down on the liquor bill if we are going to cut down on other things?

Mr. REES. If you are going to cut other items in this legislation, you should at least be willing to reduce this item, as provided in my amendment. In fact, it should be considerably more, but I thought you might be willing to save as much as \$175,000 on an item, as I have said, that is unnecessary.

I am advised that this liquor is purchased abroad at a much lower price than the ordinary individual pays, because it is free from taxes that are imposed in this country.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, who has always supported me with respect to this proposal.

Mr. DONDERO. I think if there is any one thing that the American people are being resentful about it is waste in their Government. This could be considered waste.

Mr. REES. Well, the whole item of \$675,000 is waste, as far as that is concerned, but there are some Members who seem to think that in order to get along with these foreign people and make deals with them, that they have to use this method of doing so. Of course, my position is regard to such proposal is that our diplomacy has fallen to a pretty low ebb when we yield to this sort of thing in order to carry on important business with foreign nations.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. BRYSON. Is it not a matter of fact that seldom, if ever, are negotiations started between diplomats representing our country and other countries before they get pretty well soused with booze?

Mr. REES. I am informed by those who are familiar with the situation that the use of liquor is terribly overdone and in many cases to the detriment of our own country. It is a pretty poor way to handle our very important foreign problems.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does this include expense allowance for the roving ambassador and his 17 deputy roving ambassadors?

Mr. REES. I am not familiar with what those expenses are, but I should like to call your attention to some very important information. The gentleman from Nebraska also placed in the Record yesterday, in regard to the various of other expenses that are allowed to these officials. I hope the membership of

the House will take time to read it. Do not misunderstand me; I want them to be paid just as well as anybody else, I want them to have their legitimate expenses paid, but let me call attention to a colloquy between the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and a witness from the State Department as appears in the hearings. Mr. STEFAN inquired of Mr. Martin about an item of \$414,000. Mr. STEFAN asked him these questions, speaking of household expenses:

Mr. STEFAN. This is in addition to living allowances which amount to \$2,272,000.

Mr. MARTIN. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. Is this item in addition to post allowances which amount to \$84,000?

Mr. MARTIN. Correct, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. This is in addition to the transfer allowance of \$115,000?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. This is in addition to living quarters which amount to \$2,821,000?

Mr. MARTIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. And it is in addition to an allowance which amounts to \$280,000?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. That is in addition to temporary lodging allowances which amount to \$348,000? These various allowances amount to \$6,340,000, and in addition to the representation, living, and rent allowances for information services?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I trust you will be willing to support my amendment and save just a little bit; only a few thousand dollars in this item.

I want to commend the efforts of the distinguished minority ranking member of this committee [Mr. STEFAN] for the efforts he has made in reducing the amount of the request of the State Department for this item. I also want to express my appreciation to him for the information he has submitted in the RECORD and in the hearings dealing with this entire problem.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, following the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I think the House would really be disappointed if every year about the time we took up an appropriation bill the gentleman from Kansas did not offer this amendment. The amendment has become somewhat of a fixture and an institution down through the years, and he has offered it again this year. However, I do not recall that the House, at least since I have been here, has reduced this sum by amendment.

The gentleman from Kansas is a most lovable character and has the respect of every Member of the House, I am sure.

May I point out that this is not a sum of money to provide liquor. Of course, a portion of it is authorized to

furnish refreshments of various types, but this is a representation allowance.

May I also point out that this amount has been reduced. We are not raising this sum. In 1947 the amount as passed by the House was \$800,000. In 1948 it was \$700,000. Now we have the figure of \$675,000. So you see we have been doing our best in the committee to bring this sum down each year, and we have done it again this year.

This sum is necessary to enable men of modest means to serve in the Foreign Service. So often only men of great wealth and means can accept positions in the Foreign Service. Men of modest means cannot afford the entertainment incident to holding their positions. It has been found to be absolutely necessary to implement their incomes to this extent because of the heavy social obligations.

According to a very accurate survey made in the Foreign Service, every Foreign Service officer spends out of his pocket \$300 for every \$600 spent by the United States Government. There is no reason why a member of the Foreign Service should have to spend any money out of his pocket. His salary is not above normal to begin with. We know that many important decisions have been reached around the festive board. It is absolutely essential to entertain to some extent. No one would have our Foreign Service people less equipped than those from other nations. I may say that the money we give them does not compare unfavorably with the amounts given by other nations to their foreign-service officials. It is a sum of money which is absolutely necessary to keep our people on a par and have them not at a disadvantage but on an equal footing with the representatives of other nations when it comes to the social obligations the people in the diplomatic service feel they must fulfill.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. The gentleman suggested that his committee was cutting this item down. As I understand, this amount is higher than in any other appropriation we have had for this Service.

Mr. PRESTON. This is for the Foreign Service.

Mr. REES. Yes; the Foreign Service. Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is the highest figure I have ever seen advocated by this committee.

Mr. PRESTON. It was \$800,000 in 1947 and \$700,000 in 1948.

Mr. REES. But we have in addition the amounts that go to ECA and "XYZ," and are not included here.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I should like to associate myself with the position taken by the gentleman. I have been on occasion a severe critic of the State Department, but I feel that in the case of the Foreign Service those men out in the field, most of them, as far as I know, good, honest Americans, should not be required to reach down into their pockets

to pay the costs which are necessary to the operation of their offices.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman for his very timely observation.

This is not a prohibition amendment, this is something vital to our Foreign Service. We should approach it in that manner. We should vote this amendment down, and give these people a reasonable sum so they may properly represent the United States wherever they may be in the world.

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, of course I was a little disappointed, but not much surprised to note that we lost the recent vote in an effort to save about \$7,000,000 in the Department of State. I hope that will not be the continuing policy of those members of the party in power, however, I am fearful it will be.

Now we come to the pending amendment where we can save \$175,000. It is a small matter, but when you stop to consider that this bill carries over \$1,300,000 in representation service, most of which will be used for liquor in entertaining in foreign embassies, and when you take into consideration that you can purchase it there for about half what you can here, it would mean something like \$2,600,000 compared with the cost here in the United States. That is a lot of entertainment for our State Department which must handle serious and important matters.

I want to reduce that amount. I am one who believes we should effect economies in every department of Government, beginning with the Congress of the United States and extending to the absolute top. I am one who believes the first line of defense of America is the financial solvency of our Government and not the Department of State, as was claimed by one of the Members in the recent debate on the other amendment. The Rees amendment would reduce this item by \$175,000. We had better reduce it by this amount, or as much more as we can.

I think it is a bad and expensive policy, that may be abused if the Congress appropriates sufficient funds so that our representatives have too much opportunity to use liquor in their foreign entertainment and foreign service.

Their work is too important to the defense of the Nation. I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable debate regarding representation allowance for United States Government employees overseas. This item is increasing in proportion to increases sought in other categories. However, the bill presently before you

may be somewhat misleading unless the membership reads the hearings for appropriation for the Department of State now available. I call your attention to page 1075 of these hearings where you will find a break-down on the items of representation. You will find there that the estimate for the Foreign Service runs to over \$1,000,000 when the total estimates of the state missions to international organizations, international contingencies, USIE, are taken into consideration. This, however, does not include the representation allowance for the ECA or Marshall-plan activities where during the present fiscal year \$117,763 was appropriated. Other allowances can be found on page 1074. The Foreign Service continually complains that the allowances are not sufficient. Of course, the representation allowances do not tell the entire story, because there are a large number of other allowances available to the people in the Foreign Service of our Government, and these are detailed in the hearings to which I referred.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take very much time in further opposition to this amendment. As was pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, it is an annual gesture. The question of representation allowances for the Department of State is one that commands the attention of every member of this subcommittee, so much so that when the committee was requested to appropriate the amount of \$979,200, it saw fit unanimously to cut this amount over 30 percent, to the amount of \$675,000. I do not believe that in any previous year there was a percentage cut to the extent of the cut made by the committee this year.

So, Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be soundly defeated.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. The gentleman speaks about a percentage cut, but nevertheless the gentleman realizes the increases that have been allowed by the House through the years, beginning with \$150,000 in 1941 clear down to the proposal which is now before us, will mean that after we get through with it we are not cutting these figures almost a million dollars.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman always assumes that the item entitled "Representation Allowances" is strictly for liquor. I am sure he does not have any objection to the giving of a diplomatic dinner and accompanying it with a cocktail of some kind, whether it be a martini or an old-fashioned or a daiquiri. I assure the gentleman that there are not too many old-fashioneds, daiquiris, or martinis in this amount of \$675,000. The committee is not going to permit the situation to prevail where an American diplomat called upon to entertain

diplomats of other countries is going to be in the background when it comes to the amount he is allowed for that purpose. It is a necessary evil.

Mr. REES. The gentleman says this proposal is a gesture. I want to assure him that this is not a gesture. I hope the gentleman does not think it is a gesture to try to save a few thousand dollars on this item.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman object to the serving of a martini at a diplomatic dinner?

Mr. REES. I am not in favor of martinis at all.

Mr. ROONEY. That is what I suspected.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES) there were—ayes 26, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to international organizations, the Government of Panama, and Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, \$55,178,297, together with such additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation: *Provided*, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accordance with existing surplus property disposal laws and regulations, and the contribution of the United States to the United Nations shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. LODGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I would like to ask my distinguished friend from New York about this item of \$8,000,000 in the building fund, because it was my idea that under the surplus-property agreements there was a substantial amount of money available in those countries for just such purposes, and that therefore there would be no need to appropriate any of the taxpayers' money for this kind of thing.

Mr. TABER. That understanding is not correct. Very largely the buildings have been procured by the use of lend-lease obligation or counterpart funds; but the reconstruction of those buildings into offices and residence quarters, and that sort of thing, and the rehabilitation of those buildings has been a charge upon the appropriation funds to a large extent, with the exception of those places where counterpart funds may be available in sufficient quantities to provide for it.

Mr. LODGE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Before the Marshall plan was passed and before there were any counterpart funds, my recollection is that surplus-property funds, pursuant to the agreements reached with those countries, were used to purchase buildings for our embassies and staff. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and a very large number of them have been so purchased. As I understand it, a big building in Rome that was once a residence was purchased for the Embassy.

Mr. LODGE. Have those surplus property funds been exhausted?

Mr. TABER. I do not understand so, but they been exhausted, as I understand it, in some places. In other places, like France, they were required to rehabilitate a lot of other buildings, to fix them up so they could get along.

Mr. LODGE. Why can they not use this surplus property fund to pay for it?

Mr. TABER. They can for the purchase of the sites, and they can use counterpart funds for the labor and such materials as they are able to procure there. I believe the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] can give us a little better picture of the details of this than I. I know that the budget estimate for this was \$12,000,000 and that the amount allowed by the committee was \$8,000,000. Frankly, after I looked it over as best I could I thought there might be a little greater cut; on the other hand I was not as sure of that as I have been of some other things in the bill, and I did not feel that I wanted to tackle it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out to the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Connecticut that as of the 31st of December of last year this buildings fund had an unexpended balance of \$18,141,738; and obligated during the first 6 months of the present fiscal year only the amount of \$6,914,742, so that with the \$8,000,000 which the committee inserted in this bill we figure there will be a total for use by the buildings fund of \$19,226,996 in the coming fiscal year.

This does not actually represent cash money; the gentleman from Connecticut is correct in that regard. But, as a matter of bookkeeping we must appropriate out of the Treasury in dollars in order to get from the Treasury the currency, whether it be francs, lira, or what-have-you, to purchase the properties in the foreign countries. Actually, when we take title to these properties in foreign countries we are paying with credits which we have obtained as the result of the disposition of American surplus property.

Mr. LODGE. In other words, if I may ask the gentleman who has been kind enough to explain this, actually, surplus property funds are being used.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. And this is merely a bookkeeping transaction in order that

the various departments of the Government may keep their records straight.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct, and may I say further that I am confident that the Department has no objection of any consequence to the amount allowed by this committee; it will amply cover their needs in the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LODGE. In other words, this \$8,000,000 represents surplus-property funds and also counterpart funds?

Mr. ROONEY. No; this has nothing to do with ECA counterpart funds. These are credits derived solely from the disposition of Government surplus property. Surplus-property funds are used for two purposes: For the foreign buildings fund, acquisition of buildings, and also for the student-exchange program.

Mr. LODGE. What happens to this \$8,000,000 once we have appropriated it? Where does it go?

Mr. ROONEY. It goes out of the Treasury to the credit of the State Department, which, in turn, buys from the Treasury the francs, lira, or currency of the country in which the acquisition is to be made.

Mr. LODGE. That is not my original understanding; my original understanding of the gentleman's statement was that we were spending surplus-property funds which remained in these countries and that this was just a bookkeeping transaction in that connection.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; there are credits in francs or lira or some other foreign currency which are in the United States Treasury as the result of the Government having arrived at a certain figure to be paid for American surplus property that has been disposed of. I will ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] if I am not correct in my explanation of the situation with regard to the building funds.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is correct except in this regard: The ECA acquisition of buildings is done through the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations, Department of State, for the ECA. All of the property we have been acquiring and are acquiring presently is actually from block currency, block funds, and counterpart funds through surplus property, through credits that we have. For instance, the Director of the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations makes a deal with a foreign government, with payment being made through credits we have against that government or through exchange. The origination of that is surplus, and even some UNRRA.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Is the statement correct that this unobligated balance of \$11,200,000 includes the proposed appro-

priation here of \$8,000,000? I thought it was in addition to the appropriation here of \$8,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. No, it is not in addition. The fact of the matter is when the balances are made we are not out anything at all because these all represent credits on lend-lease and surplus property.

Mr. KEATING. I understand from the gentleman from New York that the \$8,000,000 is in addition.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. So there is a total of \$20,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. There is expected an unexpended balance at the end of this fiscal year of \$11,226,996 and to that should be added the \$8,000,000 contained in this paragraph of the bill.

Mr. KEATING. Which makes a total of \$20,000,000; whereas in the last 6 months we have only obligated some \$4,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, but there are many explanations for that. Certainly the gentleman does not propose that we should let these credits of ours in foreign countries die a peaceful death. We certainly should utilize them. We are better off having a piece of real estate on the main street in a capital city of the world than we are with the credits.

Mr. KEATING. My point is, I do not understand the necessity of our appropriating a sum of \$8,000,000 when we already have in this fund an unexpended balance of \$11,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. We appropriated \$8,000,000 in this bill for the reason that the \$11,000,000 is not enough to carry on the program. If I recall correctly, and the gentleman from Nebraska may correct me if I am in error, this is a \$110,000,000 program.

Mr. STEFAN. It would not make any difference how much it is. It would go back to the Treasury or become property in a foreign country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Would we ever get any cash out of these people?

Mr. TABER. No; we never would, and we might just as well realize that. They could not pay it even if they tried.

Mr. KEATING. I do not want to be too persistent, but this appropriation, plus the unexpended balance, makes a total of \$20,000,000 available for this fund, or nearly that.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. We have only been spending out of this fund at the rate of about \$8,000,000 a year. For that reason I do not see the necessity for this appropriation of \$8,000,000. If we do not appropriate a dime we would still

have considerably more than the rate at which we have been spending during the last year.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from New York, my distinguished colleague, must realize that this buildings fund appropriation is a part of an extensive program. The acquisition of real estate, as he well knows, being an able lawyer from Rochester, N. Y., is not the same as buying a bag of groceries in the corner grocery store. The program has been laid out. We now come to the point where certain plans which have been thought over for some time and have been in existence for some time are ready to come to fruition and we want to take title to certain pieces of foreign real estate. That is the reason for the total amount allowed in this paragraph.

Mr. KEATING. The effect of what the gentleman says, whether we talk about real estate or groceries, it is anticipated there will be expended in the next fiscal year a considerably larger amount than was expended in the last fiscal year?

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly, and this amount, may I say to the gentleman, is far below the amount that has been expended each year in the past number of years for this purpose.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York how much money is available at the present time from the surplus-property settlements all over the world for building purposes.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the gentleman from Connecticut that if he looks at the printed hearings he will find a list containing the amounts due from all the countries all over the world. Of course, I cannot at the moment quote it to you extemporaneously, but if he looks at that list he will find that our old friend, Great Britain, is the one nation with whom we have had the greatest trouble in arriving at some sort of an amount due for the surplus property she has long ago received. If the gentleman will permit me, I will twist the lion's tail a little further. He will find further information on this matter at page 784 of the hearings.

Mr. STEFAN. Also on pages 807 and 808, net balances on lend-lease and settlements with Great Britain.

Mr. LODGE. Why is it necessary, since that money exists, to make this appropriation until that money has been obligated for building?

Mr. ROONEY. Because it is a bookkeeping transaction.

Mr. LODGE. Being a bookkeeping transaction, it would seem to be that it appropriately comes after the money has been spent.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman from Connecticut that I cannot hope to convince him of the intricacies of this financial transaction here on the floor in 5 or 10 minutes, because this subcommittee had to spend weeks trying to convince the conferees on this bill

last year as to what actually happens with regard to this fund.

Mr. LODGE. I am glad the gentleman recognizes that it is a complicated problem.

Mr. ROONEY. It is a complicated problem, but I make the flat statement that it has to be appropriated in order for the money to come out of the Treasury.

Mr. TABER. As I understand, there is presently outstanding against foreign countries claims totaling \$822,000,000. I think that is about the figure; is that right?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; that is the total of the table contained on page 784 of the hearings.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I think this whole thing can be explained in just a sentence or two. We have presently approximately 300 missions scattered over the world. It is the objective of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to buy and own all the property in which we house our Foreign Service, wherever it is cheaper to own and to maintain it than to lease and rent it. All the property we are acquiring at this particular time is not costing the taxpayers any money in American dollars. We are taking this property over and giving these foreign governments credit on this approximately \$800,000,000 of credits that they have with us. It represents lend-lease, surplus property, and other credits to the United States. As far as this \$800,000,000 is concerned, it goes back into the Treasury to trade for these counterpart funds; in other words, when the whole books are balanced we do not put out any American dollars for the acquisition of this property but merely credit to these foreign governments who owe us on surplus and other credits that they have.

Now, mention was made of the British debt, which I will refer to. I have here the figures on the lend-lease and surplus-property settlement with the United Kingdom.

Lend-Lease furnished the United Kingdom, at procurement costs, \$31,-611,000,000.

Surplus property transferred to Great Britain only, at procurement costs, \$531,-319,000.

Due from Great Britain for the above under the mutual-aid settlement of July 12, 1948, \$622,446,911.

Available for buildings and educational exchange programs under mutual-aid settlement, \$50,000,000.

Utilized by Department of State as of December 31, 1949, \$14,601,174.

In other words, we settled that \$32,-000,000,000 obligation on the part of the United Kingdom for about \$50,000,000 of which only \$14,000,000 has been paid.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true we are proposing to build an embassy in Poland?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Will not that cost us money?

Mr. STEFAN. No, I think it will be built with Polish zlotys.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is apparently conducting this debate by remote control. He has been on his feet and has had the floor for 20 minutes and has not yet had an opportunity to say more than a word.

Mr. STEFAN. I believe I have explained the situation, and have no further statement.

Mr. GROSS. What money does Poland owe us?

Mr. TABER. I will tell the gentleman in a moment.

Mr. GROSS. I did not know we had any credits back of the iron curtain.

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether or not they owe us anything. Here it is: Poland, \$36,641,305.

Mr. GROSS. And we can collect on it?

Mr. TABER. How?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know how, but we are proposing to build an embassy over there that will not cost us any money.

Mr. TABER. I do not know. This idea that these buildings cost us nothing is sort of silly, because if you get a bigger building than you really need you have to have more employees than you need to fill it. That is why this item of salaries and expenses is so big. That is perfectly apparent.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I know a little bit about this situation. At the time I was in Europe just as the war was over, I noticed every place we went that there was a great amount of surplus war material owned by the United States and protected in a way by the American flag that was flying overhead, with no personnel around it. So I had a conference with the committee I was with when we were in Paris, and we decided that they would send two of us to London to see the Secretary of State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for five additional minutes, so I can tell my story.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. We went to see the then Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, and we told him the story. There were stories in the paper about how jeeps were being stolen, and so on. We said, "They cannot steal real estate, Mr. Secretary, and I think it would be a very good idea if we would seek to have something done to transfer war-surplus material for real estate in the different countries of the world." That was the beginning of this program. I think it is a praiseworthy program, because we would have nothing otherwise for a great deal of that material.

I saw some fine tubs there that cost us in the vicinity of half a million dollars. They had never been used, but they were being offered for \$20,000. I thought that was just a crime. Being an old-

fashioned real-estate lawyer like my friend, JOHN TABER, I figured if we could get our hands on some real estate it would be a pretty good deal.

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman who has studied this matter so thoroughly just carry that one step further and explain to us why it is necessary, if the transaction is to exchange real estate for jeeps, and so on, to make an appropriation in this bill?

Mr. RABAUT. I will tell you that. It is very simple. You do not get a building in the condition so that you can use it for the purpose for which you want it. You immediately have to do something with it. You have to put it in shape. Some of this money is to put these buildings in shape.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, my understanding of this building-fund paragraph was the same as that of the gentleman from Connecticut, with whom I conferred. My question is, Is it now too late to offer an amendment to the section relating to the building fund?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order that the Clerk has already read down to and beyond the figures "\$55,178,297", on line 16 of page 34 of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Well, the gentleman from New York is simply making a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York for the wonderful way in which he has been conducting the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read down to and including line 4 on page 35, which is beyond the paragraph mentioned by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rose to speak about these international organizations. I want to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to page 813 of the hearings where it appears that the total for these purposes would be \$52,275,703. I am wondering why it is that the amount carried here is not cut down to that figure.

Mr. ROONEY. For the reason that there was a supplemental estimate in House Document No. 457, Eighty-first Congress, second session, amounting to \$2,902,594, entitled "State Department—Contributions to International Organizations."

Mr. TABER. It seems to me these contributions to international organizations are at a tremendous figure. The United Nations figure is \$13,926,500. Some other United Nations organization is \$2,898,105, and the International Refugee Organization is \$25,000,000. On top of that there are a very large number of them at the million-dollar figure, or better, and a very large number of smaller items.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have had bills before the House which have uniformly been rejected during the last 4 months of the session to increase allotments to international organizations and to take more of them on. According to the hearings, there has been \$1,559,641 added in the last year according to the statements on page 551.

I want to call attention to the enormous sums that they cost, and to say to the House that in my opinion it is very important that we cease, either by treaty or otherwise, adding to these international obligations which run into enormous amounts. I do not believe we can afford to go into that kind of a picture any further.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's statement of our contributions to international organizations is a valuable one, because this committee has been very much concerned with it. The other body is very much concerned with it. On yesterday I took the floor and developed in a detailed manner the whole program. The gentleman is absolutely right. Our contributions are too high, but as long as we have treaties and as long as we pass laws on this floor setting up these international organizations in which we have to participate, we have to pay our share of them. We have treaties and we have laws, and there is no other thing that we can do but appropriate the money to carry them out. Notwithstanding that fact, however, you will notice in this particular item there is nothing for the International Refugee Organization. The IRO was \$70,000,000 last year. We have been assured that this IRO is going to be liquidated during this next fiscal year. We put the State Department on notice that we will probably not appropriate money for that organization next year.

There are other organizations which members of the State Department have assured us that they will eliminate if they possibly can. They are doing the best they can to cut these organizations out, because they are costing the taxpayers too much money. Our percentage of expense is very, very high and out of proportion. For instance, Mr. Warren Austin, our Ambassador at the United Nations, representing us there, has been able to cut our participation expense quite a bit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the best answer to the contention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]—and I agree with his contention in this instance—is the language in the committee report, at page 35. It was read into the RECORD yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood]. I shall read it again:

The committee again stresses its concern over the large number of organizations to which we are required to contribute. Every effort must be made to reduce the unusually high percentage of contributions which in all too many instances this country is called upon to make. The high percentage of contribution of the United States should be reduced just as quickly as the economic conditions of other member countries make possible their assuming a more equitable share of the cost. The committee will examine carefully the Department's submission of this item next year to determine what accomplishments have been made by the Department in obtaining such reductions.

Mr. TABER. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] have performed a real public service in going into the detail of these things. I took the floor because I wanted to call attention to it a little further, and I hope that gradually we can get to the point where we can eliminate a great many of these international organization contributions, and that the House will be on its guard against the creation of other obligations of this sort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise; and on that motion I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 20, noes 66.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it possible to count the members of the minority who are out in the Speaker's lobby, who just left?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count on the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GAMBLE. I made the point of order because I thought that on a \$29,000,000,000 bill we should have more than two Members present for each billion appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is not debatable. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and nine Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, just before the teller vote we were discussing on page 34, our contributions to various international

organizations. I stated that the appropriation for the International Refugee Organization last year was \$70,000,000. This item appears before you today at approximately \$25,000,000 for the next fiscal year due to the fact that the International Refugee Organization is liquidating. I wonder how many Members of the House know what the International Refugee Organization has been doing, how many displaced persons are presently in the camps in the various parts of Europe, who are being moved to other parts of the world, some of them coming to the United States.

My purpose in taking up this matter at the present time is to state that I have been informed that an effort is being made to extend the International Refugee Organization program after the proposed liquidation date and that some legislation may be offered in either the House or Senate for its extension. We were assured by the American representatives of the International Refugee Organization that they were going to liquidate, that the camps are going to be closed and that no further appropriation would be needed for the International Refugee Organization after the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman when I have finished my brief statement. The gentleman knows more about the International Refugee Organization than I do because he was sponsor of the bill which passed the House and Senate and became law resulting in our participation in that international organization.

There are approximately 300,000 displaced persons left in the displaced-persons camps. But very few people seem to have the courage to face the real issue involved in this refugee matter. There are presently approximately 15,000,000 refugees in Austria and Germany who have been driven from their homes and who must live on the economy of the country in which they now live because they are people of German ethnic origin. They are expelled who are not given any help by the IRO. Many of those people were as well off as you and I; highly educated; they were financially well off. Most of them never lived in Germany or Austria. Their parents or their ancestors many years ago came from Germany, and under some international program they were removed, body and soul, out of their homes. They had to leave behind their homes, their possessions, their money, their livestock if they were farmers, their merchandise if they were merchants, and told to take 50 kilos of baggage with them, report at the railroad station, and they were sent to Germany or Austria, because they were of German ethnic origin. Many cannot talk German and have never been in Germany. They are coming by hundreds today into various parts of Austria and Germany, and the United Nations officials do not know how to cope with that problem. That is the problem of refugees that we have to cope with very soon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman; I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. I talked to General Clay when he was in Germany, and Colonel Stanley Andrews, his Food Administrator, and Tracy Vorhees, who recently resigned as Undersecretary of the Army, and they told me that if the Congress of the United States wants to discuss refugees, they better start discussing these approximately 15,000,000 expellees who are presently a burden on the countries on whose economy they are now living, and indirectly, through ECA and through GARIOA, which is Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, becomes an additional burden on the American taxpayers. But, it is an economic question, gentlemen, which we will have to face and face right away, and I wish to get this information into the RECORD in order that it will be there when and if there is an attempt to expand or continue IRO.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. As the gentleman says, I have been somewhat interested in this because I was the author of the original IRO legislation, and it was presented as a temporary measure. I have seen the initials "DP" extend from those who were displaced persons in the Nazi concentration camps to include vast new categories. I was present at the United Nations last November when the Security Council adopted a new set-up for the United Nations for refugees. Mrs. Roosevelt was there and presented very vigorously the American position, which was that our participation was to end when IRO ended in 1951, and she therefore urged that there should be no resolution adopted by the United Nations looking forward to further participation by the United States in this matter of refugees. In spite of the position she took the United Nations committee voted to continue not only to have a United Nations refugee organization but to ask for participation by other countries.

Now, I wondered whether this United Nations action which may result as the gentleman says, in either additional requests for appropriations or for legislation, was presented to the gentleman's subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. It was not. I always thought IRO was a temporary activity.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Now that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] has made that statement I call to the attention of the House, as I did yesterday, one of the problems of our Committee on Appropriations, and that is the matter of legislative committees writing legislation as the result of which the Appropriations

Committee is subsequently presented with a blank check which it must necessarily sign.

In connection with IRO the legislative committee, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, wrote no limitation on the amount of funds for them as the United States share in supporting that organization, with the result that we appropriated \$70,000,000 last year, a similar sum the year before, and now have to appropriate \$25,000,000 because of the fact that no limitation upon the amount of funds to be paid as the United States share was contained in the IRO bill which passed this Congress.

Mr. STEFAN. That indicates the helplessness of the Appropriations Committee, when laws are passed and treaties are made, and we are helpless and must make the appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. That is exactly the point I make.

Mr. STEFAN. That is why I took this time to discuss the IRO, and also to call to the attention of the House the really serious refugee problem which is facing the world today in Europe.

Mr. VORYS. If the gentleman will yield further, we have already authorized \$27,000,000 for Arab refugees. This was done just a few weeks ago. We are still turning our backs and closing our eyes to the approximately 15,000,000 refugees who, while they were not displaced during the war, have become displaced since. We will some day have to face up to this total problem.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479) and the act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) and the program authorized by the act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 265), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000); printing and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$5,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise; and purchase of objects for presentation to for-

eign governments, schools, or organizations; \$34,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, although I feel that the Voice of America is doing effective work, there is considerable room for improvement. It is my belief that presently there is too much duplication and perhaps a lack of proper supervision and evaluation. The committee should know that the Voice of America through its radio program is not its entire job. This information service, which has as its objective the dissemination of the true story of the United States, is in the field of exchange students, conducting large libraries, dissemination of motion pictures, magazines and newspapers, and carries on a press service. It is an all-inclusive information service through the medium of the spoken, printed word and picture and visual information. We are hopeful that the evaluation of this service in countries which are almost inaccessible will soon be available to the new director. However, similar service is carried on by the ECA or Marshall plan, and it is also being carried on by the Army in occupied areas. It may be that it would be impossible to combine all of these services, especially the Army service which carries on its independent information program. However, I feel that the information service carried on by the ECA or Marshall plan could well be combined with the State Department's information service. There have been some arguments against this on the part of the ECA people, but for the sake of effectiveness, I feel that the State Department is better qualified and better equipped to carry on this information service than is the ECA. I personally feel the two services could be combined for the sake of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

As an argument for better supervision, I call attention of the committee to page 1084 of our hearings which has in detail an explanation of the lack of supervision in some cases. I call your attention to the following article contained in a magazine called Plain Talk which is self-

explanatory and will give you some idea, as it did to the members of the committee, that proper supervision over individuals in putting out the true story of the United States is so necessary. I now quote from the article:

"[From Plain Talk magazine]

"FREE ECONOMY IN U. S. A. 'FAIRY TALE,'
VOICE OF AMERICA TELLS GERMANS

"(From a special correspondent)

"FRANKFURT, October.

"The German elections of August 14, giving a strong majority to the adherents of economic freedom, shook the hopes of those who believe that British-style laborism is called upon to head the third force between capitalism and communism.

"There was considerable bewilderment among German voters, however, when shortly after the elections they heard the Voice of America. I am still looking for the German who does not switch off his radio in a hurry every day at 7 p. m. when that Voice starts lecturing him. When it appeared as a known personality, however, curiosity was aroused and people listened. The speaker was Ernest Hoffmeister, chief of the Voice's German division, broadcasting from the Frankfurt station. The American taxpayer would probably like to know what he is getting for his money. The Voice of America, speaking through Mr. Hoffmeister—and I am translating the verbatim report of the Munich *Süddeutsche Zeitung*—broadcast the following information:

"My attention was attracted in the streets of Frankfurt by the many people standing in front of the shop windows and unable to tear themselves away from all the lovely things. I was also struck by the prices, expressed by a mark which, unlike 1946, has a value again. These faces, which were directed to all these magnificent things with astonishment but also with scorn, impressed me more than the fact that there are again places in Frankfurt where you can eat better than in New York if you have enough money. I asked these people about their average wages, I compared them with the prices in the windows and was told that instead of shortages there is again an oversupply, because people are unable to pay those prices.

"Then I read the newspapers and the speeches of German politicians and economists. There I found the explanation that the elections to the Federal Parliament had been dominated by a contest between the principles of a free-market economy and a program of socialization, and that the voters had given preference to a free adjustment of prices. Time and again I have been told by Germans with whom I conversed that the principle of the free-market economy, as it now prevails in western Germany, is nothing else than the principle of free and private initiative in the United States.

"That is, let me state it clearly, a fairy tale. The so-called principle of a completely free private enterprise, allegedly in vogue in the United States and a model to the world, does not exist or, at least, ceased to exist a long time ago. Take the adjustment of prices, rents for housing, railroad rates, minimum wages of workers, minimum returns to the farmer: the state, the Government is always obliged to intervene with a regulating hand where private initiative is unable to harmonize with the interests of the population. That is generally recognized. Certainly, violent discussions often take place in the United States as to how far the Government may go, but time and again the principle has prevailed that our social conscience requires more than *laissez faire*, more than a free play of economic forces.

"You must not take it amiss when I tell you that every German economist and every German government is entitled to tackle these questions as it wants to, but that they

should not point to the United States as an example and as a model when pleading for an economic theory which, if applied to the most decisive fields of popular welfare, even most conservatives in America would reject."

"Thus spoke the Voice of America, just when the struggle between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher reached its peak, when the elected representatives of the German people were still wavering at the crossroads, undecided whether they ought to march with America to freedom and prosperity or with Laborite Britain to economic planning and stagnation."

Mr. STEFAN. It goes on to say that—

"The German elections of August 14, giving a strong majority to the adherents of economic freedom, shook the hopes of those who believe that British-style laborism is called upon to head the third force between capitalism and communism.

"There was considerable bewilderment among German voters, however, when shortly after the elections they heard the Voice of America. I am still looking for the German who does not switch off his radio in a hurry every day at 7 p. m. when the Voice starts lecturing him. When it appeared as a known personality, however, curiosity was aroused and people listened. The speaker was Ernest Hoffmeister, chief of the Voice's German Division, broadcasting from the Frankfurt station. The American taxpayer would probably like to know what he is getting for his money."

I might interject, of course the committee is trying to find out what we are getting for our money.

Mr. KOHLER. That is why I am here.

Mr. STEFAN. He further states that—"the Voice of America, speaking through Mr. Hoffmeister"—and I am translating the verbatim report of the Munich *Süddeutsche Zeitung*—"broadcast the following information"—and he quotes Mr. Hoffmeister, the chief of the Voice of America.

Mr. KOHLER. I would correct that particular statement. He is not the chief of our German unit, sir. He is a member.

Mr. STEFAN. This article states that he is. We have here—he quotes this American, speaking on the Voice of America to the German people. This is the Voice of America:

"My attention was attracted in the streets of Frankfurt by the many people standing in front of the shop windows and unable to tear themselves away from all the lovely things. I was also struck by the prices, expressed by a mark which, unlike 1946, has a value again. These faces, which were directed to all these magnificent things with astonishment but also with scorn, impressed me more than the fact that there are again places in Frankfurt where you can eat better than in New York if you have enough money. I asked these people about their average wages, I compared them with the prices in the windows and was told that instead of shortages there is again an oversupply, because people are unable to pay those prices.

"Then I read the newspapers"—

Now he is still quoting. He is still talking to these German people on the Voice of America.

"Then I read the newspapers and the speeches of German politicians and economists. There I found the explanation that the elections to the federal parliament had been dominated by a contest between the principles of a free market economy and a program of socialization, and that the voters had given preference to a free adjustment of prices. Time and again I have been told by Germans with whom I conversed that the principle of the free market economy, as it now prevails in western Germany, is nothing else than the principle of free and private initiative in the United States.

"That is, let me state it clearly, a fairy tale. The so-called principle of a completely free private enterprise, allegedly in vogue in the United States and a model to the world, does not exist or, at least, ceased to exist a long time ago. Take the adjustment of prices, rents for housing, railroad rates, minimum wages of workers, minimum returns to the farmer: The State, the Government is always obliged to intervene with a regulating hand where private initiative is unable to harmonize with the interests of the population. That is generally recognized. Certainly, violent discussions often take place in the United States as to how far the Government may go, but time and again the principle has prevailed that our social conscience requires more than *laissez faire*, more than a free play of economic forces."

And it continues to talk to the German people, the Voice of America:

"You must not take it amiss when I tell you that every German economist and every German government is entitled to tackle these questions as it wants to, but that they should not point to the United States as an example and as a model when pleading for an economic theory which, if applied to the most decisive fields of popular welfare, even most conservatives in America would reject."

Unquote the Voice of America to the German people.

This writer adds:

"Thus spoke the Voice of America, just when the struggle between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher reached its peak, when the elected representatives of the German people were still wavering at the crossroads, undecided whether they ought to march with America to freedom and prosperity or with Laborite Britain to economic planning and stagnation."

COMMENT ON ARTICLE

You indicated you knew of that article. Would you care to comment on it?

Mr. KOHLER. Yes, I would be glad to comment on it. First of all I would like to correct some mistakes in it.

Mr. ROONEY. Was the language read into the record as being the Voice of America actually and truly a picture of the words broadcast over the Voice of America?

Mr. KOHLER. I will accept it as being so. There might be minor differences because of the way it was translated back into English.

Mr. ROONEY. Furnish the committee both the English and German scripts, please.

Mr. KOHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. I have merely called your attention to this to indicate that sometimes we wonder whether or not you are telling the truth about America, as explained by Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. KOHLER. I want to say with reference to the question of people turning it off and that sort of thing, that this happens to be one of the areas where this Program Evaluations Branch is able to operate in terms with really getting surveys. We have a survey conducted by the Opinion Survey Branch, the Office of Military Government of the United States, July 1949, which revealed that 40 percent of all residents of the United States occupied areas in Germany report listening fairly regularly to the Voice of America.

Mr. STEFAN. I am not so interested about this writer's own statement about who listens and who does not listen; what I am interested in is the Voice of America.

Mr. KOHLER. That is on the record, sir, and I wanted to correct it.

Mr. STEFAN. You are entitled to do that and I want you to do it, but I think the committee is more interested in what was really said about the matter, by the Voice of America.

Mr. KOHLER. The author of this particular broadcast is Mr. Hoffmeister, who is a mem-

ber of our unit, but not chief of the German unit.

I will accept the text as written, as representing what was said in this broadcast.

Mr. STEFAN. Do you approve of it?

Mr. KOHLER. Well, sir, may I approach that in another way, with your permission, rather than saying yes or no. I would like to say first that this is a good example, I think, of the vigilance of everyone about the Voice of America. We operate absolutely on public record and thousands and millions of people are listening to us and the slightest deviation from what is regarded as the right line is certainly brought to our attention and to the attention of the public, and that is certainly a protection for all of us.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of asking the chairman of the subcommittee or the ranking member on the Republican side if either one can say something about these two American seamen who are still held in China since October 1948.

There has been rising interest in that subject among Americans for some time, and I was questioned about it when I was home during the Easter recess.

I have in my hand an editorial from a local paper, which I think was in yesterday's paper. I read in part:

HOW ONE WIFE FEELS

The Chinese Communists are still holding prisoner, without explanation, two American servicemen, permitting them no communication with their wives or their countrymen, official or otherwise.

I interrupt to say that I think both men live in my State, although not in my district. That is why there is such a great interest at home.

I quote:

They are Chief Petty Officer William C. Smith of the United States Navy and Sgt. Elmer C. Bender of the Marine Corps. They have been detained since October 18, 1948, when their plane went down on a routine flight over Communist territory in Shantung.

A month has passed since Secretary of State Acheson, making a west coast speaking trip, personally assured the wife of Chief Petty Officer Smith that the State Department was doing everything it could, and even asking the British to help, to gain release of the two men.

Mr. Chairman, I again interrupt to call attention to the fact that we are now so weak in the East that we have to ask the British to secure the release of two American seamen who are illegally held over there by the Chinese Communists. I continue reading:

If Mrs. Smith got any satisfaction from the Secretary's words, evidently it did not last long.

Then it quotes a letter from her in which she says that it has been 18 months since her husband's imprisonment.

There has been a growing feeling that the strength and the standing of the United States, through the State Department, is the lowest in our history; and I would like specifically to ask the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee, or any Member of the House if he can do so, to tell us why it is that an American seaman and an American marine have been held for

over a year and a half over there and that we, once a strong Nation, are now compelled to go and ask other nations to help us get our own nationals out of such a situation?

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask the gentleman from California whether or not he has directed this case to the attention of the Department of State?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No; I have not yet had the opportunity.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentleman made any inquiry regarding it?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No; I have not, as yet.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe I can say on behalf of the gentleman from Nebraska and myself that if he will give us the particulars we shall be glad to get some sort of reply from the Department, possibly tomorrow. That is, if he wishes us to do so.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman, but I am somewhat surprised. Does the gentleman mean that this is the first time this Appropriations Subcommittee has known anything about this or has done anything about it?

Mr. ROONEY. I take it that the gentleman wants up-to-date information, does he not?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes. I think the latest on it was when Secretary of State Acheson made his famous seven-point, or whatever number of points it was, speech on the west coast.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from California, of course, with all the prestige and authority that goes with his membership on the Committee on Appropriations, could communicate with the Department of State and get a reply directly from them.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am perfectly willing to ask the State Department; do not think I am not, but I thought perhaps the subcommittee had some information, and I would like to know it. I am quite serious about this; I am not trying to needle you.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman should know we have read of these cases in the newspapers. The gentleman knows that the United States Government has not recognized the Chinese Communist Government diplomatically. He knows, perhaps, that Great Britain has recognized the Chinese Communist Government, but up to this time I do not know whether the Chinese Communist Government has recognized the United Kingdom or not. Naturally, in a case like that, there would be long delays, a case where we are not represented diplomatically in a country; we must do our diplomatic business and representation through another government which apparently at this time is Great Britain. The gentleman could get as much information from the State Department as we could give him. All I know personally about this matter is what I have read in the newspapers.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. I also remember when President Theodore Roosevelt sent the telegram: "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli

dead," under similar circumstances. Perhaps we need another President like the one we had then.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. STEFAN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 7, noes 69. So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count on the point of order that a quorum is not present. [After counting.] One hundred and fourteen Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5, 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), as amended by the act of September 3, 1949 (Public Law 283), including purchase (not to exceed 18 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,500,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, the Institute is authorized, prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts for the purposes of such act, as amended, in an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning on line 1, page 46, "and in addition, the Institute is authorized, prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts for the purposes of such act, as amended, in an amount not to exceed \$7,000,000," on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made the point of order against the language beginning in line 1, page 46. However, there is nothing that the Committee can do about it, because I feel that the Chair must sustain his point of order. However, there will be nothing gained insofar as economy is concerned, because this amount will be added to the bill either in cash or in contract authority when it gets to the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] makes the point of order against the language quoted by him, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] concedes the point of order; therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I made the point of order because I have been getting reports from American citizens who have traveled through South America that feeling down there is running against the United States because of the manner in which this program is conducted. I did not offer an amendment to reduce the item that is carried in cash because it will be required very largely to meet contract obligations which have already been entered into.

Propaganda and publicity are being carried on, as the gentleman from Nebraska mentioned the other day, by the Voice of America, the item which has just been passed, by this organization, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and by still another organization, so that there are three sets of publicity agencies promoted by the Government of the United States.

One of our citizens of very considerable prominence in the United States who has just returned from a trip around South America reported that he was annoyed to death by different ones of these publicity agents and the representatives of the organizations, and that the way they were performing and the way they were operating was bringing discredit upon the United States.

I think it is about time we began to have better service in both the Voice of America and such institutions as this. That such a person as Dillon Myer should have been the head of it for so long, after his record in the Japanese relocation camps and in the Housing Administration, in both of which he was a total failure, and who has followed it up by being a total failure in this set-up, is something that is a little bit difficult for ordinary citizens to take.

PUBLICITY IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I have been asked to give some information to the House as to just how much publicity and public relations are being carried on in Latin America under the program for which appropriations are being asked for the next fiscal year.

In reply to that inquiry, I can state that their programs are carried out in Latin America under these appropriations: One is under the heading of Institute of American Affairs, which is presently operating under an appropriation of \$5,922,000. I am informed that this organization has two full-time and four part-time publicity men in Washington and two in the field. Another program is under USIES, or the Voice of America, and is presently operating under an appropriation of \$2,010,528. This organization has one publicity officer in each of 29 posts. The third organization is known as Cooperation with American Republics and is operating under an appropriation of \$2,612,000. This organization has 170 employees, and I am informed that none of them are specifically employed in the field of publicity.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following the item on international information and educational activities.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The language of section 104 gives to the Secretary of State—and I quote from the section—"in his absolute discretion" power to terminate the employment of any employee. I do not believe we have ever had legislation in the entire history of this Nation which contained this language "absolute discretion." I am not concerned with the protection of the guilty but I am very much concerned with safeguarding the innocent. As it is the loyalty order has stripped away the constitutional rights of Government employees. This language smashes any shred of protection that a Government employee might have under the loyalty procedures. The right to trial or the right to a fair hearing have become something of the past. Even the worst criminal is entitled to a fair trial. It is my opinion that this language "absolute discretion" is a piece of very undemocratic legislation on an appropriation bill and I make the point of order against it. It should be stricken from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this provision is familiarly known as the McCarran rider and has been in the State Department appropriation bill since 1947. I deplore the fact that with conditions such as they are today and as they have been for the past 3 or 4 years during which time Deputy Under Secretary of State Peurifoy has been ferreting out these rats of Communists in the State Department, and it was as the result of the authority contained in the McCarran rider that the Secretary of State had the power to summarily dismiss these Communists, that a point of order should be made against the language. I oppose the point of order, Mr. Chairman. I feel that having been in this bill since 1947 and because it is so necessary that our State Department be what the public of America wants it to be, the language should be continued in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] concede that it is legislation?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, may I most respectfully state that on this subject I will not concede anything.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion this will result in a saving. It is in accordance with the provisions of the Holman rule. When the power authorized in this language is exercised and the Secretary terminates the employment of any officer or employee in his absolute discretion that will result in a saving. That will save money and is in order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has made a point of order against the language appearing in section 104 on page 46 of the bill on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair has examined the language. The Chair invites attention to the fact that the language does confer definite authority and requires certain acts on the part of the Secretary of State. In response to the argument

offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] as to the application of the Holman rule it is clearly shown by the precedents and decisions of the House that the saving must be apparent and definite on its face in the language of the bill in order for the Holman rule to apply. Certainly an examination of the language in question clearly shows that any saving would be speculative. In view of the long line of precedents and decisions dealing with the question of legislation on an appropriation bill, which is clearly prohibited under the rules of the House, the Chair has no alternative other than to sustain the point of order.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] on the subject of inter-American affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the point of order of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] which was sustained as to the so-called McCarran rider, at page 46 of the bill, I say to the House that I am confident that when this committee meets with the other body in conference on this bill, we shall come back here with the same provision in the bill. I do not believe such a provision should apply in all Government departments, but I think that in any department such as the Department of State or any agency such as the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which are doing highly secret Government work, the Secretary of the Department should have authority to summarily dismiss people who are connected with subversive activities. In that connection, if the Members will read the testimony which appears toward the end of the Commerce Department hearings on this very subject, I am sure they will be quite impressed with the fact that the rider is just as much needed in the Department of Commerce as it is in the Department of State.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. And it is for that reason that we put the McCarran rider after the Department of Commerce, in order to protect the people.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly.

Mr. STEFAN. Because we know definitely the conditions that exist, and unless the McCarran rider is in there we have great danger of keeping people on the pay roll who are absolutely subversive.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think that with the loyalty order we have gone a long way in destroying a Government employee's civil-service rights. This legislation to which I have objected goes further than the loyalty order. It gives absolute discretion to one man. There is no intention of protecting any person who is guilty. I believe that the existing regulations are more than sufficient to deal with the guilty. I do not believe that any person who is not affected by hysteria would at any time, as a responsible Member of this body, discharging his obligation to his constituency, put this kind of language in any bill: "The Secretary of State may in his absolute discretion."

Now, just for the sake of appeasing those who are brazenly making dishonest charges, you are hysterically taking this kind of power and putting it into the hands of one man. I submit that that power is something which no good man should ask and which certainly should not be given to any bad man.

If the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] would like to promote this type of legislation, as it is in keeping with the beating of the drums and the red-baiting fanfare that is going on in the press, it is perfectly all right with me. However, if to remain here I must kneel down and abjectly accept this kind of dictatorship legislation in a democracy, language which specifically states that the Secretary of State "may in his absolute discretion" fire anybody, stripping civil-service employees of all rights they have earned, then I do not want to remain here. I will not be frightened by any distortions of my position that may appear in the press.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and six Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as a matter of information, I would like to direct an inquiry to the chairman of the subcommittee to see if I can get some enlightenment about a situation that has arisen frequently and which bothers me somewhat. The question was raised by the language

in the section read just a moment ago relating to the amounts of money allowed for the transportation of dependents, household furnishings, and motor vehicles. It has been called to my attention that there have been several occasions arise when some of the employees going from this country to another country have taken with them their automobile at the expense of the Federal Government, then after they have been in that country for a while, possibly just before they expect to return or maybe some long period before they expect to return, the automobile has been disposed of, as near as I can find out according to what I have been told, sometimes at a fairly good profit. Yet the taxpayers of America are faced with the burden of paying the freight on the automobile over there.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say to the gentleman that if he knows of an instance where an automobile was illegally taken overseas it should be reported to the Department of Justice and the Department of State.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Let us go back behind that. What is the provision relating to the transportation of personal property, not only automobiles but other furnishings? Are the employees required to make any oath or affirmation that it will be brought back to the United States with them or is there any condition under the law whereby they may dispose of that property?

Mr. ROONEY. Momentarily I will have to refer the gentleman to the Government travel regulations in that regard.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thought possibly the chairman, or possibly some member of the committee might have that available in connection with this section.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman from Kansas is absolutely right, inasmuch as there have been abuses some time ago regarding the transportation of automobiles to foreign countries and sold there at great profit. However, that has been stopped a long time ago, and there is a law against that. I can assure the gentleman that if there is any such violation of the law we would like to know about it and certainly the Department of Justice would like to know about it. The gentleman realizes, of course, that when a Foreign Service officer is transferred from one post to another, he is allowed to take along his household goods.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And quite properly so.

Mr. STEFAN. Reasonable household goods and other personal effects. It is the purpose of the Department of State to move as little furniture as possible and make it almost a home, practically ready for a Foreign Service officer to go to housekeeping when he arrives at a foreign post, and it was for that reason we extended the acquisition of buildings and property in the various posts scattered all over the world. However, the matter that the gentleman is bringing before the House at this time is one that has been of great concern some years ago, but I am pretty sure we have corrected that. It has been a very bad evil.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am glad to have that information, because the situations to which I referred occurred some time ago.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The present regulations of the State Department prohibit the disposition of a motor vehicle brought overseas until a period of 2 years has gone by.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, then, if an individual is assigned to another country and takes his car with him and stays longer than 2 years, then after that period he could dispose of his car?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But even so, the taxpayers are paying the freight bill on transporting that car over there for him, is that not true?

Mr. ROONEY. As I understand it, the Foreign Service officer is allowed so much space and he selects what item or items shall make up the space in travel from the United States.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is, cubic area?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. He is given a certain poundage, and after that poundage he pays for it himself.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am glad to have this information, because it has cleared up a question which has been rather disturbing to me and many people have discussed it with me.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I have some direct information of an individual that just left last week for Germany, a civilian employee in the occupied territory, and the regulations that were handed to him were as the chairman of the subcommittee has said; that he could not dispose of his car after it was taken over there until after 2 years. Now I point out that most of the civilian employees go overseas for 2-year terms, and if they do not sell their car, then it would be up to the Government to pay their passage back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Page 47, line 22, insert a new section: "Sec. 108. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the publication of testimony given before a committee of Congress involving the State Department or any of the Department's employees."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, all Members of the House within the last day or two have received the Department of State Bulletin. I refer now to the Bulletin issued on the 10th of April. On page 574 of this Bulletin the

State Department has consumed approximately nine and one-half pages in defense of certain charges made by Senator McCARTHY, in a statement by Esther Caukin Brunauer.

On page 577 a footnote states:

This testimony was made before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on March 28, 1950, and released to the press on the same date.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this is further evidence of the recklessness on the part of the State Department in spending the taxpayers' money. The testimony is already before the Congress. Of course, this particular article is in self-defense of the charges that have been made in the other body. My amendment is merely to prevent a repetition of what has occurred in this instance. No funds are to be used the way they have been used to build up a case against the charges made in the other body.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not a fact that the testimony taken in hearings before the Senate or House committees is generally, if not always, published and made available to the public and those interested?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Yes, indeed.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not further a fact that the 10 pages published on the McCarthy case are fully covered in those hearings, and their publication in this State Department document is a plain waste of the taxpayers' money and should be stopped? I am supporting the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There are two sides to a pancake, of course. Perhaps they will publish the testimony given today by one Mr. Budenz pinning the Communist label on Mr. Lattimore. Maybe the gentleman ought to give them time. Perhaps the next issue of their bulletin will contain that important information. Does the gentleman think that might be?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. You can never tell, but the fact is that whatever has been said today will have been covered pretty well in the public press and in the official records of the other body.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that under the language of the pending amendment this committee would be prohibited from printing any of the testimony of the witnesses who appeared before it.

With regard to this Department of State bulletin, a copy of which I receive regularly, as I am sure every Member of the House does, there is nothing secret about it. A great deal of publicity has

been given in recent weeks to the unproved allegations of a Member of the other body. I do not see why the Department should not be permitted to print and disseminate testimony given before a congressional committee. The question is, Is the testimony accurate or is it not? Apparently, since no question has been raised in that regard, it is conceded to be accurate. Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be voted down.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Has the gentleman heard that the charges have been pretty well proven this morning before the committee?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I have not heard that. I have been quite busy here all day, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. TABER. The newspapers are carrying that.

Mr. ROONEY. I have not yet seen the newspapers today. I have been fairly busy.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true that sensational charges are carried in the press quite frequently without any regard to their verification? It is certainly a little bit strange that the gentleman who proposes the amendment should object to any department of the Government or any individual utilizing the material at his command to clear itself of such charges as have been made.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. What purpose does this particular article prove or what purpose does it serve?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Certainly it seems to me if the State Department is charged with some treasonable crime it has a perfect right to defend itself in its own publications. I think the gentleman would want both sides of any subject. If he were charged with something he would want a medium by which to answer those charges and he would probably use the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. The records are available.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the gentleman correctly, I think he said the issue here is something other than the question of having respect for the taxpayers and the saving of their money. As I understand, this is the issue in this amendment and the only issue—if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I have yielded to the gentleman, but he has not as yet shed any light on the subject. I did not make such a statement.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman does not think that the taxpayers' money is of interest to this country you go ahead and make your case. I will accept your challenge on that.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to my distinguished friend from Michigan that I

never made such a statement, and he is far too intelligent to think that I would ever make such a statement.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman said that I added nothing to the case and that is the point that I was making.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I get 2 cents' worth in edgewise?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. Two cents' worth.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think that is only part of the issue. If it is printed and already paid for by the taxpayers' money in an official document why do we have to have it printed again?

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman not feel that members of the Foreign Service all over the world should know the truth of testimony taken in the other body?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Does the gentleman believe in publishing only one side?

Mr. ROONEY. The point was made a while ago that the same testimony is printed by the congressional committee. That is so, but very often months pass before the testimony before the congressional committee is printed and distributed.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes; but I think the gentleman is defeating his own argument if he will think carefully.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman always thinks that way. That is a favorite expression of his.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No. This is the first time I have used it this session.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, we have used these expressions before, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Let us then say that these cases do appear in that document and these people all over the world who are so much interested only get one side of the case. I thought the gentleman from Wisconsin thought that they ought to get both sides of the argument. Before you jump on that one let me ask another question. Did you say that everybody received a copy of that—every Member of Congress?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; every Member of Congress, I believe.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Would you be kind enough to ask your friends from the State Department to check over their mailing list?

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any other Members who have not received a copy?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the Members of the fact that this Department of State bulletin is published for a specific purpose. I would like to quote from the foreword of this bulletin:

The Department of State Bulletin. A weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, providing the public and interested agencies of the Government with information in the field of foreign relations and the work of the Department of State and foreign services. The bulletin includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department and statements and addresses made by the Presi-

dent and by the Secretary of State, and other officers of the Department as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest. Publications of the Department as well as legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.

Those are the purposes of this publication. There is not a word in these printed purposes of the publication which could by the most remote interpretation include the material which is included in this particular issue.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield.

The material which has been criticized by my colleague from Wisconsin comprises two statements, exact quotations, and copies of statements made by Esther Caukin Brunauer and Haldor Hanson before a committee in the other body, which has been investigating charges of subversive activities and communism in the State Department. Those two people made self-serving declarations before that committee, and here they are, very violent self-serving declarations and statements made by those two witnesses who testified before that committee. Those statements were printed in the public press. No statement that was made over there contained such wide publicity as the almost complete verbatim statement made by Haldor Hanson. The same also holds true of the statement made by Esther Brunauer. Those were answers to charges made by them in connection with the investigation by this committee and are a part of the committee's files and will no doubt be printed in the hearings of that committee.

Why, then, is the publication money that this Congress has given to the Department of State for the purpose of printing this bulletin, for the purposes which are stated right in the bulletin publication, why include those statements in this bulletin, which statements are put in here for no purpose at all except to carry on a propaganda of smear against the junior Senator from Wisconsin, who has been brave enough to produce evidence that was produced before that committee today? Some of the people of this country and in this Congress who have been shedding tears over the fate of the junior Senator from Wisconsin are going to have to change their tactics when they read the testimony that was given today and will be given in the days that are to come.

I do not wonder that the State Department is utilizing every avenue of propaganda, every avenue of publicity that is available to it, taking the money of the taxpayers of America, not to publish the facts with respect to foreign policy, but in an attempt to create an impression in the minds of the people that the facts which are now established before that committee are false and untrue. If you can use public funds for this purpose, God help the people of America who seek to ascertain the truth. The truth will come out, and the truth

in this matter will ultimately triumph, you can rest assured of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to take the time of the Committee, and that is why I asked the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] to yield to me briefly. I think that the part of the purpose of the State Department bulletin which referred to the "functions" of the State Department, clearly is broad enough to embrace that part of the functions which pertain to having members of the State Department called before a Senate committee and questioned as to their loyalty. This questioning of employees on charges of disloyalty, whether it is right, certainly reflects upon the prestige of the State Department. When we in the Congress start to censoring so closely a bulletin such as the Department of State bulletin, I wonder if the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] who offered the amendment, would be willing to vouch for the worth of everything that is put in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

If we are so interested in economy let us reconsider the rules pertaining to CONGRESSIONAL RECORD insertions. Of this fact, I am sure, we would not relish any attempt on the part of the executive branch to censor our bulletin—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman asking me that?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. No! The gentleman asked me a question.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Take your own time, please.

Mr. KEEFE. I can give you an answer to the question.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield. I realize that the gentleman from Wisconsin speaks very emphatically and firmly whether he has anything to say or not. We all have our own opinion of the gentleman's ability to speak and the emphasis he places on his remarks.

Mr. KEEFE rose.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield. And I might say that I have never declined to yield on this floor to any person who has shown me the equal courtesy, and I have been here 8 years.

This hysteria of trying to smear the State Department—and it is all part of the general plot to deny them funds for the proper operation of their department—is a little bit sickening. We have had a great many exhibitions lately of congressional hysteria. For instance, we have the Smith amendment, which was offered to some legislation just recently which would have required the FBI to become not only a fact-finding body, but an evaluating body, a body to sit in evaluation of its own material and to decide among themselves as to whether the material they have collected convicts or clears the investigated party. I submit that the McCarran rider is part of this

wave of hysteria that causes us to act unwisely. It gives the head of the Department of State absolute discretion to judge whether any employee of the State Department is subversive, whatever that happens to mean. As far as I am concerned, I would much rather leave the determination of loyalty or disloyalty to a board than to any one man, whether it be the Secretary of State or the Attorney General, or any other one man in the United States. I say that when we get to the point of deciding on the loyalty or the subversiveness, whatever that happens to mean—and Congress has never yet had the courage to define the word "subversive"—I say it is better that such decisions be left to the collective judgment of a board than to any individual.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I have the justice to say in reply to the rather vitriolic remarks of our distinguished friend from California who has been here for 8 years and who has never failed to yield to anyone: The fact of the matter is I did not want to injure the feelings of my friend from California by refusing to yield; but, knowing him as I do and having observed him during the 8 years that he has been here, I knew that he had nothing whatsoever to contribute to the argument that was being made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. The demonstration which he made in the 5 minutes of reply clearly ought to emphasize that in the minds of everyone who is assembled here this afternoon.

I have just this further to say to my distinguished friend from California: The gentleman very frequently likes to refer to the hysteria that is involved in matters of this kind. I wonder if he means "Hiss-teria"—"H-i-s-s-?" Maybe the people in California whom he represents will like to ask that question at a suitable and proper time.

I want to say to you, my friend from California, and to my colleagues here, that I know the techniques that are frequently adopted by people who think as does the gentleman from California; and when he asks me to yield and I have but 5 minutes at my disposal, it is a familiar technique, to ask a man to yield in order to utilize his time so that he cannot make a connected statement. One of the faults here in this House, as I have seen it, is the inability of Members to make a connected statement so that their statement will mean something when he is finished talking, rather than these little tidbits that are thrown in here from time to time. Now, may I say in conclusion that if the gentleman feels offended because I failed to yield to him, he has had his 5 minutes. He abused me. I know how he feels about me. I shall not reply in kind. You know, sometimes it is just as well to leave unsaid some of the things that are passing through your mind because the rules of the House would not permit me to say what I have been thinking as I listened to the gentleman from California.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the theatrics we have enjoyed for the last several minutes with reference to this matter, can we return to the amendment and may I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the Clerk read again the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to and seen enough amateur theatrics for 1 day; this is not the time for town crier exhibitions, instead of jumping on a white horse and riding off in five or six directions at once or instead of talking about something that has nothing to do with the case at hand, suppose we talk about this amendment.

As I read the amendment, if you pass it, this is what you are going to do: You are going to prevent the Congress of the United States from using any funds appropriated in this act to publish any testimony about this section of the act or any other section of it. If there ever was a star chamber amendment this is it. You are being asked to vote upon an amendment to silence information being given to the public of the United States, these taxpayers for whom you are weeping copious tears. You want to appropriate money to pay your salaries for what you are doing here but you do not want to publish a word of what you are doing under this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is an omnibus bill. The amendment starts out: "Notwithstanding the provisions of this act." This is a single bill we have here, this is an omnibus bill, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin is an amendment to this act. Under the amendment it is stated:

Notwithstanding the provisions of this act no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the publication of testimony given before a committee of Congress involving the State Department or any of the departments or employees.

So the passage of this amendment as an amendment to the Omnibus Appropriation Act will prevent the publication by this body or the other body or by any committee or subcommittee thereof of any testimony given before any subcommittee, this subcommittee in particular, having to do with evidence or testimony by employees, bureau chiefs, or department heads.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Has the gentleman examined this bulletin of the Department of State?

Mr. FLOOD. No, certainly not. I am talking about the amendment.

Mr. VORYS. This is what the amendment is aimed at. Can the gentleman

tell us whether he thinks this sort of material is proper to be published in an official bulletin of the United States?

Mr. FLOOD. When that situation arises, I will say to my friend from Ohio, I shall endeavor to deal with it. That is not the question before me and it is not the question before this Committee. If you do not like what is in that bulletin, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I say to my friend that you should call up that section of the State Department that publishes that bulletin and take it up with them. This is an appropriation bill and I am talking about an amendment to the appropriation bill which will prevent your committee or my committee or any subcommittee thereof from publishing any testimony that you or my subcommittee takes. I hold no brief for that bulletin or what is contained in it, and when the time comes to discuss that bulletin and its contents, I will discuss it and read it.

Mr. Chairman, I am talking about an amendment and I submit that a vote in support of this amendment will emasculate the publication by any bureau or any agency of this Government, the Bureau of Printing, the Bureau of Engraving, or any other agency, and prohibit the printing of a word of testimony. It is ridiculous.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. SMITH: Before the word "appropriated" insert "in this title."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have offered would confine the prohibition to the funds that are appropriated for the purposes of the State Department. This would prevent them from printing any such ridiculous statements as they have printed in this bulletin which has been published. Frankly, I think it one of the worst outrages that any of these departments have pulled in a long time. They do not seem to be prepared and do not seem to have faith in the publication of the statements that they might make before a Senate investigating committee or any place else in the public press. We should stop such propaganda as this, and I have offered this amendment to the Smith amendment so that the prohibition will be confined entirely to the funds that are carried in this title for the State Department.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. With the gentleman's amendment to the amendment, certainly this is not very drastic. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania has suggested, this is a job for the Committee on Foreign Affairs or somebody to prevent these official bulletins from becoming propaganda house organs. But, at least this amendment now will prevent a repetition of this particular piece of business.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and it will clear the air and it will be notice to all of the agencies of the Government that they must observe some propriety in

the statements that they are to get out, if they intend to get them out, in the future.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Is it not true, in fact, of all that has been said on this floor, the inadequacy of necessity for the expenditure is disposed of by what has been said right here?

Mr. TABER. Well, there is absolutely no necessity for appropriating money to print any such junk as that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Someone on the other side put up the argument a while ago to the effect that the State Department should be permitted to go out across the face of the earth and from time to time propagandize its way through the affairs of the Nation at the cost of the taxpayers of this country. May I ask the gentleman this question? Is there any way that any department of Government can possibly justify itself in taking such a position and publishing from time to time material which builds itself up in the minds of the public through such propaganda as has been exposed here this afternoon?

Mr. TABER. The appearance of this magazine is a complete justification of the efforts that were made to reduce the expenses here in this title.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I did not think so soon I would be called upon to reply to my distinguished friend from New York, now appearing in the role of "Doctor Taber," who was trying to put a crutch under that wreck which appeared a few minutes ago as an amendment, but which was not a proper amendment.

This is the situation: You all seem to be carried away here for the nonce—I hope it is for the nonce. It is a good word. I will use it again sometime—by something that seems to be going on some place else as a matter of fact in the other body. This should not be a party issue, this should not be a political battle. Look what you are doing.

Mr. TABER. Why should the gentleman make it a party issue?

Mr. FLOOD. I may in a minute. Since that seems to be what everybody wants to do, I may try some of that in a minute.

This is the situation. This is not the forum today where you are called upon to act as a board of motion-picture censors or of magazine censors or any other censorial body. I have great admiration and complete regard and respect for the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this

House. If there is anything the matter with that State Department Journal—and I am not defending the State Department in these remarks, and not defending the State Department Journal. Maybe it is as bad as you say it is. I did not read it. I have too much to do with appropriations hearings and testimony. I have not read it yet. Maybe I will and maybe I will not. I do not think you have, either.

You are called upon here to vote a vote of censorship. I will say this to you men from the agricultural States, that I will bet you the Department of Agriculture publishes hundreds of thousands of words to the farmers. Maybe that is right and maybe it is not. Being from a mining district, I do not know. I am for the farmers because I eat the great food they provide, but this is not the place to pass censorship on the State Department Bulletin, in an action of the Committee of the Whole of this House upon an appropriation bill.

What are you doing? I appeal to my distinguished colleagues on this side of the aisle. I cannot believe that today, just because you are sitting on this side of the aisle, you will vote for an amendment like that. You who bare your breasts and wave the white plume of Navarre for all kinds of sacred rights, you are destroying one here through the family entrance—the back door.

You have a great Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman from New Jersey, Dr. EATON, is one of the most revered, respected, and beloved Members of this House on either side of the aisle. Let the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Wisconsin meet with the good doctor tonight and say, "We do not like this bulletin. Bring Acheson or somebody up here and we will tell you what we do not like about it." But you know this is not the place. This is an appropriation bill.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRESTON. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania feel that we should leave the McCarthy show over on the other side of the Capitol, rather than transfer it to the House side?

Mr. FLOOD. One thing that concerns me about the McCarthy show is that my mother's name was McCarthy, and I have a lot of explaining to do. But this is not the place, this is not the forum. When the situation arises we can deal with it in the proper forum.

I served on the great Committee on Foreign Affairs with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] during the war years. If the Committee on Foreign Affairs should bring us a statement like that in their legislative capacity then I would agree with the gentleman. My good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] sat next to me in the Committee on Foreign Affairs for 2 years during the Seventy-ninth Congress. If he would take this back to his committee, and I am sure the gentleman from New York would gladly do so and discuss this in the committee, then possibly I would agree with the gentleman. But

this is not the time and it is not the place in a hit-and-miss manner to strike at something like that. I appeal to you to defeat both amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 59, noes 58.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 59, noes 71.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1951."

TITLE II, CHAPTER III, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title II of this chapter of the omnibus bill, entitled "Department of Justice," be considered as read and open to amendment at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, we should also have the right to reserve points of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; I include that, reservation of points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order on title II of chapter III? If not, the Chair will consider them as waived.

Are there any amendments to title II of chapter III?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 54, line 2, strike out "\$31,400,000" and insert "\$30,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to reduce the item for the Commissioner of Immigration by \$1,400,000. There has been no cut on the part of this committee on this item. There is a large item of travel

expense. These people are not spending their time following up the Communists the way they should; they are spending their time running around after people who are over here, who came in here legitimately and are here legitimately, running them down to hearings and all that sort of thing in a way that is clearly a waste of the people's money. I feel that under the circumstances we ought to reduce this to an even figure of \$30,000,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In connection with the gentleman's statement that they are chasing people who are here legally, has the gentleman any evidence?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I have been running into that myself.

Mr. McCORMACK. Cases of people who are here legally. They come in on a visa.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. And you do not have to chase them.

Mr. TABER. They came in here legally.

Mr. McCORMACK. Why should they chase people who are here legally?

Mr. TABER. That is it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman any evidence?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the evidence?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I have had cases come up in my congressional work from day to day.

Mr. McCORMACK. Visitors' visas are issued for a certain length of time.

Mr. TABER. When they run out they look them up; that is true.

Mr. McCORMACK. But I mean the case of a person who came in on a permanent visa. I never knew of their going after them.

Mr. TABER. On visitors' visas they have been doing it, and in other cases where they are not supposed to; they have been doing it in connection with the operations of a lot of people. There are many private bills pending before the Committee, and the Committee is awaiting a report for action. They have been spending a lot of their time and money on that.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is different in case they are not here legally. In the other case they are visitors. Of course, if they overstay—

Mr. TABER. If they overstay they should be followed up; that is right, but they have gone beyond that.

Mr. McCORMACK. The only purpose of my inquiry was to learn that they are bothering people who are here legally.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps they are here legally when they are here on visitors' visas, of course; but they are not here on a permanent basis.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is it not a fact that after people get into this country, practically all of them want to stay? And when they are supposed to return they do not,

but ask for and are given an extension of time. We have hundreds and thousands of them on the list now, and this administration is not trying to make them go back where they belong but is encouraging them to stay over here. Members have been trying to pass bills to let them stay here. It is all wrong. The first thing you know you will have all the people in the world wanting to come to America, and then you will want us to find jobs for them and keep them.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] did separate those here on permanent visas from those here under visitors' visas. They are not here illegally. But my friend from Pennsylvania made a very general statement which the circumstances and the facts, which I am sure the facts upon inquiry will not support.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield that I may answer the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You are getting hundreds and hundreds of people here on visitors' visas, and they are asking for extensions of time, and they are asking to stay here permanently. All you have to do is to go through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and see the long list of names of these people trying to get permission to stay here permanently. The next thing is you will want us to find jobs for those fellows and take them away from our own American citizens.

Mr. McCORMACK. Was the gentleman asking me a question?

Mr. RICH. I was making a statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Where did the gentleman's forbears come from? Did they come from Europe?

Mr. RICH. All right, but we are not going back that far.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did they come from Europe?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, my folks came over here from Europe. I have not any Indian blood in my veins. But I feel that these people can get along on \$30,000,000, which is about what they had last year. They have in here, as I understand it, a very large amount for travel.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman be satisfied if the amount was amended to read in the same amount as allowed for the current year?

Mr. TABER. No, I do not think I would. I think they should get along with less.

Mr. ROONEY. Understand I am just trying to feel the gentleman out because I am confident I can justify every dollar in here beyond the amount allowed for the current fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. Well, I think they have got too much in here for travel and I feel the amount should be reduced by \$1,400,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, a while ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] saw fit to criticize a certain distinguished gentleman who is the administrator of an agency in the Department of State. He mentioned this man by name. I am sure neither the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] nor any Member of this House would venture to criticize to the slightest extent the sterling American and fine administrator who is head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a man who served with great distinction for many years with the National American Legion. I refer to Commissioner Watson B. Miller.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I had no intention of criticizing Mr. Miller.

Mr. ROONEY. That is exactly the statement I am making. But the gentleman did not see fit to mention another man by name in connection with a certain institute in the Department of State a while ago. No one will venture to criticize the ability and the integrity of the man who is the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for \$31,400,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is an admitted increase of \$900,000 over the current years' appropriation, but it is a decrease of \$528,000 in the budget estimates.

Let us refer to this increase of \$900,000 for a moment. As to \$330,000 of it I should hand to everyone here present a check to sign in that amount because we voted for the mandatory periodic salary adjustments; also a check to the extent of \$403,000 for increases in rates of compensation pursuant to Public Laws 359 and 429, for which most of the Members of the House voted; increased travel allowances under the Travel Expenses Act of 1949, which adds to the Immigration and Naturalization Service budget the amount of \$110,000, and \$56,000 of this total of \$899,400—your committee merely rounded the figure—is for repairs to immigration stations which were described during the course of the hearings. The small sum of \$56,000 was appropriated to keep these immigration stations, which are in dire need of repair, in the shape they should be in.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. These are the stations where persons are detained, aliens, who are not subject to bail bond or who cannot get bond?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, there is the story, \$900,000 over the current fiscal year, but a decrease of \$528,000 in the budget estimates. The clear reasons for the \$900,000 increase, which does not permit the addition of a single new employee in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, are the items which I just described to you; they are mandatory, and the committee must write a check to pay for the previous legislative action of the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment without further ado, be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to this title of chapter 3?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, while the largest increase in the present budget for the next fiscal year of the Department of Justice is for the FBI, there is an item of the Japanese claims which is going to cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars. The committee has been told, and I call your attention to the hearings on that subject—that our Government kept no books when they moved the Japanese citizens from the western coast inland. They kept no books insofar as what the Japanese left behind, with the result that thousands of Japanese are making claims against the Government for recovery for their alleged losses. Who was responsible for the failure of keeping records of what these Japanese left behind when they were moved from their homes is not known to this committee, but it requires several millions of dollars of expense to taxpayers to set up an organization to receive the claims of these American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are called upon now to render invoices and make claims for payment of what was lost when the American Government moved them from the various places on the western coast to camps inland for safety purposes during the war.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Section of the Department of Justice told the committee that they are now at work on the proposition to acquire 26,000 tracts of land, totaling 9,968,000 acres. The cost will be close to \$30,000. Twenty parcels of that land are in the State of Nebraska and the others are scattered all over the United States. Every effort on the part of members of the committee to secure the total amount of land owned presently by the United States was met with failure. There have been some guess that the Government owns as much land as would be represented by the entire area of New England. However, in the last 12 years the Department of Justice has completed the purchase of 32,000,000 acres of land, costing over \$750,000,000. However, many of the agencies of the Government may direct purchases, and there is no agency of Government which can tell the Congress today the total amount the United States owns in the United States. The committee was told that

there is not a complete record of all the Government-owned property in one master index. We are told that perhaps some commission or committee is being set up to get this information. Any Member of Congress desiring to know how much land the Government actually owns today would have to go to each of the departments of Government to get their totals in order to get an approximate amount of land owned by the Federal Government, according to witness appearing before the Federal committee.

FBI APPROPRIATIONS

I want to bring to the attention of the Congress the appropriation request covering the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the able leadership of its Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

I feel that every Congressman should carefully review Mr. Hoover's testimony before your Appropriations Committee, since it contains many incontrovertible facts of potential dangers continually facing our country. It has been reassuring to me to know that every effort of the FBI is continually utilized to combat these dangers.

Briefly, I want to point out to the Congress that crime conditions throughout the country have remained at a very high level. From reports received by the FBI from local law enforcement officers throughout the country, it has been ascertained that more than a million and a half serious crimes were committed during 1948, the highest full year on record; yet the first 9 months of 1949 reflect over a 4-percent increase over the same period in 1948. A review of the testimony on this matter will reveal the shocking fact that much of this crime is committed by youths under 21 years of age.

The over-all crime trend is reflected in the general criminal investigative work of the FBI. During the past fiscal year over 200,000 general criminal matters were referred to the FBI for handling, an increase of more than 4 percent over the fiscal year 1948.

During the past fiscal year, violations of the bank robbery, kidnapping, extortion, and other statutes have continued to be heavy. Many criminal fugitives were apprehended; thousands of deserters from the armed services were returned to military control; and investigative work in other criminal categories received constant attention. Even though much investigative effort and time is necessarily spent on internal security matters, criminal matters such as those above mentioned must also be given attention, otherwise, a crime wave of even more serious proportions would result.

Mr. Hoover further advised your committee of the continued heavy concentration of work in the atomic energy field. With knowledge of recent developments in this field, this work will not in any way decrease during the next fiscal year.

This Bureau also continues to receive a heavy volume of work under the loyalty-of-Government-employees program.

I do want to bring to the attention of every Member of the Congress the fact that the FBI continues to have the re-

sponsibility for the maintenance of our domestic internal security and intelligence coverage over any individual or any organization who aims at the subversion or overthrow of the United States Government.

We can all recall that during the past war, when the FBI was given the responsibility for the coordination of investigations relating to our domestic internal security, not one act of foreign-inspired sabotage was accomplished; espionage agents were promptly identified and their efforts rendered ineffective. Due to the foresight of Mr. Hoover, thousands of potential saboteurs and espionage agents were taken into custody immediately after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

The FBI, under Mr. Hoover's guidance, is bending every effort today to keep abreast of our present potential saboteurs and espionage agents who are striving to defeat our present democratic way of life.

Mr. Hoover has advised your committee that the Communist Party has as its aim the bringing about of the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. Allied with the Communist Party are a number of infiltrated Communist front organizations. In addition, your committee has been advised that there are certain foreign nationality groups that participate in this operation. The Communist of today is utilizing every method at his disposal to create doubt, to bore from within, to utilize his fifth column to overcome our Government, since our country is the greatest remaining bulwark against a world-wide Communist state.

Mr. Hoover has advised our committee that he has utilized the best resources of the FBI to meet this menace and will continue to do so in the future. He has pointed out that the infiltration tactics of the Communist do not happen over night and if we are to cope with this menace, it must be given continuous attention.

I feel that the amount allowed by the budget for the FBI for the next fiscal year, totaling \$54,000,000, should be approved. The membership of the House should know that this \$54,000,000 is less than what Mr. Hoover indicated he needed to operate his Bureau. He asked the President's Budget Bureau for \$58,530,651, but the Bureau cut this request by \$1,130,651. I asked Mr. Hoover at the time of his appearance before our committee if he could get along with the budget estimate. He told me, however, in spite of the budget cut, he would be able to make his Bureau effective; and he is willing to take this reduction along with cuts in other departments in view of the financial condition of our country. Through the years it has been the policy of the FBI to return to the Treasury any funds appropriated which were not needed to defray essential costs. I am sure this policy will be continued by Mr. Hoover in the future. I personally feel, and I know I express the sentiments of countless law-abiding citizens throughout the country, that this appropriation represents a small cost for the continued protection of the internal

security of the country. Mr. Hoover, during the shooting war and now during the cold war, has been ever vigilant to protect our internal security against our enemies from within—it is our responsibility to provide, through adequate appropriations, the necessary ammunition to continue this fight. I earnestly recommend to my colleagues the approval of the FBI request as approved by your committee.

SALARY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER

Under the executive pay bill—Public Law 359, Eightieth Congress—approved October 15, 1949, the salary of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was set at \$16,000 per annum.

Previous to the passage of this act, the salary of the Director of the FBI was set at \$14,000 per annum under phraseology contained in the annual appropriations acts covering that agency. The wording was as follows:

Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent.

This phraseology is not contained in the present pending appropriation act due to the passage of Public Law 359, above-mentioned.

It is recommended that the present pending appropriation be amended to include the following phraseology which, if approved, would increase Mr. Hoover's salary to \$20,000 per annum:

Provided, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 so long as the position is occupied by the present incumbent.

I make this recommendation being fully acquainted with the responsibilities which fall upon the shoulders of Mr. Hoover as Director of the FBI.

He is a public servant who has given a lifetime of effort to unselfish public service. He has not been lured by attractive business offers made to him. He has dedicated his every effort to unrelenting war upon the criminal underworld and against those whose ideologies are contrary to our precept of life. Those whose wish it has been, and is, to overthrow our Government are his sworn enemies. They leave no stone unturned in their efforts to hamper his effective work. Their criticisms and their efforts are a high compliment to Mr. Hoover's patriotism.

All of us here can recall the many services this man has rendered to his country.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. We are informed by the Department of the Interior that the land now owned by the Federal Government is somewhere between 170,000,000 acres and 180,000,000 acres.

Mr. STEFAN. Nobody knows. It is usually said that the amount of land owned by the Federal Government equals the area of all of New England, but we do not know, and I understand this commission is being set up to get that information for you.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. When the gentleman referred to the Japanese, did he have reference to Japanese being permitted to come into this country?

Mr. STEFAN. No, these are Americans of Japanese ancestry who were moved from the Pacific coast for safety purposes during the war. They were moved from their homes and places of business. No invoice of what was left behind was kept, with the result that we are now up against paying these claims. They are filing claims by the thousands, and it is going to cost the taxpayers a lot of money because they did not keep books.

Mr. RICH. Whose fault was that?

Mr. STEFAN. Those who moved these Japanese-Americans away from their homes in the first instance. I believe it was the Army. It was done for safety purposes.

Mr. RICH. I realize that, but somebody ought to be responsible.

Mr. STEFAN. First, it was done on the floor of this House and in the other body when you passed that law. Then the Army went in there and moved these people away from their homes. Afterward a Commission was set up.

Mr. RICH. Were they not supposed to keep books?

Mr. STEFAN. I suppose so. I am calling attention to the fact that they did not.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. As it stands now, I think there are two offices that are set up for the administration of claims.

Mr. STEFAN. They are going to set up offices in many places, not only two but many. We are making appropriations in this bill in this item for that purpose.

Mr. YATES. Is not the item \$250,000?

Mr. STEFAN. It is going to be more than that.

Mr. YATES. It is \$250,000 for the administrative expense, but it is \$4,000,000 in total for the payment of claims?

Mr. STEFAN. That is right.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. In reference to the removal of the Japanese from the west coast, I believe the record will show that that was not done by an act of Congress but by Executive order, and that the Army removed them. Later on a civilian head was set over them. At that time an investigating committee was sent to the west coast headed by the late John Tolan. Hearings were held on the west coast about the problem of moving these Japanese out. One of the recommendations the Tolan committee made, and it was offered by the chairman himself, was that a property custodian be appointed so that the property of these people could not only be accounted for but could be preserved and protected.

Mr. STEFAN. All I know is, they did not keep books in the first instance.

Mr. CURTIS. They did not do it.

Mr. STEFAN. They just took these American citizens away from their homes without keeping books on what was left behind. They lost that property, and now these Japanese-Americans are coming in with claims to recover.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I believe the person who was in charge of the so-called relocation was a gentleman by the name of Dillon Myer.

Mr. STEFAN. He had nothing to do with it in the first instance. He came into the picture later.

Mr. HINSHAW. He came in later, in charge of the relocation.

Mr. STEFAN. That was afterward.

Mr. RICH. When the President issued that Executive order, should he not have made the order such that somebody would have assumed the responsibility for taking charge of those men and taking an inventory of what they had?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Was it not the fault, then, of the President of the United States at that time? Who was the President of the United States then?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it not a general of the Army who became panic-stricken and moved these people overnight?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. ROONEY. General DeWitt is responsible for the fact that there were no records in regard to the property of these Japanese.

Mr. STEFAN. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, may I point out that the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has always expressed great interest in the appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation? It has come to the point where his fellow committee members depend upon the gentleman from Nebraska to write the ticket when it comes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including line 4 on page 60.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of

the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7846. An act to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing in or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HINSHAW addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, following the legislative business of the day, I may address the House for 1 hour, and I invite Members to participate in that special order, if it is granted, in recognition of the second anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Israel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] is recognized for 20 minutes.

POLIOMYELITIS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, I inspected with particular interest the infirmary and hospital facilities for the health of the corps and opportunities to conserve it are essential fundamentally.

I was very much interested to read the following memorandum relative to the precautions to be taken to avoid the dread poliomyelitis.

It is not only indicative of the care and caution exercised by those in command of and responsible for the midshipmen, but is so good as to deserve more general distribution for the benefit of all concerned. Here it is stripped of its officialdom.

This order or memorandum might well be published by every college and preparatory school executive as well as by local boards of health throughout the land:

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

1. The following summary of current information and general precautions against poliomyelitis is published for guidance.

2. Poliomyelitis is a common virus disease which usually runs a mild course characterized by upper respiratory or gastrointestinal symptoms but occasionally the picture is complicated by involvement of the central nervous system with resulting paralysis of various voluntary muscles. Some of the known facts regarding polio are that it is primarily a summer disease affecting adults as well as children. Flies have been incriminated in its spread but it is believed

tions Committee, now debating the general appropriations bill in the Committee of the Whole, to some disastrous floods now raging in North Dakota. One of them could have been greatly lessened had we proceeded with the construction of the dam on the James River north of Jamestown. This dam, canals, and ditches was authorized by Congress at an expense of \$12,800,000 but at the present time this project is in the investigation stage or class B of projects. It should be moved up to class A when contracts could be let for the actual construction. The dam alone was authorized at \$6,500,000. This appropriation was not included in the budget estimate, and coming at this late date, it would not be an opportune time to offer an amendment to this committee report, for the reason that it has not been considered.

I want this Committee and the Members of the House to have the facts of this flood so that the actual construction of the dam may proceed. As a part of my statement to this Committee of the Whole House, I desire to include a message received today from the City Council of the City of Jamestown:

JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., April 21, 1950.

Hon. USHER L. BURDICK,
Representative,

Washington, D. C.:

Resolution passed by the City Council of Jamestown, N. Dak., in special session, April 20, 1950:

"Whereas the city of Jamestown is now in great part inundated by the flood of waters coming from the James River and the crest of the flood has not yet been reached, with 500 families already forced from their homes, and the probability that another 300 families will be forced to move before it is over: Be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly request of the United States Congress and all officers in charge of the Missouri-Souris division and flood-control project move to place the proposed Jamestown Dam into the construction stage as early as possible; which resolution was duly adopted by the unanimous vote of all members of this council this 20th day of April 1950, and declared duly adopted by the mayor."

WILLIAM F. SHARP, Mayor.

This flood is caused by waters coming down the James River and its branch the Pipestem. The James River, or Dakota River, as it is officially named, rises in the northern part of central North Dakota and flows south by southeast, and finally joins the Missouri at Yankton, S. Dak. The Pipestem rises in the Hawk's Nest, a high elevation of hills about 65 miles northwest of Jamestown, and is the main western branch of the James River.

Grand Forks and its surrounding area is also inundated by the Red River of the North, that rises on the border between North Dakota and Minnesota about 100 miles south of Fargo, and flows north through an almost perfectly flat country—the bed of old Lake Agassiz—into Hudson's Bay. There is such a slight fall to the river that it spreads and winds in its course, covering about two miles by river to one actual mile of distance. At Grand Forks, the Red Lake River joins the Red River, and whenever this great area has an unusual amount of snow—as was the

case this year—the volume of water can not be moved by this slow moving river and hence it leaves its banks and flows over thousands of acres of the richest agricultural lands along the Red River, known as the "Bread Basket of the World." The damage this year amounts to a disaster, and I submit with my statement to you a copy of a telegram just received from the County Commissioners of Grand Forks County:

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., April 20, 1950.

Representative BURDICK,

Washington, D. C.:

On motion by Mr. Block, seconded by Mr. Cummings, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

"Whereas disastrous flash floods have engulfed and inundated hundreds of thousands of acres of rich agricultural land in Grand Forks County; and

"Whereas every stream in this county has left its banks during the past few days, causing very extensive damage to bridges, culverts, and roads, the exact amount of which damage cannot at this time be determined; and

"Whereas the net result of these disastrous circumstances is reflected in grievous human suffering plus untold loss of livestock, grain, and real estate: Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That this board assembled in Grand Forks, N. Dak., do hereby declare that a state of emergency exists in Grand Forks County; and be it further

"Resolved, That in view of the straitened financial condition existing in Grand Forks County, the assistance of the Federal Government is requested in the tremendous reconstruction and rehabilitation program which must be started at once.

"Dated at Grand Forks, N. Dak., this 20th day of April, 1950,"

E. O. BRY, Chairman, Grand Forks
County Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot offer an amendment to this bill asking for a flood disaster because the damage is not now known and because it has not been considered by any committee. I have, however, introduced in the House today a bill providing an appropriation of \$10,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to defray in part the damage done by these floods. I am sure that this move will have the favorable action of Congress as Congress is familiar with flood disasters in various parts of the United States. The people in these disaster areas have always found Congress ready to act promptly to do its part to alleviate the suffering of the people.

Here in North Dakota, at this time, we have an unusual situation. Two rivers rising within a few miles of each other, but on different sides of the Continental Divide, one flowing to the Gulf of Mexico and the other to Hudson Bay, both on the rampage, bringing destruction to the people of those areas.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words in order to get the floor so that I may call attention to tremendous cost of printing in our Government, a great deal of which is unnecessary and extravagant.

Mr. Chairman, in the first paragraph of title III, relating to the Department of Commerce, there appears an item of \$1,300,000 for printing, binding, and other expenses. Of course, this is only one of the comparatively small items in the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield, that item is not entirely for printing and binding. Printing and binding is included, but this item generally is for the entire personal services and expenses of the office of the Secretary of Commerce in directing the responsibilities of his office.

Mr. REES. The gentleman is correct. What I am doing now is calling attention to the terrific expenditure by the Government for printing, most of which is unnecessary, expensive, and to a great extent wasteful.

I realize that a great amount of printing and publishing is required, but our Government spends millions of dollars more than it should because of duplication and multiplication of effort, and furthermore, because it prints a tremendous amount of material that is unnecessary and wasteful.

Very little effort has been made to coordinate or work out a plan to prevent this unnecessary waste to which I am directing your attention. This problem is one with which I have been concerned for some time and to which I have given a considerable amount of consideration. I conducted an independent investigation on this subject matter a few years ago and submitted legislation to reorganize the printing business in the Government, so that the entire Government printing job would be under central control. The House, however, did not see fit to consider my proposal.

The Federal Government operates the biggest printing and publishing business in the world. The waste involved in its operation is great but incalculable.

The following excerpts from studies in 1948 by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees point to some of this waste:

PRINTING PLANTS

There is widespread overlapping in federally owned printing plants and facilities, not only among departments but within cities throughout the country. There are 61 separate Government printing and duplicating plants in Washington; there are 23 in San Francisco, 25 in Philadelphia, 16 in Chicago, 6 in Kansas City, 6 in Denver, 16 in New York, and so on. The Army and Air Force have 140 printing and duplicating plants, the Navy has 87, Commerce Department has 26, and Interior Department 15.

PRINTING COSTS

The annual cost of Government printing alone—that is, not including original research, writing, typing, editing, reviewing, and checking—is over \$50,000,000. Experience of one large Government agency indicates that editing and preparing copy for the printer costs three times as much as the actual printing. On that basis the cost of Government publishing would run about \$100,000,000 annually. This still excludes the cost of research and writing on which cost figures are not available.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have an item from the budget which indicates that the total estimate for next year is \$58,000,000.

Mr. REES. The figure I gave was approximately \$50,000,000. I appreciate the gentleman's correction, which is even more than the figure I submitted.

ARMY PRINTING

The Army printing bill alone was \$8,600,000 in 1948, which was about one-third more than the entire printing bill for the Congress. An indication of why it is so big is found in the List and Index of Department of the Army Publications which lists the more recent publications of the Army. This list runs over 500 pages, two columns to a page, and it is printed quarterly.

INCALCULABLE WASTE

Tons and tons of undistributed Government publications are sold as waste paper each year to clear storage space for new publications. In 1947 and 1948 the Government Printing Office condemned over 10,000,000 copies of publications. How many millions more were condemned by the agencies themselves is not known. Senate Appropriations Committee investigators found as many as 500,000 copies of some publications on hand, and 200,000 to 300,000 copies of others. They had all lain there for several years, untouched and unwanted, taking up valuable storage space.

BARGAIN BOOKS

The Interior Department published, at a total cost of \$61,242, a 23-volume series on the Columbia River Basin. The printing cost per set was \$36.06, but the publications were put on sale for \$6.90 per set. Many sets were distributed free.

WASTE OF FORMS

A House Appropriations Committee study disclosed that in one year the Bureau of Internal Revenue printed 500,000,000 tax forms and 115,000,000 instruction sheets to supply 47,000,000 taxpayers. Hundreds of millions of such obsolete forms were found stored in a leased building.

Many publications of the Federal Government are, of course, necessary and required by law, or serve such useful purpose to so many people that their publication is to the national good. On the other hand, numerous publications relate to subjects which can be of interest to only a few and which have their main utility in providing work for researchers and writers.

When the various Federal agencies were requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1948 to submit one copy of each of their publications issued during the past year, the response was overwhelming. The committee actually received 83,723 different publications before giving up for lack of room. One bureau was ready to send a stack of publications, of one copy each, estimated to be 52 feet high. Another would have needed seven four-drawer file cabinets for its sample copies.

The titles of many Government publications serve to illustrate the wide range of subjects covered and indicate why tens and hundreds of thousands of copies of many publications lie in storage for lack of demand.

Following are some examples: Deer Mortality From Gunshot Wounds; Tales From Korea; Recipes for Cooking Musk-

rat Meat; Eliminating Bats From Buildings; Fish for Breakfast—And Why Not?; Estimating Muskrat Populations by House Counts; Mist Netting for Birds in Japan; Habits, Food, and Economic Status of the Bang-Tailed Pigeon; the Sponge Industry in Turkey; Japanese Ornithology and Mammalogy; During World War II; Two Home-Made Traps for English Sparrows; Fleas of North America; Attracting Birds.

I would not be misunderstood. There are hundreds and thousands of publications and pamphlets that are most valuable, but there ought to be some way to weed out and eliminate the ones that do not have any real value.

In the next place, if we had central control, we could do away with a tremendous amount of duplication of equipment and machinery, and we could do away with the printing of thousands of unnecessary forms and blanks and documents of various kinds. Central control would also prevent the stock piling of millions of copies of excess printed material that has cost so much and has no value.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do so for the purpose of asking the chairman of the subcommittee a question. I have a report from the budget indicating that in the Department of Commerce there was appropriated for 1950 for equipment \$36,000,000 and the estimates for 1951 are \$31,000,000. I am wondering what equipment there could be in the Commerce Department which would run into those figures.

Mr. ROONEY. Just the item for equipment insofar as the Civil Aeronautics Administration is concerned would make up a huge part of an item such as the one to which the gentleman refers. When you add the cost of control towers all over the country, the cost being something like \$50,000 apiece for equipment alone you can readily see that it would run up to such a substantial sum.

Mr. TABER. How many of those would we have?

Mr. STEFAN. There are 163 and it is now proposed to expand them and to put in 10 in the next fiscal year.

Mr. ROONEY. The learned gentleman from Nebraska is correct on this and I thank him for his kind assistance.

Mr. TABER. That would not run over \$1,500,000; \$31,000,000 is about 20 times that.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say in answer to the gentleman that insofar as merely one item in the Department of Commerce appropriation is concerned, establishment of air navigation facilities the amount for equipment alone is \$29,172,051.

Mr. STEFAN. There was one item for control towers for relocating 33 control towers costing approximately a half million dollars. I think the correct figure is \$439,000 for the relocation of just 33 towers.

Mr. ROONEY. I do want to say that the figures for equipment insofar as the

Civil Aeronautics Administration is concerned are just as appalling to the members of this committee as they are to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I got this report and just could not understand how it could run to such figures. I am glad to have the information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth decennial census including the census of housing as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219; Public Law 171, approved July 15, 1949), including personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; \$29,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952, and to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 62, line 20, strike out the period, insert semicolon, and the following: "Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the purpose of paying the salary or compensation of any person engaged in gathering information as to the income of any person or the financial worth of any person or the value of the real property of any person nor for the purpose of compiling statistics with reference to said income or the value of said property."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to bring the attention of the House and the country to the fact that these census enumerators are running all over the country asking people what their income is and the value of the property that they live in, and all sorts of questions which were not contemplated by the Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes, I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. In the interest of saving time, I might explain to the distinguished gentleman from New York that none of the money contained in the paragraph to which he addresses his amendment, is for the purpose of paying enumerators. The pay of the census enumerators was included in a bill last year, and no part of the money contained in this paragraph is for that purpose.

Mr. TABER. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the language beginning at line 17, "to remain available until December 31, 1952, and to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950."

That clearly establishes that the situation is affected by this language, if it shall be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman realize that the collection of these census statistics is coming to a speedy

conclusion and that the money to pay the enumerators has already been appropriated? Does he not realize that his amendment would serve no purpose? Incidentally, I do not agree with him in the purpose of his amendment; I am opposed to it. What I am now trying to do is to point out the futility of his amendment at this time.

Mr. TABER. I believe that this census enumeration is not proceeding as rapidly as was expected; reports are coming in to that effect. I believe that this foolish operation which is annoying the people of the United States should be stopped; I believe that if the Congress today should adopt this amendment it would stop this foolish operation and that we would get rid of a great lot of activity in connection with the whole census, not only the activity of enumeration but the activity of compiling statistics.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman realize that by the time this bill becomes law there is no question but what the collection of decennial census statistics will have been completed?

Mr. TABER. I realize that probably that is so to a large extent. But the calculation will not have been completed, nor will the enumeration have been completed when we get through with today's operations in the House of Representatives, and I believe that foolishness will be stopped if we only adopt this amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman has pointed out what I first wanted to call attention to, that is the fact that the compilation begins after the gathering of figures ceases; and that this idea of violating the law as it exists and asking for this information was not thought up by the enumerators, but by somebody higher up. As I understand, the amendment goes to and would reach that category. I think, therefore, the amendment is perfectly in order and should be adopted.

Mr. TABER. It would, and it is very important that we stand by the people of the United States and not permit the funds to be used for a purpose that was not intended at the time the census bill was passed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it the intent of the gentleman to prevent the disclosure to census enumerators of information with regard to a taxpayer's income? Is that the purpose of his amendment?

Mr. TABER. The purpose is to prevent the enumerators from asking for it, and to do away with that operation which, in my opinion, is in violation of the law and beyond the law.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that no taxpayer has to divulge to the census enumerator the amount of his income? That he may get a form from the enumerator and mail it directly to the Bureau of the Census?

Mr. TABER. I realize that in the first place he does not have to answer the question at all, but the taxpayer has been deluded by the operations of the Bureau of Census into believing that he must do it. That is one of the reasons why I think we should adopt this amendment so that we will put a stop to that kind of operation on the part of the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman further realize that only one out of every five persons interviewed by the census enumerator is asked the income questions?

Mr. TABER. Surely, I realize that; but that does not help any, because it is a violation of the law and a violation of the intent of Congress; and we should stand up and be heard on it.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. I have seen several census blanks; in fact, I have had to fill out two of my own, and in every one of the blanks the question is asked: "Your income?"

Mr. TABER. I think that is true; I believe the enumerators have been instructed to ask only every fifth person.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I live at the Wardman Park Hotel. When I went home the other night I found they were taking the census. They told me they were taking the census of every hotel in Washington the same day. When I got home about 9 o'clock there in my box was one of the blanks. I got it and the census enumerator came right up to me and said: "You will have to fill this all in." They did not say anything about every fifth person to me or anybody else. Everybody there, and there were hundreds of them, filled in the blanks with their income, and all of the information was put in.

It so happened that on the same day I had some high-school students visiting here and staying at a hotel downtown. When those high-school students came in about 9:30 at night, and there were about 108 of them, with their instructors, they were told they had to fill out the blanks and that they had to fill them out before they went to bed that night. All of them came from Ann Arbor, Mich. It took them until after midnight to get these forms filled out.

Mr. PRESTON. May I say in response to the question raised by the gentleman from Michigan that the form to which he refers covers only those persons who are temporarily residing away from their home county and they only have to fill them out. We who spend part of the time here have to fill that form out. Then it is sent back to our home city or county to be double checked. That form does not have to be filled out by every-

body who spends the normal length of time in his home town.

Mr. MICHENER. They explained to me that they were taking the census all over the United States, or at least in this city on a certain date in all the hotels where any people were commercial guests. When you come to taking high school children who are visiting in Washington and making them fill out a census return here in Washington, it seems to me it is, to say the least, clumsy.

Mr. PRESTON. I think it reflects a credit on the Bureau that they are endeavoring to get everybody in the country.

Mr. SHAFER. It is easy for us to understand why they take the census of students and others visiting here, including commercial travelers and so forth. They get 7 cents a head.

Mr. TABER. I am frank to admit that they asked my wife and she did not answer. She did it because I told her that she was not obliged to, that the law did not require it, that they had no authority to ask any such foolish questions. The people of the United States should know that they do not have to answer those questions. It is a racket that is put in there by the Census Bureau and if some of it were out there would be no trouble at all.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize when he makes the statement that this is a racket that these economic questions have been asked for the past hundred years in connection with the taking of the census?

Mr. TABER. I never heard of such a thing being asked before.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, that is a fact.

Mr. TABER. I doubt it.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman know who it is that desires the Census Bureau to put in the very questions which are in the Seventh Decennial Census?

Mr. TABER. I do not care who it is. Whoever is responsible is going beyond the pale of reason. It does not make any difference to me who it was.

I hope my amendment will be adopted and that we will be able to restrain some of the efforts of the Bureau of the Census.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the committee went into great detail with Dr. Hauser, Acting Director of the Census Bureau, on the income or financial feature of the census report and he assured us that only one in every five persons would be asked for this income information.

That it was to be merely a spot census on income.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is using the phrase "income tax." He does not mean income tax.

Mr. STEFAN. No; income information, financial information. He assured us also that anyone who did not care to answer the question would be given a blank which the enumerator would hand him or her.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FORAND. Is it not a fact also that when that question is asked regarding income, all they want to know is whether you are above the \$10,000 bracket or below.

Mr. STEFAN. Well, I was not going to go into those details.

Mr. FORAND. But that is a fact, is it not?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. If it is over \$10,000, just say so, mail in the blank, and that is all there is to it.

Mr. FORAND. And the same thing applies to mortgages.

Mr. STEFAN. My purpose in talking on this subject was to tell you that no one, who does not wish to divulge financial information to the census enumerators, needs to do that. All he has to do is to tell the enumerator to give him a blank. This blank he fills out himself, without having to sign his name or identify himself. The blank is self-sealing, and he or she can mail it to Washington directly, without anyone knowing anything about what the blank contains. We were told definitely, however, that only every fifth person was going to be asked to send in that blank or to divulge financial information. However, to my dismay, on visiting a distant city recently and being visited by the census enumerator, I was told that every transient in that community would have to give financial information, whether he gave it directly to the enumerator or whether he filled out his blank himself. The Census Bureau assured our committee that only one out of every five was going to be asked that financial question. Why it is that every transient, without exception, is being required to answer that financial question, puzzles me. I feel that perhaps the enumerators have not been given correct information nor minute information which they should have been given, because this inquiry into financial status of individuals is worrying the public.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] described the situation as it exists in the areas in which the census is being taken and not as we discuss it here on the floor. My friend from New York would probably say we are discussing it academically, but the people in the districts are facing it practically. They are very much perturbed about it. I found that when I went home.

After a statement to a newspaper in which I said that this was not legally required, I found that I was questioned very often upon that point.

It is a fact, as several gentlemen have pointed out, that in these questionnaires

which are distributed in the hotels, every person is being asked this question.

We have had previous experience with such invasions of our privacy. It is not very long ago that the Department of Agriculture came into a rural area of my State and conducted a personal-inquiry questionnaire which asked very personal questions. They asked where you went to church, if you had changed your religion, the names of your friends and how many times you visited them every week, and a long list of personal questions. This was stopped by the publicity given it, which then developed into such a protest that the Department hastily withdrew the questionnaire. People do not like this. People do not want it. People are not legally required to answer such questions.

The best thing we could do today would be to indicate that we are still on the side of free government and not on the side of some sort of police state which goes into your homes and requires a lot of information which we do not need to give, and the Government does not have any right to ask. I think this amendment should be adopted, and that we should through it reach the levels where control rests, as well as the enumerators.

In my district, which I think is a good average district, the enumerators are apparently very rarely saying anything about the fact that you can send in the information confidentially if you wish. The people do not know that.

I say again that I support the amendment, and I hope it will be passed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not this sort of thing seem like the sort of thing they do in Russia? Our Government is running that way. We have no privacy. We are beginning to have no rights at all. Everything is Government-controlled.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think a list could be made up of the invasions of our privacy, of which this would be only one. As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts says, it begins to show a strong suspicion of Russian technique.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask a member of the subcommittee this question: When is this enumeration supposed to be finished?

Mr. FLOOD. The best information we had in the hearings was that it would be approximately 2 to 3 weeks.

Mr. HINSHAW. This appropriation bill is for the fiscal year 1951, is it not?

Mr. FLOOD. That is right.

Mr. HINSHAW. Therefore, any amendment such as the one offered here could have no effect upon the enumeration.

Mr. FLOOD. That is probably right.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will read the language of this paragraph he would see that the amendment applies.

He would see it would not only have a moral effect but would affect the compilation of these statistics.

Mr. HINSHAW. I can understand the moral effect all right but most of the people have already been enumerated. I know that is true of many. I was home during the recess. I reside at a hotel there. I was enumerated there and likewise here in Washington during my absence. I do not know just how they expect to add up the figures to find out who was where and why and subtract those who were away from home.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It is very clear. The language of the bill on page 62 says that this shall be merged with the appropriation of the present money. So that this amendment would apply to the present expenditure of money.

Mr. HINSHAW. That might all be except, of course, if the enumeration is finished in 3 weeks as the gentleman here said—

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. But there is the compilation to follow.

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, the compilation to follow will not stop them from having asked the questions. The compilation is supposed to be the sum total of all these things. I do not see how you can stop the asking of these questions by putting in this kind of an amendment. I think the questions ought to be stopped. I think it is an invasion of the privacy of the individuals of this country. It is beyond my understanding. But I do not see how this can help that at all.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad the gentleman made a point of the duplication. I wonder how they are going to straighten it out if they are enumerating 108 high school students here who have obviously been enumerated with their families.

Mr. HINSHAW. They are doing that with college students who are away from home. As a matter of fact, I suppose in the United States, certainly my own State, where cities depend upon subventions and grants from the State on the basis of population, all of these thousands of youths who are in college away from home are listed in the other communities, not being at home. Perhaps they are listed twice, I do not know.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. I would like to explain that the form P-2 that you and I have to fill out here in Washington is not necessarily used. If you are enumerated when you are at home the local supervisor checks the return, if your residence is given in California as having already been enumerated and if so the form is discarded and none of the information on it is used. That is why if you are one of the persons who are supposed to be asked that income question, and if you are a transient here you can see they have to enumerate you here so as to maintain the continuity of the figures as to every fifth person.

Mr. HINSHAW. I do not see why Members of Congress have to be enumerated here when they are enumerated and living somewhere else.

Mr. PRESTON. The enumeration here is not counted if you have been enumerated back home.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, when I was home during the recess I stayed with one of my good friends in Madison County in the northern reaches of my district. He is a dairyman there. While I was staying at his home he was wrestling with the problem of having to answer 300 questions concerning the agricultural information which was requested in the 1950 census. He started out in the early morning and labored through the day and when I came back that evening to go to bed he was still working by electric light—yes, I said electric light, because we have electric lights up in rural New York State. My district runs roughly from the Pennsylvania line to the shores of Oneida Lake which is nearly 100 miles in the interior of upstate New York. There are some of the finest family-sized farms in the entire Nation, in the counties of Broome, Chenango and Madison. There are dairy farms and the herds range from 10 to 30 cows. The farmers are entirely dependent upon the income from those dairy herds. They find it difficult to have many waking hours away from their work. Certainly a project of this kind is going to take many more hours out of their working time and I question whether many of them will be able to compile the information to answer these questions without having a great deal of the statistical information such as the gentleman I am referring to found it necessary to get. He answered about half the questions in one day, taking only time out to do his milking. It will take another day to compile them and it will take still another day to get information of a technical character which is necessary to answer all of the questionnaire. I think some of it at least is a waste of time. I am not criticizing the enumerators who are flocking out by the hundreds of thousands in the Nation. They are earning money. They are doing as they are told. They are doing as the directors in Washington tell them to do. They are doing the job as they have been directed. Any criticism ought to be directed at the heads of this census operation, and should not find its way to the enumerators.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I want to congratulate the people of the gentleman's district in having in Congress a Representative who not only has the ability but the courage to fight subversive elements in his district, and to assure them that as long as the gentleman remains here they need have no fear about being persecuted for violation of their privacy.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I appreciate that, coming from my distinguished friend from Michigan. I can tell him that insofar as this one question goes, we ought to look into it a little more thoroughly, and I think the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I introduced a bill in the House on this subject some time ago. My bill would prevent the census enumerator from making inquiry with regard to the individual income of those whom he enumerated. It was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, of which I am a member. The Census Bureau objected to it so strenuously that it was not even considered.

This matter of securing information with respect to the income of individuals has created a great deal of unnecessary irritation. They tell you that the individual does not have to answer the question with respect to his income. That is to say, the enumerator can ask the question, but if the enumerator does not tell the person that he can reply in a confidential envelope the average person does not know about it.

Of course, we are supposed to know the law. Incidentally, this is not a law. It is a regulation under the law, issued by the Census Bureau, just as many bureaus issue various kinds of rules and regulations.

Now if the Government needs this information for some important purpose it can be very conveniently obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The information from the Bureau of Internal Revenue will, incidentally, be much more accurate. As the distinguished chairman stated, they ask every fifth person. This alone makes the information quite inaccurate. For example, in our district there is a case where an enumerator thought you just asked each fifth person, so he went to a family that happened to have five people. The fifth one happened to be a 4-year-old child. So the enumerator marked that person down as, "Unemployed; no income."

In that particular case the head of the family has a pretty fair income.

I realize this proposal comes rather late, but the inquiry is unnecessary and uncalled for.

It will be said various groups interested in securing business want the information. They do not represent the general public any more than do various concerns who make a business of selling lists of different kinds to their customers.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REES. In just a moment I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Member from Michigan.

Now, let us not blame the census enumerators. It is not their fault. They are carrying out their duties. But this

matter of taking the census of individual incomes should have been prevented long ago. It would have saved irritation and unnecessary discussion. Furthermore, the information is not completely accurate nor can it be too dependable. It is also an unnecessary expense against the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to yield his time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].)

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, has this amendment as yet been withdrawn?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman would submit that the amendment was offered in good faith, because the bill needs to be amended in just this way.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that things surely have bogged down on the minority side. What has happened to the phony economy drive? You spent the last 2 days talking about economy.

Mr. TABER. And on your side you are trying to increase expenditures.

Mr. ROONEY. And here you are today talking about an academic proposition. Everybody knows that the census enumerators will have completed their job long before the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. It is, therefore, just an academic question.

The gentleman says that this matter of taking economic data in connection with the decennial census is a "racket." Let me show you who is interested in this "racket." I am going to refer to read into the RECORD from page 1384 of the committee hearings certain testimony of the Acting Director of the Census at that time, Dr. Hauser:

Mr. Chairman, we included the income questions because of the fact that the business community has been particularly persistent in asking for such information. The income questions afford the best single measurement that there is in conjunction with population figures of potential markets, because markets are people with money. The population census measures the number of people and in measuring family income, also measures their purchasing power.

Mr. ROONEY. Which business organizations requested such information?

Mr. HAUSER. I have a long list of such business organizations of which I will be glad to just name a sample. A list of over a thousand was inserted in the hearings several years ago and I have some more recent lists here for examination. For example, A. J. Wood & Co. Do you want the business ones first?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. HAUSER. Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., Paducah Broadcasting Co., Pan American Broadcasting Co., National Newspaper Service, Bayonne Times, Los Angeles Times, New York Herald Tribune, New York Journal-American—a Hearst newspaper—New York Post, New York Times.

Mr. ROONEY. And that in the face of editorials in some of these newspapers.

Mr. HAUSER. Yes; in spite of the editorials in some of these newspapers, the business offices have been asking for some of this information.

I have a whole list of publishers.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us have the names of those newspapers.

Mr. HAUSER. The Washington Times-Herald, Vineland Times-Journal, New Jersey; the Washington Post, and the Washington Star.

They have used income data since the 1940 census.

Mr. ROONEY. How did they indicate to you that they were interested in these income questions?

Mr. HAUSER. Through correspondence taking a number of forms, expressly asking for such information on the schedule as well as asking us for such information for specific business uses or other uses. In many cases these papers have republished the information in accordance with the kinds of tables that have significance for their own advertising and commercial purposes.

Perhaps I might desist now in pointing out how ridiculous is the contention of the minority in this regard, but I feel I should go a little further.

Dr. Hauser further testified:

Mr. HAUSER. Mr. Chairman, economic questions have been asked in the census of population for the last 100 years. Back in 1850, under President Taylor, of the Whig Party, all persons in the United States were asked to report the value of all real property owned. In every census since then, quite irrespective of administration, questions relating to the economic status of families and persons have been included. The first census conducted under the act under which we operate at present, for example—a bill passed by the Seventy-first Congress and signed by President Hoover—that was the first census with which I was connected—had questions relating to the value of homes owned and the monthly rental paid for tenant-occupied units. So, from the standpoint of innovation, I would say that any student of the census can clearly see that questions relating to economic status have been asked for a full 100 years now in census history, and most of these questions have been placed on the census schedule by action of the Congress itself. In placing the income query on the schedule I feel that we have been following the intent of Congress as evidenced by the actions of Congress itself.

I do not think we need to reply any further to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment and request that it be voted down.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CRAWFORD moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this motion for the purpose of getting the floor to discuss this bill and the pending amendment. The good people in my district asked me on numerous occasions last week and before, when home, why these questions have been submitted to them. I told them that the Constitution of the United States provides that a census be taken, that many of the details are left to the executive branch of the Government operating through the Census Bureau but if I did get the opportunity I would do my best

to have some change made in the detailed procedure. That is why I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York and that is why I offer this preferential motion to give me a chance in debate.

Naturally, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has pointed out, commercial people and those who think only in terms of promoting the sale of their particular product would like to get lists which some people might term "sucker lists." I do not term them "sucker lists" because I do not believe the people of this country are suckers. But commercial firms and those who sell commercial services and goods want lists and they want information on which to base sales campaigns. I have operated in sales departments and I know how valuable that information is, but I do not consider such information more valuable than the private constitutional rights of our people.

The gentleman from New York takes great delight in attempting to persecute the minority. That occurred yesterday and it occurred just a few moments ago. Insofar as I am concerned, that just energizes me to put up opposition to a greater extent on things I believe in. It is quite natural that some people would not want any kind of opposition.

Here is a case where people all over the United States are not fully informed on why census information is picked up in the first place. In the second place, the enumerators do not give them the details of the law, and in the third place this amendment deals with the compilation and the publishing of the information already picked up and to be gathered from the people between now and the time the full enumeration is taken.

So when the gentleman from New York states that enumeration is to end at the conclusion of the fiscal year, and therefore this is academic, it is the usual attack he makes to the effect that the protection of the people of this country, of course, is always academic. The rights and privileges of the citizens of the United States involve an academic question which, in my opinion, should be discussed more and more in schoolrooms, around the family table, on the floor of this House, and in other places. So I am not afraid to discuss academic questions from time to time when the rights of the people and the burdens of the taxpayers of the country are involved, and I do not have too much respect for a man or a woman who always takes the position that the rights of the people are of little consequence, therefore we should not discuss those rights.

This amendment has to do with the rights of the people and in view of all the other information that is compiled, I see no reason why these census enumerators should ask me what my income is when I file a return with the income tax unit and pay taxes accordingly.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Last week one of those blanks was submitted to me, and I filled in the answers, and,

as I recall, one of the questions inquired as to what I was doing last week or last year, or something like that. This morning we heard from the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] about the danger of a war coming on. It is going to be very embarrassing—and we also heard something about the State Department and how we should stand back of the State Department—it is going to be very embarrassing to some people in the State Department if they have to answer that question as to what they were doing last week or last year, while our policy toward Russia was in the making. I think they ought to be thinking of that, because we do not want to go along anywhere with that incompetent State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending motion.

Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] did not see fit to yield to me during the period of his discourse, I have taken advantage of this time to point out, one, that when he talks of lists, sucker lists, he is so far from the facts that it is not even funny. The census figures are taken for the purpose of getting together statistics and not for the purpose of divulging information contained in those census returns, because it would be against the law to do so.

Secondly, when he refers to my having persecuted the minority, I assure him that he has made an overstatement. I have not attempted to do so. Perhaps if he had used the word "harass" I might have agreed with him.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. In connection with the asking of a question about income, I think, after the little flurry of politics, as we consider it rationally, that there is not much criticism that can be addressed to that. It is absolutely secret. Only one out of five is asked the financial question, and that is of importance to our business interests. Census statistics are very important in determining the allocation of seats in this body, as we all know, but they have many, many other important purposes. If a person does not want to give the financial information to the enumerator, he can send it in himself. But, it is absolutely secret and anyone who makes any disclosure is violating the law, as I understand it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Information that would be of any value to any business in connection with income is given out by the collector's office of each collector of internal revenue; the number of incomes in each class or grade, almost immediately after they are filed. This would not be available for 2 years.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. For the information of the gentleman I would like to say that the questions that are propounded by the census enumerators have been worked over for over a year by the business organizations of this country invited to sit in with the Census Bureau in determining the type of questionnaire and the type of information that goes on that questionnaire and the type of questions that are asked, and right now the business interests in this country are pressing, in the interest of business and in the interest of sound statistics, in having the census taken every 5 years instead of every 2 years.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are many, many persons who do not file income-tax returns. It is important to ascertain information from that field for our business interests.

Further, 20 years ago when a similar inquiry was made by the census, the Government then being under the control of the Republican Party, we Democrats, viewing broadly and tolerantly and from an understanding angle the problems of the majority party and those in control, recognized that it was intended for good. You did not hear the criticizing 20 years ago that we hear now.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HUBER. If the minority Members had as much confidence in this poll being taken by our Government as they had in the Gallup poll a few years ago, we would be all right.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. With respect to the question of the business census, we have taken that census just recently.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Taber amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 68, noes 93.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 92.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, after consultation on both sides of the aisle and with the ranking minority member of the Commit-

tee on Appropriations and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security Administration, I am authorized to say that a request will be made before we adjourn tonight that general debate on chapter V, Labor and Federal Security, will be reduced from 2 hours to 1 hour, one-half to be controlled by the chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and one-half by the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]; that the House will adjourn when it adjourns tonight to meet on Monday next at 11 o'clock; that immediately following disposition of the bill, H. R. 5965, to be brought up by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], 1 hour of general debate will be had on the Federal Security bill, and following that we will read the Labor and Federal Security bill for amendment.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Does the statement of the gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, interfere in any way with the earlier announcement concerning action on the Treasury-Post Office Department chapter of the bill?

Mr. CANNON. It is to be hoped that we will conclude that chapter tonight. I might ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if that is his understanding of our agreement.

Mr. TABER. I hoped that probably we would get through tonight with the Treasury Department chapter. I do not know whether we will or not. I cannot agree that we will. While I personally have no amendments to offer to the Treasury-Post Office Department portion of the bill, I know that other Members have amendments to offer. I do not know within what time we could get through, but I hope that we might.

Of course, that portion of the agreement is contingent on disposition of chapter IV this afternoon.

Mr. CANNON. But the gentleman does agree that time for general debate will be reduced by one-half, and that we will meet 1 hour earlier on Monday?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease, condemnation or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; personal services in

the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$32,000,000, of which \$26,500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$13,461,500: *Provided*, That authority heretofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised until June 30, 1951: *Provided further*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under this appropriation (not to exceed \$171,000); for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000); and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed \$389,000): *Provided further*, That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air-navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are considering appropriations for the Department of Commerce now, a Department intimately connected with the business of this country. Some of the things that are transpiring are anything but good for the business interests of America. I had called to my attention recently a number of cases of the evil effects flowing from reduced tariffs under the reciprocal trade agreements, a bad thing for our country, many goods coming into this country to the detriment of American workers causing them to lose their jobs. Do you not realize that when you cut down the tariff on merchandise from abroad that is competitive with merchandise manufactured in this country you are only ruining the jobs of American workmen? American workers are now receiving wages, 3, 4, and even as much as 10 times the wages being paid in some of these foreign countries. If we are to protect the interests of the American worker and continue paying these high wages it is necessary that we protect the manufacturer in order to permit him to get more for his product, because if you pay high wages your merchandise costs a great deal more than if you pay low wages, for the cost of manufacturing merchandise increases exactly in proportion to the increase of wages and other costs.

The administration presently in power, under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements policy is now transferring the power of the tariff away from the Ways and Means Committee and the Tariff Commission and placing it in the hands of what we call the State Department. I sometimes

wonder whether our State Department knows what they are doing. I know of many instances where they do not know what they are doing; for instance, I know they are injuring and hurting the jobs of American workmen. Let me read a letter I just received, dated April 18, from a steel company in my district:

While this foreign competition is being felt by all mills, it is particularly destructive to small mills like our company. It has forced us to curtail our operation to such an extent that it is impossible to operate on a regular schedule. This foreign competition has deprived us of substantial tonnage of reinforcement-bar orders from Puerto Rico. Foreign steel has taken over this market, and bars are being delivered in the islands in lots from 100,000 to 500,000 tons at prices that range as high as \$30 per ton below our prices.

What is the reason that foreign steel is coming into Puerto Rico at \$30 a ton less than it can be manufactured for by the steel mills in my district and sent down to Puerto Rico? The whole thing revolves about high wages, high cost of operation, and high taxes. Who is responsible for these high taxes? Why, High Tax Harry. High Tax Harry wants the taxes you have got, and he wants to increase them a lot more; and the more you increase taxes the greater the cost is on the American manufacturer and American labor, and the higher the prices for American goods. So you are now sending the business to foreign countries that our own country ought to receive on an island that has been directed by this country for half a century. If that is the way you Democrats are going to run this country you will find out that it will be but a short time before you will not have any jobs in this country. The tariff on steel, textiles, watches, glassware, and many other items will close down many of our industries unless we do protect them with tariffs, or else they will have to pay lower wages and will need to have lower taxes. With 5,000,000 men out of work, and the possibility of a great many more being thrown out of employment as time goes on, when you permit tariff reductions to take the jobs of the American worker the situation is getting very serious. It will get worse and worse.

Mr. Chairman, I think sometimes that Members on the right of me should realize what is happening. The quicker they realize it the better it is going to be for the American workmen. I have had industries write and ask me what they could do and what I could do to help them from being undersold by foreign manufacturers. I told them I could not help them, that the only way they could get help would be to go to their workmen, their labor unions, and tell them to go to High Tax Harry and ask that something be done by increasing tariffs. That is the only way they can do it unless Members of Congress will do it. It is up to you Democrats, and I ask immediate action.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have received numerous letters from people in my district regarding competition from Japan, Czechoslovakia, and other countries insofar as it affects the cotton textile industry in the State of Massachusetts, in New England, and, in fact, all over the country, and insofar as it affects the manufacture of shoes all over the country. I have also received requests from certain newspapers asking me if I had any suggestions to make so as to insure that the administration will see that imports are not allowed to come in as they are coming in at the present time. As you all know, this matter can be taken care of administratively. If something is not done, we will have ghost towns all over New England and all over the country. At a later time I shall ask to have inserted in the RECORD certain communications from various departments of the Government, including the State Department, the Treasury Department and the Tariff Commission. This is a very serious matter. There will be real suffering among the masses of the country and neither industry nor the country will prosper.

People are thoroughly aroused all over the country over it. I was in a parade the other day and the people called to me on the side lines what should be done in connection with the expenditures of the Government and lack of employment by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely sorry that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] did not carry, regarding the impertinence and some of the gestapo methods employed in reference to the investigation of people's business, their private means, their compensation, and so forth. It is very unfair. And so long as the amendment did not carry I should like to have a provision inserted that census takers who divulge secret information shall receive some punishment. I have known in the case of veterans receiving compensation and Federal workers receiving retirement where an effort has been made by neighbors to have that compensation cut.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Permit me to explain to the gentleman that a census taker who divulges any information contained in an individual's return is subject to fine and a term in a Federal prison. That is the present law.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman that is being done and I think it should be exposed.

Mr. ROONEY. May I suggest that the gentleman call to the attention of the Attorney General any instance where the law is being violated.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman will find all over the country that is being done in various districts.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot agree with the gentleman on that because I know of no such instance and if I did I feel it would be my duty as a public official to call it to the attention of the proper authorities.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If the gentleman will investigate his own district, he may find some of that going on.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the attention of the House a telegram I received from my district stating:

Henry J. Jubinville, Contact Division, Veterans' Administration, Lowell, Mass., received termination notice effective May 21. Under replacement coming from hospital.

I would like to tell the Members of the House a little of the history of Henry Jubinville. Henry Jubinville was an arm amputee. He was at the Walter Reed Hospital. He was approached by the Veterans' Administration and asked if he would not go about the country and tell the men in the hospitals and elsewhere what the Veterans' Administration could do for the veterans, and was doing. Henry Jubinville was the first World War II veteran to be employed by the Veterans' Administration, and when I took the Veterans' Administration to task because they were not employing World War II veterans, the answer came back "Well, Henry Jubinville, in your own district of Lowell, Mass., is being employed." He was the only veteran of World War II employed by the VA, and that was used to me as an argument that they were employing veterans, over and over again. He has been doing a superlatively good job for the Veterans' Administration, and yet only a few days ago he received his notice of termination of employment by the Veterans' Administration. If that is not the most base ingratitude and injustice then I do not know what ingratitude and injustice is. I believe the man should be restored and I shall fight to see that is done.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is unduly worried about this question of unemployment. That is not the real thing we need fear. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is just borrowing trouble when she said that there will be no market for shoes or rubbers, clothing, things made in her district. If what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] said this morning is true, and I think it is, we are in very, very grave danger of becoming involved in another war. This slack in employment may be taken up by war activities, and the need for shoes and clothing for fighting may grow and grow. In addition to that, I would like to mention the fact that undoubtedly, beyond any question, the market for caskets will be building up. You may be worried about unemployment, you may be worried about a hundred things, but I am worried about the lives of our young men who will be killed in this war that they tell us is coming that threatens us. I am not worrying about things. I am worrying about the suffering and the death which may come to our youth.

The one point and the only point I want to make now is that if we are to have another war, that instead of asking that we support Secretary of State Acheson and his aides, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] in my judgment, should have asked that we kick him and his crew out. Now, there is no use, at least in my opinion, there is no use in letting a war to recover China and stop communism be directed by those who caused us to lose China, who have acted as though Russia was a friendly nation. What is the sense of permitting the people who got us into the ditch to direct us how to get out? They may not even now recognize the folly of their past foreign policy. Those people were all in sympathy, apparently, with the Communists, or the policy that gave China to the Communists. Now, when the young men and the young women—because you put them in the armed services, too—are to be drafted to fight another war, are you going to let the same incompetent—I cannot say un-American—but the same incompetent outfit direct the carrying on of that war? I think the first thing we should do for the good of our national defense, for our future welfare, the most necessary thing we should do if we are to have a war, is to get rid of all those who made these miserable mistakes and got us into the position we are now in.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in this particular section there is provision for the construction and maintenance of plants for the development of landing aid and experimental stations for aviation safety. Some years ago the Congress appropriated many millions of dollars for the construction of a visual landing-aid station on the Pacific coast. Only last week an order came down to close that station. I have made inquiry and find that men who have been there to investigate the effectiveness of that station have found that they have been doing a wonderful job. Now, this station is the only one of its kind in the United States. There is contemplated now the proving of experiments made in France and England and in the United States in that particular place. The order comes out now to close the station and disperse the great number of people, who are now working there on work that is highly technical in every way.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCUDDER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman advocate that money be added to this bill?

Mr. SCUDDER. No; as I understand, it has been included, but the station is being ordered closed.

Mr. ROONEY. That is not the fact. There is no money in this bill in connection with the Arcata project.

Mr. SCUDDER. This money is being supplied by the Navy, the Air Force, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. ROONEY. We have previously supplied in this bill a certain sum of money in connection with the landing aids experiments but there is no money in this bill for CAA for the Arcata project.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is the visual-aid program.

Mr. ROONEY. There is nothing in that regard in this bill. Is the gentleman advocating that the bill be increased?

Mr. SCUDDER. It is my understanding that the subcommittee did report and that moneys were made available by the CAA for this work.

Mr. ROONEY. Not this subcommittee.

Mr. SCUDDER. Through some mysterious maneuver it has been abandoned.

Mr. ROONEY. I can assure the gentleman, and he can check with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] if he wishes, that there were no mysterious maneuvers in connection with this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCUDDER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Just where is this station that is to be abandoned?

Mr. SCUDDER. In Arcata, Calif. It is a visual-landing-aid experiment station. The order came out only a week ago last Monday to close it.

Mr. STEFAN. I think the members of the committee are very familiar with the situation at Arcata in connection with the experimental work on visual-landing aids. I understand they are going to continue experiments there. I do not know how far they are going to go. However, we have given the CAA practically every cent of money that they want for research on landing aids, including lighting. I understand the final operation has been concluded. That is a matter of administration. There is nothing the committee could do about that.

Mr. SCUDDER. The money included in this bill for experimental purposes should be expended at Arcata, because they have the technicians that have been gathered there during the past 5 years on this particular work. If this station is closed and the people are dispersed, they will never be able to get them back together again. I understand it is intended to continue the work at Indianapolis; this seems ridiculous when the technicians are all gathered at Arcata for this important experimental work.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman will realize that the Indianapolis station of CAA is the only experimental station the Civil Aeronautics Administration has. Practically all research and experimental work is being done there. I would suggest the gentleman take this up as an administrative matter with the Director of the CAA.

Mr. SCUDDER. I assure the gentleman I have taken it up with him. I want to have the record show that money has been provided for experimental work, but by executive order no money is being allocated for the continuance of the plant at Arcata.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the

paragraph headed Technical Development and Evaluation, and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, we have heard many remarks in high places which indicate our public relations with foreign countries are in a considerably chaotic condition at the present time. Of course we all hope ultimately the questions will be resolved so that the country can go on to years of peace and, we hope, prosperity.

I think as I have said before on the floor of the House it behooves the Congress in our deliberations first to try to keep our economic condition such on the home front that we will continue to develop our strength and get the country in a sound financial condition. In order to do that we need better relations between capital and labor. If we are to produce wealth in this country it can only be produced by greater production. It seems to me that makes it imperative on the part of the executive department and the Congress, as well as the big business interests and the small business interests and the big labor leaders, to stop these strikes as much as possible and to counsel with a little more tolerance and to encourage greater cooperation for greater production to build America up so that it will be in a much stronger position than it is in today.

Nothing could develop us along that line more rapidly than to stop the temporizing and playing of politics by those in high places. We should urge those who are contesting their differences to get together in a conciliatory manner and try to bring about greater production, greater strength, and greater power, because greater power and financial strength may help to prevent a threat from any foreign nation against our form of government.

A great deal has been said about our security. I think there should be a renovation of these departments with the cooperation of the Chief Executive and the cooperation of the Congress, to remove security risks as far as possible in every department of the Government.

We have heard much talk about security risks in the State Department. Now we come to the Commerce Department, which we are now considering. I should like to ask any member of the committee here if every precaution has been taken to remove this threat to our security which has been alleged to have developed now in the State Department through the employment of these homosexuals. I think they should be driven out. They endanger our security. Let us clean the stables in our own departments in our own Government. Can anyone give me the answer to that question?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman interrogating me?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. In answer to your inquiry as to whether some effort has been made by the committee to secure ourselves against these individuals you are talking about, the committee wrote into the bill the McCarran proviso which would give the Secretary of Commerce the same power to remove undesirables and subversives from the payroll. However, when we came to the State Department item, you will recall the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] raised a point of order, and that provision went out on a point of order. That was sustained by the Chair. The same proviso is in the chapter presently before us.

As to the situation as to whether the committee did anything about this situation or not, if you will look at page 2335 of the hearings, you will see the testimony there given.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the Chair could do nothing else but sustain the point of order.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course. There was no alternative on the part of the Chair but to rule that way.

Now, whether the committee did anything in the Department of Commerce regarding the matter of loyalty, I suggest that you read the full hearings beginning on page 2335 and also on page 2338. I might state that the status of the loyalty program in the Department of Commerce indicates that since 1947 a total of 369 loyalty cases were investigated. Two hundred and seventy-three of those have been acquitted. Seventy-one individuals were separated from the service, and 25 cases are pending. There are 26 security-risk cases of the 273 acquitted who are still on the pay roll, and we have a list in the hearings where they are presently.

As to the social question to which the gentleman referred, you will find it on page 2338. There are none in that department, I understand. If there were, I understand if the Department will be informed that they are there, they will be discharged. However, the Department of Commerce say they do not have any.

Mr. Chairman, from the best information many of us are able to obtain, there is the belief that hundreds of homosexuals are now employed in the various departments of Government. There is no doubt but that many leftwingers and doubtless Communists, all dangerous to the security of our country, are still employed.

It is the responsibility of the Congress and the Chief Executive to drive out of the departments of Government all employees who are moral degenerates, and who are security risks who endanger our national defense. Let us cooperate together and clean out these departments, and raise the moral standard in the departments of Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] has expired.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I, too, feel that undesirables in the Department of State and the Department of Commerce, and all of our departments, should be eliminated. The only answer to that is "Yea." They should be eliminated.

I also rose to state that I think those who are loyal in the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and the Foreign Service should be helped in every way by adequate salaries and confidence. They should be told what the foreign policy of our country is.

In 1944 I spoke to various officials in the Foreign Service in foreign countries where the war was in progress, and I was shocked to find out that they did not know what the foreign policy of the United States was. I think you will find that is true today. The representatives of our Foreign Service, both in the Commerce Department and the State Department, do not know today what our foreign policy is. They are doing the best they can, and they should be backed up with appropriations and with confidence.

But as for the subversives and Communists in the Government departments and outside, they should be sent from our shores. They should not be tolerated in this country a minute.

I should like to make another point. There is an appropriation in this omnibus appropriations bill for the Armed Services, for the protection of our country.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. STEFAN. For the information of the gentleman, I suggest she read the hearings in connection with the State Department appropriation, in which I interrogated a number of witnesses in the Department of State regarding what our foreign policy really is. There is a good résumé by Assistant Secretary Sargeant. In the RECORD 2 weeks ago there is an excellent résumé by Mr. Johnson. I put that in the RECORD for the information of the membership, and I hope the gentleman will take time to read it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is sure that we have a good, settled foreign policy today?

Mr. STEFAN. As to that I am still very much confused.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services [Mr. VINSON] stated this morning on the floor that we were approaching war. I do not know his words, for at that time I was seeing some blind and disabled veterans. Let me state to him and also to the House that if we are approaching war we should not eliminate our Army and Navy hospitals. There are not enough available beds for the elimination of those hospitals. I see the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONOHUE] nodding his head. They are closing the Murphy General Hospital at Waltham;

they are closing various Army and Navy hospitals all over the country. They are trying to eliminate 16,000 beds from the Veterans' Administration program. To do that in time of imminent national danger, with a shortage of beds in the civilian hospitals, our service people, and our disabled, the ones who need our protection and our greatest help, are entirely disregarded.

This is supposed to be an economy bill. It certainly is not economy to close down Army and Navy hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals all over the country and then within 6 months or a year have to reopen these hospitals. Anybody who has followed the course of the closing of service hospitals or Veterans' Administration hospitals knows there is a tremendous loss of equipment involved. Expensive hospital equipment is sold for almost nothing, or given away. Then when of necessity the hospitals must be reopened expensive equipment must again be bought. So there will be no economy whatsoever in the closing of Veterans' Administration hospitals or Army and Navy hospitals.

(By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee a question.

This appropriation for the Washington National Airport is not wholly outgo, is it? Is there any way in which any of the funds appropriated for the Washington National Airport are recovered from the air lines through rentals and so forth?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. TABER. I should like to have the gentleman tell the House about it.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be pleased to. The recovery from the commercial airlines is not as great as the gentleman from New York now speaking would desire. I should say that of all the items in this appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce to which members of the committee on both the minority and majority sides can point with satisfaction, it is the operation of the Washington National Airport under Mr. Ben Griffin.

The gentleman from New York should note that the amount provided in this bill, \$1,300,000 for maintenance and operation of the Washington National Airport is offset in the present fiscal year to the estimated amount of \$1,280,100 as the result of revenues not only from the air lines for the use of hangar space, landing fees, and so forth, but also from all the facilities which are out there at the airport terminal, a list of which will be found on page 1770 of the committee hearings.

For instance, the item collected under "type of activities," sales and service of aircraft, is \$266,600; rentals of hangars, \$384,000; rental of space in the terminal, \$65,000; miscellaneous, \$15,000; landing fees, \$177,000; parking rent service, \$40,000; pleasure and sightseeing, \$5,000. And then under "miscellaneous activities" we have collections of \$10,000 from advertising as well as incomes from the airport barber shop, book store, flower

shop, food sales, and so on and so on, making an anticipated total in the coming fiscal year 1951 of \$1,564,200 to offset the amount of \$1,300,000 being appropriated for current maintenance operation of the airport.

There is in the next paragraph of the bill an item for construction at the Washington National Airport in the amount of \$540,000. Perhaps the gentleman would like me to explain that item. I think he will agree that it is a good investment on the part of the Government.

The manager of the airport proposes to take over the gasoline servicing facilities from the present company; I believe it is the Gulf Oil Co. The Gulf Oil Co. installed, a number of years ago, a certain fuel system and other related facilities, tanks, and so forth, in connection with the sale of gasoline for aircraft. We now propose to buy that system and have the airport management itself control the sale of gasoline to the airplanes. The result will be that the Government's income will be much greater.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The Washington National Airport, outside of a few airports in Alaska and national parks is the only civilian airport operated by the Government of the United States. It cost approximately \$25,000,000 from the time we got the land, and so forth; in other words, we have invested in that airport a little over \$25,000,000. It is true that it is approximately self-sustaining now, but when you talk about whether or not it is self-sustaining, there is not taken into consideration the matter of full investment and full depreciation. What should be done with the Washington National Airport is to put it in private industry in one way or another. I believe the administration favors that and I hope they will reach that objective very soon, because we are going too far into Government operation of airports.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to correct an impression that might have been gained a few moments ago when I said that the operators of the airport were going to take control of the sale of aviation gasoline. I meant by way of ownership of the facilities, the tanks, and so forth, then by renting the gasoline concession to some independent company, as a result of which the CAA would be able to dictate the terms which they are not now in position to dictate and as a result of which there will be greater revenue from the airport.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman means there will be a little competition among the oil dealers?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, while we are on the subject of aviation, and the Washington National Airport, I take the floor at this time to caution the membership

of the House as to how far we are going into the matter of Government operation of civilian airports. You may soon have a piece of legislation to construct an additional civilian airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia because it is badly needed. There is no question about that. But my purpose at this time is to tell you that civil aviation is costing the taxpayers of the United States many millions of dollars. There is a philosophy existing in the administration that we should get out of the management and the operating of civilian airports.

A question was asked a little while ago about the number of control towers in operation in the United States. There are approximately 163 at the present time, and as now contemplated we will have in operation at the end of the fiscal year 1951, 191 control towers operated and equipped by the taxpayers of the United States.

To construct and equip a control tower costs approximately \$50,000 apiece, without the cost of operation. The cost of operation will run around \$40,000 a year. We have a tremendous amount of money invested in those control towers. It never was the function of the Government of the United States to operate them or equip them. They were operated before the war by the local people and during the war by the Government as a defense measure. Immediately after the war the Congress was high pressured to appropriate funds to operate these control towers. Considerable opposition was voiced by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and others, but we are now in a position where we are in the business of paying the entire cost of the control towers, which once was the responsibility of the municipalities, or the local operators of the airports.

A question was asked of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] regarding the expense of the Washington National Airport and the amount of money contributed by the private commercial carriers. We have many millions invested in our airways, our airports, and our air facilities and the commercial carriers contribute nothing outside of landing fees and the tax on aviation gasoline, to which they are opposed today. This committee has continually endeavored to get the commercial air lines to contribute just a little bit more toward the operation of the airports and our airways. You are going to be faced soon on the question as to how far we can expand the Government operation and maintenance and operation of civilian airports.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If we are to build another airport, or if one is to be built in the District of Columbia, are we justified now in spending money to expand at the National Airport?

Mr. STEFAN. Well, my opinion is that we will have to until other plans for it are formulated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. The Chairman told you a little while ago that the Washington National Airport is the best revenue money maker of any civilian airport in the United States. I do not know of any commercial airport in the United States that is paying money with the exception of two outside of the National Airport here. It is my idea that it should be incorporated and put under some private operation rather than be operated by the Government of the United States, and in that philosophy I am backed up by quite a few people in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Is it not true that the majority of our air lines are in a very good financial condition due to their mail subsidy contracts?

Mr. STEFAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. POTTER. And those contracts pay for their operational costs in a majority of cases. Their passenger service is also great. I know of one line, the Wisconsin Central, that last year made \$1,200,000, and out of that \$800,000 was on Government contracts.

Mr. STEFAN. I am glad the commercial air lines are making money, I want them to make profits but I want them to pay their fair share of expense of running the airports and the airways. The taxpayers should be given some consideration.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska with regard to the commercial airlines bring to my mind a situation which has been called to my attention by the Air Transport Division of the Transport Workers Union of America. Are we permitting the commercial airlines, subsidized by taxpayers' money as they are and insured by Federal funds against bankruptcy, to transfer their airplane repair work overseas with a resultant lay-off of thousands of American airplane mechanics?

Under permission previously granted me today by the House, I include the following letter addressed to me by Mr. Francis J. Dooley, international representative of that organization:

AIR TRANSPORT DIVISION,
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA,
Jackson Heights, N. Y., April 17, 1950.
Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This organization which represents about 10,000 air-line workers, of which about 2,000 are people living in the New York area, would like to bring a serious problem to your attention.

Over the past 1½ years, approximately 1,400 airline workers have been laid off in Pan American World Airways with whom we have a contract. Last October, about 100 were

laid off in New York and immediately thereafter Pan American constructed a hangar in London to perform their maintenance work—this was done with subsidy funds. The air line increased their staff of British nationals to do this work and laid off large numbers of skilled American mechanics.

We don't believe it was ever the purpose or the intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide subsidies to the air carriers while they depleted their force of skilled American air-line workers.

We contend that forcing the American worker out of the air-line industry does not support our national defense plans and further that the American subsidy was never meant to be dispersed to foreign nationals in the form of wages. Subsidy, as we understand it, was designed to aid in the national defense, promote American commerce and protect Americans in the air-line industry.

We appeal to you to attempt to correct this abuse by providing in a legislative way for the protection and security of the American worker similar to the protection afforded to the American workers in the subsidized merchant marine industry.

I would like to thank you in advance for any help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS J. DOOLEY,
International Representative.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have appreciated the remarks made by both the chairman and the ranking minority member of this subcommittee concerning the Washington National Airport. It is, indeed, a paying proposition, and there is certainly great need for an additional airport in this area, as the airport and the air entrances to Washington are becoming tremendously overcrowded, and hence quite hazardous.

I want to speak of control towers generally. It was the recommendation of the Nichols committee back in the Seventy-sixth or Seventy-seventh Congress that control towers be taken over by the Federal Government for many important reasons. Among those reasons was the fact that when control towers are operated by municipalities the controller jobs generally become patronage jobs. The employees are as a rule either overpaid or underpaid, and they generally were underpaid. They frequently were not qualified to handle traffic, and a number of accidents resulted to commercial, to private, and to military aircraft, partly because of the inexperience in the handling of air traffic, and partly because of the poor radio and electronic facilities provided by some of the municipalities owning the airports.

It is felt that control towers are, and should be, a part of the general traffic control scheme. When it comes to aircraft, there are approximately 100,000 private aircraft in the United States, about 9,000 commercial aircraft of various kinds, and about 15,000 or 20,000 military aircraft flying around. In any war period, of course, the traffic over the airways is almost 100 percent military, or operating exclusively under military priorities. The airway system is not set up for the benefit of the private air lines, it is set up for the benefit of all fliers, including our 916,000 private pilots, just as are the roads and highways over the United States and also

the waterways and the rivers and harbors for their respective purposes. Something in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000,000 has been spent by the Federal Government in the development of inland waterways, and a similar amount for rivers and harbors, in past times, and large sums of money are expended annually without any question of recompense whatsoever raised here for the maintenance of Coast Guard stations, search and rescue units, the operation of lighthouses, and all of the aids to navigation that are concerned in the public waterways. A similar situation exists, of course, so far as the airways are concerned, because they are indeed public ways.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that the national airways system is the responsibility, and so accepted, of the Federal Government?

Mr. HINSHAW. It can only be so.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it a fact that in order to have proper control and jurisdiction over the national airways these control systems must be maintained?

Mr. HINSHAW. They must be maintained. They are maintained as much for the armed services as for any other purpose in peacetime, and in wartime it is 100 percent for the armed services.

It was very fortunate, indeed, that we had any kind of a system of air navigation in the United States when the last war came upon us. If we had not had such a system established and operating, I do not know how military aircraft would have gotten around over the United States. As a matter of fact, they indeed uprooted a good many of the electronic air-navigation facilities that were established prior to the war and took them elsewhere in the world and established them there so that our Air Force and Navy might be able to find their way around in thick weather in far places. The armed services likewise took over trained personnel and then used them to train many more.

I think that while the Appropriations Committee and each of us has reason to be concerned about the budget, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House has a very good understanding of this question, along with understanding of the questions in relation to the inland waterways and rivers and harbors and the railroads and the other transportation systems of the United States. I think you will find that our committee, certainly as far as I know, is unanimous in its feeling that the operation of the airways system of the United States is a Federal responsibility and that we should continue in support of every aspect of safety in the taking off and landing of aircraft and the conduct of flights through the air.

The air itself is just as much a public way as any waterway or highway there is in the United States or on its borders or in its vicinity. Consequently, we would have to disagree to that extent with the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Insofar as taxing the airlines for the use of airways is concerned, if you do that, then I say that you should also tax the private flyers and charge the military for their share of the use of the facilities, particularly in view of the fact that the Federal Airways Service is an adjunct of the national defense and will be subject to being taken over by the national defense in time of war and operated as an adjunct directly by either the Air Force or the Navy or the General Staff or such other organization to operate it as they may choose. The same thing is true of the Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau costs us a considerable amount of money, but it is available for the use of, and is used profitably by, every person in the United States, including the armed services and other branches of the Government. We perform many functions in the Federal Government for which we make no direct charge to the individuals who use the facilities. If the members of the Committee on Appropriations would care to examine the hearings held by, and the conclusions of, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on these various subjects, I am sure we will be glad to present them to them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding, purchase of periodicals, purchase of 100 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making especially by the use of local materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on pages 73 and 74 there is no limitation as to the amount. In other words, an old bill which was passed 34 years ago governs by a percentage figure the amount of administrative expenses. It seems to me that such a thing with reference to any bureau, no matter what we may think of it, is a mistake. The amount of the highway expenditures are very much larger and we ought to have a limitation here on the administrative expenses when the high-

way expenditures are \$400,000,000. They should not be as large percentagewise as when they were \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, as they were in the old days after the act of 1916 was passed.

I recognize that Mr. MacDonald is probably as capable an administrator as there is in the Government. Nevertheless, it seems to me a kind of bad practice.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to call attention to the fact that the law is not 34 years old, but that under Public Law 834, second session of the Eightieth Congress, the amount for administrative expenses in connection with the Bureau of Public Roads was, and is, limited to 3¼ percent. They do not use nearly that amount for administrative expenses.

Mr. TABER. Even so, it would seem as if we should have a limitation here on the amount.

Mr. ROONEY. May I read this to the gentleman?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. Section 6 of Public Law 834, Eightieth Congress, chapter 732, second section:

SEC. 6. The first paragraph of section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 21), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That so much, not to exceed 3¼ percent, of all moneys appropriated or authorized to be appropriated for expenditure under the provisions of this act, as the Federal Works Administrator may deem necessary for administering the provisions of this act and for carrying on necessary highway research and investigational studies independently or in cooperation with the State highway departments and other research agencies, and for publishing the results thereof, shall be deducted therefrom for such purposes when the appropriation is made and the amount so deducted shall be available until expended from appropriations made under the provisions of this act."

It seems to me, I must say to the gentleman, that this is legislation which is quite definite, and the fact remains that the Administrator, Mr. MacDonald, for whom the committee has similar regard as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], has not expended nearly the 3¼ percent which is permitted under the terms of the law which I have just read into the RECORD.

Mr. TABER. I still feel that as this is the only agency in the Government, as far as I can find, including Government corporations, and everything else where there is no definite limitation on administrative expenses, that some limitation should be placed in the bill. I am not going to do anything about it today, but I hope that in another year it will be placed in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 304 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and requires additional duties of the Secretary of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, it is the contention of the committee that the language contained in section 304 of the proposed bill, page 84, is required by the provisions of five United States Code, section 83.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KEATING. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Either this section 304 is necessary or it is not necessary. If it is not necessary and adds nothing, then there is no reason for it; if it does add something, in the way of duties conferred on the Secretary of Commerce, then it is necessarily legislation in an appropriation bill. All of line 14 of section 304 requires additional duties on the part of the Secretary of Commerce. The entire section is legislation in this bill.

My attention has been called to this section of the United States Code, referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], which is general in its terms but does not cover the duties set forth in section 304, which are in addition to those provided in the code. They are discretionary duties.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] has made a point of order against section 304, appearing on page 84 of the bill on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair has examined the section, and also has examined the provisions of the law found in section 83, title V of the United States Code, which appear to the Chair to be ample authority for the provision included in this section.

However, the Chair does invite attention to the language appearing in line 14 which reads: "in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary." It would appear from that language that this would impose additional duties and confer additional authority on the Secretary. It would to that extent constitute legislation on an appropriation bill.

For the reason stated, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY, of New York: On page 84, line 12, insert the following:

"Sec. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the proposed amendment contains exactly the same language as the section to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] made the point of order except that the words on line 14 "in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary" are omitted. The section as amended would now read:

Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

It would appear that as a result of the point of order raised by the gentleman from New York the language of the section is now very clear that there is authority in the Department of Commerce to provide for attendance at meetings of certain organizations.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. The purpose of making the point of order was in the hope that this entire section would be stricken and under the ruling of the Chair I assume that the amendment now offered by the gentleman is not subject to a point of order. However, my reason for feeling that this section 304 is something of a caveat to all of us was because of the fact it has come to my attention that representatives of various Government departments are running all over this country attending meetings, making speeches, and so forth, which is all part of a propaganda campaign.

I agree this is not particularly true of the Department of Commerce. My attention has been called to it more with regard to certain other departments of Government, but I would like to take any step that we can in Congress to put a stop to that sort of thing because I do not think the taxpayers of this country expect to be paying a lot of people to run around attending meetings and making speeches on matters that they may want to advance in order to increase their own power and authority.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say to the gentleman from New York that he might have consulted the committee before making his point of order with reference to this language in section 304 of the bill.

Mr. KEATING. I consulted with the minority members of the committee on this point. I regret that I did not also consult with the gentleman from New York. It does not matter whether this clause is in there or not. Of course he will lay down his own regulations. And I am not particularly critical of this Secretary. But I would like to ask the gentleman from New York what kind of investigation the Appropriations Committee makes as to how much money is being spent for attending these meetings and specifically how much is envisioned in this paragraph for employees of the Department of Commerce to be attending meetings all over the country? Could the gentleman enlighten us on that point?

Mr. ROONEY. We do not have the exact figure at this very moment.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman have it for the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ROONEY. That language was put in this bill for the purpose of giving the Secretary authority to make studies, determine policies, and prescribe uniform regulations for attendance at meetings. Meetings of certain legitimate organizations have been attended by representatives of the Government for many, many years. Your committee has been critical of a number of the agencies which are included in this bill for having expended too much money and too much time on a number of these meetings, most of which are with businessmen.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Is the gentleman able to give us how much was spent last year for this activity?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this moment.

Mr. KEATING. Can the gentleman tell us how much is intended to be spent for the coming year or how much was spent last year by the Department of Agriculture for this activity?

Mr. ROONEY. I am not familiar with the operations of the Department of Agriculture in that regard. As the gentleman knows, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce sends representatives continually to legitimate business meetings where they are requested, and furnishes information on international situations to business, which the businessman feels is of great benefit to them in their industry.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Can the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] give us the information I have been seeking about the amount spent last year or the amount intended to be spent next year for this activity of attending meetings of various organizations on the part of any department of the Federal Government?

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be glad to get the information in regard to this particular department for the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman be kind enough to furnish the same information with regard to the other Government departments which are included in this bill?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman requests me to do something which he can just as well do himself. He has the right to telephone down to the Department of Commerce and get the answer to his question.

Mr. KEATING. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that, when an appropriation bill is brought before us by this distinguished committee, most of us look to them to furnish us the information which is necessary, namely, the amounts which are intended to be expended for these activities that are set forth in the appropriation bill. As I say, I am not making my remarks particularly applicable to this department, but I do contend that when the Commit-

tee on Appropriations brings in a bill relating to any Government department that authorizes them to expend funds for running all over the country making speeches, the Committee should at least have available to us the estimated amount that activity is going to cost the taxpayers who have to foot the bill for it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The information furnished to me by the budget is that the travel expense in 1950, the current fiscal year, for the Department of Commerce, was \$10,000,000; that the estimate for 1951 is \$9,000,000, and that the over-all estimate for all the agencies of the Government is \$356,000,000 for next year, and \$361,000,000 for this year.

Mr. KEATING. In other words, the various Government departments are planning to spend well over a third of a billion dollars for traveling expense this coming year.

Mr. TABER. The Department of Agriculture, for instance this year is spending \$14,000,000 and next year \$15,000,000, and there is a terrific amount there for attending meetings.

Mr. KEATING. Of course, we all know what the Department of Agriculture is doing. It is a public scandal and an open violation of law. They are running all over the country trying to sell the Brannan farm plan to the farmers of this country, and to the consumers of this country, all at taxpayers' expense.

Mr. TABER. And they are using Government money to promote those meetings.

Mr. KEATING. Exactly; and that is the precise thing that I am objecting to. I think that when the Committee on Appropriations comes in here with a bill they ought to furnish us these figures so that at least the public will know what this dissemination of political propaganda is costing them. I am very grateful to the ranking minority member of this committee for making this information available. These figures are shocking.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I assume you have been given the facts about a recent meeting in St. Paul to which the Department of Agriculture brought all of the county agents and county and township committeemen—and they got in close to 1,000 of them and paid all their expenses—to be instructed by Mr. Brannan and others on how to run their affairs so as to put over the Department's program.

Mr. KEATING. And I suppose the AAA committeemen also.

Mr. JUDD. Yes. They all came in at Government expense to be indoctrinated.

Mr. KEATING. In other words, the taxpayers, out of their pay envelopes, not only paid the expenses of the Government officials to dish out their propaganda but also for a lot of other people to be brought in to the meetings to listen to them. In other words, John Q. Pub-

lic paid not only the speaker, but also the audience.

Mr. JUDD. Sure, to vote for the Brannan plan.

Mr. KEATING. I wonder if this amount that is being paid to people to become the victims of these political harangues by the Agriculture Department representatives is included in the \$15,000,000 that is called traveling expenses, or is that on top of the figures we have been given as the traveling expenses of these Government officials?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder why the gentleman continually refuses to yield to me. He asks questions but apparently wants no answers. Is he more interested in politics than in getting information?

Mr. KEATING. I will be glad to give the gentleman all the time he needs after I yield to the gentleman from New York. The gentleman is in control of that side and he can take all the time he wants. When I asked the gentleman for information the last time, he was unable to furnish it and I was forced to turn to the ranking minority Member for it. The gentleman will pardon me, I feel sure, for yielding first to the minority Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, referring to the incident that occurred in Minnesota the other day, I may remind my colleague from New York and my colleagues of the House that there is a provision in the criminal code which definitely states that it is a crime for any agency of the Federal Government to spend Federal funds in an attempt to influence legislation pending in the Congress.

I have had occasion upon more than one occasion, Mr. Chairman, to stumble across, as it were, instances of that sort, when Federal officials were paid their traveling allowances and their hotel bills out of Federal funds to go to certain places to organize meetings and coach the speakers who were to address those meetings before the meetings actually took place, and they then distributed literature at the meetings, all at Federal expense, each instance having to do with pending legislation in the Congress.

The committee on which I served as a member, the Committee on Expenditures, cited an instance of this sort which occurred with respect to the campaign for gaining public support for compulsory health insurance. It was incontrovertible that Federal funds had been spent illegally. We submitted all the testimony to the Attorney General for his appropriate action, and never heard another word; and you will not hear another word from this Minnesota incident, either.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I might say in commenting upon this matter that is now before

the Congress, raised by the distinguished gentleman from New York, that within the past 2 weeks the newspapers in my State carried the announcement of what they call the DOC meetings—Democratic Organization Committee meetings—which were being conducted, the first one at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., which was a school for Democratic campaign speakers and orators who were going to be instructed by an Under Secretary of Agriculture who was out there conducting this school for the purpose, and sole purpose, of indoctrinating campaign speakers so that they could go out and more intelligently discuss the Brannan plan as a campaign issue. In my humble opinion that constitutes a plain criminal violation of law and the person guilty of this violation of the law ought to be prosecuted. But I doubt they will be by this administration.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. TABER. What does the gentleman think of certain representatives of the Department of Justice being invited or being ordered by the Department to come to Washington on the day of the Jackson Day Dinner?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I suppose it cost them a hundred dollars apiece.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. It is estimated that this big to-do in St. Paul cost about \$70,000. I am advised that the money comes out of funds appropriated for soil conservation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is perfectly true.

Mr. JUDD. Frequently we are told here that we must appropriate huge sums of money to preserve our topsoil, our greatest natural resource. That is true, and such appropriations are justified—but not when the money is used to bring people in to hear Secretary Brannan denounce the Farm Bureau because the Farm Bureau is opposing the Brannan plan.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. * * *

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I demand that those words be taken down.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in an effort to save time—

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman must take his seat when words are taken down, and I refer to the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from New York to present a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw the words and strike them from the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, certain words used in debate were objected to, which, on request, were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and that he reported the same herewith to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair could say a great many things about these words, and might wonder why they were uttered, and might wonder why they were objected to, but the Chair must hold that those words could be interpreted as indulging in personalities which are not in accordance with the rules of the House.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] may be permitted to proceed in order for the remainder of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the words objected to be stricken from the record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its session.

The Committee resumed consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

May I say to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that he knows I had no particular animus in directing my remarks toward him. We have been together on this floor now for a number of years. Admittedly, we have been a bit acrimonious at times; sometimes it has been hot and heavy, particularly during the Eightieth Congress, but when we leave the floor of the House we are the best of friends.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I think I could agree with what the distinguished gentleman from New York has said, but at least the gentleman from Wisconsin feels that he has some responsibility to protect the record of this Congress and to see to it that clear unparliamentary language is not indulged in. I am glad to know

that the distinguished gentleman will have the privilege of the floor for the balance of the afternoon, and I did not object to the unanimous-consent request which was made.

Mr. ROONEY. Since he is so magnanimous, I will say to the gentleman it is apparent that he is at least physically big. He is a former district attorney; and he is from Oshkosh. If I were him, I would not have objected to the words. They are not uncomplimentary.

However, the point I previously wanted to make refers to the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin in the well of the House a while ago, wherein he said he had certain information that Government money was being spent to conduct meetings and for attendance at meetings in violation of the law. I say to him, as a former district attorney, he should know that it is his responsibility to bring to the attention of the proper authorities the information he has in this regard, so that those who violated the law may be prosecuted.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman covers a great deal of ground in his remarks. Does the gentleman from New York know whether or not the gentleman from Wisconsin has not already brought that to the attention of the proper authorities?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I do not. I am pleased to learn he did so.

Mr. KEEFE. Then why does the gentleman ask that question, with the intimation that the gentleman from Wisconsin is derelict in his responsibility as a Member of Congress? The gentleman is just as wild in that assertion as he is in many others.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the kindly gentleman that I am glad he has uncovered violations of the law and that he has brought them to the attention of the proper authorities. He should be complimented. It is exactly what I would expect a man who was district attorney from Oshkosh to do.

Mr. KEEFE. I would expect the gentleman, who was an assistant district attorney in Brooklyn to do the same thing too.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the gentleman that I would.

Mr. KEEFE. The only difference is one of size, that is all.

Mr. ROONEY. Not exactly. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and we shall now proceed, if we may, to the pending amendment which would restore all the language of section 304 on page 84 of the bill with the exception of line 14.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 38, noes 48.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 52, noes 52.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair votes "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 305. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 305 for the same reasons as I did yesterday. I do not want to be repetitious. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is the exact language of the so-called McCarran rider which was stricken yesterday by the Chair on a point of order raised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] to the provisions of the Department of State portion of the pending bill. Under the circumstances and as much as I dislike to do so, I must concede that the language is exactly the same and further concede that the Chair is expected to rule today as it did yesterday. But I do hope that when we come back to the House with this bill after a conference with the other body that the provisions of this rider will be again contained therein because the Department of Commerce has been shown to need the provisions of the McCarran rider even more so than the Department of State so that the Secretary of Commerce can summarily dismiss any employee who is connected with subversive activities.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] makes the point of order against section 305, page 84, on the ground it contains legislation on an appropriation bill which is in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] concedes that this is the same language as contained in the provision of the pending bill relating to the State Department on which a similar point of order was made on yesterday.

The Chair has examined the language. It appears clearly that there is legislation included in this section of the pending bill. The rules of the House clearly provide it is not in order for legislation to be included in an appropriation bill and, as stated on the same question presented yesterday, the Chair has no alternative other than to sustain the point of order.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,

and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$915,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of title 4, which is the balance of chapter 3 of the pending bill, be considered as read, and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I just remark that the distinguished gentleman from New York did not seem to be very much in a hurry a few moments ago, and just as a courtesy to him I thought we should ask to have this read so that he could continue his practice.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes, temporarily, at least, Mr. Chairman, until I find out what that covers.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$4,500,000.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, today I have introduced a bill which may be called the Federal Pay Roll Control Act of 1950. The bill is in the nature of an exploratory suggestion to meet serious deficiencies in our present fiscal and personnel problems in the Federal Government. At a time when the Federal Government is incurring a deficit of more than \$5,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year and faces a similar deficit for the coming fiscal year, a reduction in the cost of government is recognized as a necessary objective. We are obliged, I think, to do something to help the executive branch solve the problems imposed and provide every authority required for the promotion of efficiency in Government agencies.

This piece of legislation has been in the course of preparation for many months. The idea which it would spell out into law is a sound one. Many hours of conference with people who could qualify as experts on the subject of government employment, plus considerable time spent in study and research, convince me of that.

What the bill aims to do is permit the reduction of Government pay rolls with least possible loss of trained and skilled personnel. Without some such legislation as this, the practice of releasing experienced people in one department or agency as the result of a reduction-in-force while at the same time another agency of the Government recruits green help in expansion, will continue. However, the problem of translating a sound, though slightly revolutionary, idea into law to accomplish this beneficial objective is extremely difficult. About the best that can be done is for Congress to express its intent on the subject, give the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the

authority necessary and from there on leave the job to good administrative judgment and practices.

The popular appeal of the Hoover Commission recommendations arises largely from the excessive costs of the Federal Government and the desire to achieve all possible economies without impairing the existing functions of government. The Federal Pay Roll Control Act is designed to supplement and to aid in the achievement of government economy and the expeditious approval and placing into effect of Hoover Commission and other reorganization proposals.

The bill proposes that methods which have been used successfully on a limited scale within some agencies of the government shall be applied on a government-wide basis. It directs the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to exercise certain powers under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. This act granted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the power to establish manpower ceilings throughout the various agencies of the Federal Government.

The basic principle of the bill is not complicated. It provides that whenever the Federal Government has, or is likely to have, more employees than are needed, the Government will discontinue hiring new personnel inexperienced in government and fill all vacancies created by resignation, retirement, or death by transferring employees within the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government.

This system has been used to a very limited extent, but with very considerable success, in some Government agencies. It is commonly called the attrition system. The rate of attrition in the Federal Government, that is the percentage of resignations, retirements, and deaths among Federal employees, ranges as high as 2 percent per month, but on the average is possibly about half of that figure.

Under the Federal Payroll Control Act, when the Director of the Bureau of Budget determines that by reason of reorganization proposals or other potential economies in Government, the number of employees would exceed the number necessary, he would institute a Government-wide attrition period, during which no new employees would be taken on the Government pay roll. He would be authorized to continue this attrition period until such time as it became apparent that the personnel requirements for the operation of the Government could no longer be anticipated from transfers within and between Government departments and agencies. At the end of the attrition period normal processes of recruitment and hiring would begin again.

It appears possible that by the use of such system the total number of Government employees might conceivably be reduced from 6 to 10 percent over a period of 6 or 8 months without the necessity of firing large numbers of skilled Government employees with many years service to their credit. Provision is made in the bill whereby in critical or very urgent situations the Director of the Bureau of Budget may meet extraor-

dinary situations as to personnel needs during an attrition period.

It is an obvious and well known fact that heads of departments, chiefs of subdivisions and minor personnel, almost without exception, object to reorganization measures and improvements which bring about economies under the present system of hiring through the front door and firing through the back door. The Government employee realizes that at the present time security of tenure on the basis of skill and merit are his in name only and not in reality. It is a normal, human reaction for an employee to oppose changes when he may be juggled out of his job because of reorganization measures or efficiency improvements.

For several years there have been, throughout the Government, awards programs and suggestion systems providing some incentive for Government employees to submit proposals for improvement in procedures which will effect economies in Government operation. Contrary to exceptions, these programs have not met with enthusiastic response among Government employees. Under the present system, an employee knows that any good suggestion may result in the loss of a job by some close friend, even his own job, or possibly in the abolition of his entire unit. He is careful not to make any such suggestion in the interest of efficiency. Such a condition should not be the result of any program which pretends to offer incentives for Government efficiency. A suggestion or award program cannot yield substantial results under such circumstances. A good personnel policy in the Federal Government would largely or entirely prevent such a situation.

The result is that from the bottom to the top Government workers are put in the position of defending and justifying their present policies and procedures. In fact, the present system encourages employees to expand functions and make a particular position appear increasingly important. The skill and ability with which unit or agency chiefs are able to accomplish this is often times the mark of their success in Government. A supervisor's rating and pay is commonly based upon the number of employees under him. His success in expanding the importance of his particular function becomes, in a substantial way, the measure of his job security.

Budget requests for funds for such operations are so skillfully prepared and so carefully justified that it is impossible for the Bureau of Budget or the Appropriations Committees of the Congress to discover the genuine needs for funds to conduct the necessary functions of agencies.

It appears to me to be logical and important that steps be taken to present a greatly improved job security based on efficiency and the use of employee skills in promoting efficient operation of Government functions, rather than diverting these skills to justify labyrinths of detail which are devised for the purpose of job protection.

It is not an uncommon criticism to hear statements that Government employees are inefficient. I do not believe

that this can be shown to be the case with a great majority of Government workers. Their skills, training, and ability, I believe, are equal to or better than the average in non-Government employment. It is the basic system which causes inefficiency and not the inefficiency of the personnel. Given the right circumstances and the right incentives, Government employees would show striking improvements in the efficiency of their methods and in savings to the Government. There are instances where this has been accomplished under very special circumstances.

The records are full of instances where consolidations, reorganizations, and other attempts at economies in Government have been made. Except for outright liquidations or specific curtailment of Government functions, the number of such instances which resulted in the return of a single dollar of appropriated funds to the Treasury is almost nonexistent.

To be really successful, in any program for the improvement of Government efficiency and the reduction of the cost of Government, there must be provided a Government-wide atmosphere within which the results can be achieved. It calls for cooperation and teamwork everywhere. Neither Congress, nor the department heads, nor agency or bureau heads can within themselves achieve the maximum result. There are approximately 150,000 employees in the Government who are employed in more or less supervisory capacities. The interest and desire must be secured, the incentives given, and the atmosphere created under which each of this large number of supervisory employees participates in the securing of maximum results with the minimum use of manpower. The sincere and effective use of Government-wide attrition can remove many of the road blocks to efficient Government and, for the first time, open the way for Government employees to realize and take pride in the contribution of their skills toward efficient achievement.

I am not competent to estimate, and I doubt that anyone can estimate with reasonable accuracy, the possible savings which might accrue to the Government by the proper use of pay-roll controls to promote Government efficiency. I am firmly convinced, however, that by conserving skilled and experienced personnel in Government and by creating a psychology and an atmosphere, coupled with real incentives for efficiency, very substantial savings in manpower can be achieved. The reduction in the cost to the Government of office space, heat, light, and equipment will represent large additional savings over and above the savings on manpower.

I have heard estimates that as much as 40 percent savings in manpower could be realized in the Federal Government over a period of time without affecting continuation of Government functions. I make no predictions in this regard, but I am confident that a sincere and effective use of the attrition system will gradually bring about manpower savings and increases in efficiency difficult, if not

impossible, to accomplish otherwise. The use of the attrition system is not a dramatic and quick road to reduced Government costs. It is a sound, long-range method which enlists the cooperation of Federal employees.

Effort has been made to provide the greatest possible flexibility and still make possible the operation of a Government-wide attrition system. The bill is not designed to alter in any way the merit system or existing laws governing Government employees. Certain procedures are suspended during an attrition period to make the system effective and practicable.

Many of our proposals for improving efficiency and reducing cost of Government deal with the effects and not the causes of inefficiency. It is the object of this bill to provide an effective tool to get at one of the basic causes of inefficiency in the Federal Government. It is my sincere hope that the Member of Congress may give this proposal careful study and consideration. I hope the committee to which this bill is referred will secure as promptly as possible detailed reports on the various agencies of the Government and will proceed with hearings to take testimony from Government and non-Government witnesses for the purpose of evaluating its merit, looking toward the possibility of favorably reporting some such measure to the House for action.

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of chapter 3.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at the point in the RECORD immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] on the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 8, noes 56.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-nine Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 138]

Abbitt	Bentsen	Brooks
Addonizio	Blackney	Brown, Ohio
Barrett, Pa.	Blatnik	Buckley, Ill.
Battle	Boggs, Del.	Buckley, N. Y.
Beall	Boykin	Bulwinkle
Bennett, Fla.	Breen	Burdick

Burton	Herter	Pace
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoffman,	Patten
Carnahan	Mich.	Pfeifer,
Carroll	Hope	Joseph L.
Case, S. Dak.	Irving	Phillips, Tenn.
Cavalcante	Jackson,	Powell
Celler	Calif.	Quinn
Chesney	Jacobs	Ramsay
Christopher	James	Regan
Chudoff	Jenison	Rivers
Cole, N. Y.	Jennings	Roosevelt
Cooley	Johnson	Sabath
Corbett	Jonas	Sadowski
Coudert	Jones, Mo.	St. George
Crosser	Jones, N. C.	Scott,
Davenport	Kearns	Hugh D., Jr.
Davies, N. Y.	Kennedy	Shelley
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Short
Dawson	King	Simpson, Pa.
Dingell	Klein	Smathers
Dollinger	Kunkel	Smith, Kans.
Douglas	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Eaton	Lichtenwalter	Spence
Elston	McGuire	Staggers
Engle, Calif.	McMillen, Ill.	Stanley
Fallon	Mack, Ill.	Steed
Ford	Macy	Tauriello
Fulton	Magee	Thomas
Garmatz	Morrow	Tollefson
Gilmer	Meyer	Towe
Gorski	Miles	Underwood
Gossett	Monroney	Velde
Granahan	Morgan	Vinson
Grant	Morrison	Walsh
Green	Morton	Walter
Gwinn	Moulder	Wheeler
Hand	Murphy	Whitaker
Harris	Nelson	White, Calif.
Harrison	Nixon	Wickersham
Havener	Norblad	Widnall
Hays, Ark.	Norrell	Williams
Hays, Ohio	Norton	Wilson, Ind.
Hébert	O'Brien, Mich.	Winstead
Heffernan	O'Hara, Minn.	Woodruff
Heller	O'Neill	
Herlong	O'Toole	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786), and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 279 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

CHAPTER IV. TREASURY—POST OFFICE

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, there will now be not to exceed 2 hours of general debate on chapter IV of the pending bill.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, during WPA days, in driving along the road, we frequently came across a beneficiary of WPA leaning on his shovel.

But in all the history of WPA we never saw so fine a job of leaning on the shovel as our Republican friends have been giving us on this bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished minority leader of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What were the Democrats doing when they were stalling on that vote for several minutes but leaning on the shovel?

Mr. CANNON. The stalling was all on the other side of the aisle as I shall show the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was reported to the House on March 21, a month ago. Never before in the history of the American Congress has an appropriation bill been on the calendar as long as this bill has been on the calendar, from March 21 to April 21.

This unwarranted delay is due entirely to the obstructive tactics employed by the Republican Members of the House.

We reported this bill on March 21. We were due to go on the floor on the 27th. We yielded for the consideration of the ECA bill, with the assurance that this bill would come up on the next Tuesday. That would have permitted us to send the bill to the Senate before the holidays.

One of the gentlemen on that side made repeated points of no quorum. I went over and sat beside him and said, "What is the idea? Why this filibuster?" He said, "Oh, we are not after this bill, we are after the appropriation bill. If we can delay this bill we can delay the appropriation bill. We have determined to delay it beyond the Easter recess. We want people to go home and then come back here again after the Easter recess."

I did not protest so much about that. I thought it might be a good idea for people to go home and see their constituents and get their views on this bill and especially on increases which certain Members wanted to make in it.

But I thought after a long and luxurious recess from which they could be expected to return, benefited not only physically but spiritually during the holy Easter season, they would come back feeling refreshed enough to come on the floor and stay on the floor and willing to work on this long-delayed bill.

But they have come back to delay and obstruct and, to our surprise, we have had as many as four and five points of order of no quorum in one afternoon.

Now, of course, they will rise in righteous indignation and say "Certainly, you do not expect us to conduct the business of the House of Representatives without a quorum." That sounds pretty logical, but as anybody knows we hardly ever have a quorum on the floor of the House during general debate. The Members of the House have important business in their committees and their offices. We rarely have a quorum on the floor during general debate. But they have continued to make repeated points of no quorum with the obvious intention of obstructing consideration of the omnibus bill.

It was our intention to work on tomorrow. But the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Federal Security Appropriations came over to see me. He appealed to me. He went to the chairman of the subcommittee and appealed to him that he did not want to work on Saturday. So finally in our desire to be as accommodating and as agreeable as possible we entered into an agreement under which we agreed not to work tomorrow.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me, since he referred to me?

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will permit me to complete my statement, I shall be glad to yield to him.

Mr. FELLOWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. In turn. I will take on the gentleman from Wisconsin first.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in a desire to be as agreeable and cooperative as possible we agreed not to work tomorrow. Just a little while ago you heard the ranking minority member of the committee say that he hoped we could dispose of this chapter this afternoon. Of course, as he said, he could not promise it definitely. As you know you never can tell definitely what turn debate will take. But this is one of the shortest chapters in the bill. If it were not for this deliberate filibuster we would have finished it by this time.

We had quite a number of gentlemen on the other side of the aisle here a few minutes ago. But they passed word around for their members to leave the floor and everybody went back to the cloakroom so that they could make the point of order of no quorum. Everybody got up and walked out over there and the point of order was made.

The last time a point of order or no quorum was made on yesterday I happened to walk through the corridor on my way to my office across the hall and there were the Republicans, sitting out there in the corridor refusing to be counted, and am advised that the Republican cloakroom was full of members on that side of the aisle while a quorum was being counted—leaning on their shovels.

The only thing which prevents us from meeting and remaining in session all day tomorrow in order to make up the time lost by their obstructive tactics is the fact that I gave my word to the House just now that we would not meet tomorrow, and of course I am going to keep it. But we are going to stay here tonight until we finish this chapter. They passed the word around over their on that side when they got up and went out to the cloakroom to break the quorum that they would not take up this chapter tonight. We propose to take it up and finish it tonight as it was originally understood we would do.

Let me appeal to those interested in doing an honest day's work to cooperate with the committee and stay here until we finish this chapter of the bill. As I have said, it is one of the shortest chapters and will take very little time after we conclude general debate. I hope there will be no further leaning on the shovel this afternoon.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Was I correct in my understanding that the gentleman stated that the gentleman from Wisconsin came to him as ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security, and said that he did

to 6 p. m., except for first-class mail, air mail, including air parcel post, daily newspapers, and weekly newspapers of local origin having the characteristics ordinarily recognized as those of a publication devoted to the dissemination of current news of general interest.

12. First-class mail, air mail, including air parcel post, and newspapers, will be accepted in the post office at any time that employees are on duty. Exceptions may also be made for emergency mailings of medicinal supplies, serums, eyeglasses, dentures, and like matter at any reasonable hour. The postmaster is expected to see that good judgment is exercised and that these emergency privileges are not abused.

13. All bulk mailings of second-, third-, and fourth-class matter, other than that previously mentioned, will be accepted for mailing only between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

14. Discontinue preferential treatment of so-called time-limit third-class matter. Mailers desiring such handling of their circulars should be courteously informed that in order to secure immediate service, it will be necessary to prepay the mail at the first-class postage rate.

15. Discontinue newspaper treatment for publications of the second-class other than the regular daily and weekly newspapers as previously mentioned.

16. Discontinue during the hours of 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. the distribution of all mail, both incoming and outgoing, other than air mail, first-class mail, daily newspapers as described in the previous paragraphs, and parcel post.

17. All mailers should be urged to present mail of the low-revenue-producing classes to the post office during the morning and early afternoon hours to insure distribution and dispatch on the day of mailing.

18. Outgoing parcel post received up to 6 p. m. will be distributed and dispatched promptly. Incoming parcel post shall be distributed during the hours of 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. in order to be prepared for delivery the day following receipt. Bulk mailings of circulars, if made up into direct packages by the mailer and received in the post office by 6 p. m., may be distributed and dispatched on date of mailing. Distribution of miscellaneous third-class matter shall not be performed after 6 p. m.

19. Postmasters are directed to rigidly enforce the requirements that bulk mailings, second- and third-class matter prepaid at special rates, be separated by mailers into direct packages as prescribed by the regulations governing acceptance of such matter. There should be no deviation from this requirement.

20. Postmasters will immediately discontinue directory service on ordinary mail other than perishable matter and parcels of obvious value. Directory service will be continued on special delivery, registered, insured, and c. o. d. mail. In providing this limited service, postmasters will discontinue the maintenance of specially prepared interleaved directories.

21. All mail matter which has heretofore been accorded directory service in accordance with the Manual of Instructions, chapter VIII, article 99, and for which directory service is not provided herein, if not deliverable as addressed, shall be promptly returned to the sender with appropriate endorsement as to the reason for nondelivery, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the regulations. No mail matter of such character shall be held in the directory section nor shall it be placed in the general delivery unless it is known that delivery can be effected through the general delivery. Instructions in article 101, chapter VIII, will remain in effect.

22. In the large offices where remittance sections are maintained as a part of the

Finance Division, postmasters are directed to give careful consideration to the closing of such units on Saturdays. All district offices, stations, and branches, should be given advance notice and arrangements made to handle emergency requisitions.

23. Saturday window service should be restricted at stations and branches to the hours of 8 a. m. to 12 noon. Saturday window service at the main post office should be limited to the time necessary to meet the essential needs of the public, but in no instance should such service exceed that afforded on other weekdays or that presently accorded. In some cities it may be possible to discontinue Saturday service altogether at some classified finance units. Where that action seems proper, due notice should be given to the patrons, indicating the nearest station or the main office where service is available.

24. At carrier stations, it may be necessary for some employees to remain on duty after service windows have been closed on Saturday to await the return of carriers from their delivery trips.

25. Postmasters are advised to give wide publicity to the readjustments provided for in this order and to effect savings in operating costs at the earliest date practicable.

26. The readjustments authorized herein will result in the reassignment and surplusing of some employees. All temporary and war-service employees should be separated from the rolls before action is taken to reduce the hours of service of classified substitutes.

27. At the larger offices where it will be necessary to separate temporary and war-service substitutes periodically as adjustments progress, separations should be effected in the following order:

(a) Nonveterans appointed outside of civil-service registers whose names do not appear on a current register.

(b) Veterans appointed outside of civil-service registers whose names do not appear on a current register.

(c) Nonveterans selected from a civil-service register in the inverse order in which appointed.

(d) Veterans selected from a civil-service register in the inverse order in which appointed.

28. All war-service and temporary substitutes who are veterans and are serving under indefinite appointments must be given 30 days' advance notice, in writing, that they will be separated and furnished the reasons therefor.

29. In readjusting carrier deliveries to a one-trip basis in residential areas, surplus regular carriers will result. Postmasters will assign these surplus regular carriers in the order as follows:

(a) One regular carrier for each five regular carriers assigned to residential routes for the purpose of granting compensatory time.

(b) Assign the number of surplus carriers required to fill any regular vacancies after adjustments have been made. Assign as many surplus carriers as can profitably be used for the granting of annual and sick leave, and absence without pay, and other auxiliary, where carriers can be used on an 8-in-10-hour basis (preferably on an 8-in-9-hour basis).

30. After assignments have been made as above, further surplus regular carriers should be transferred to the clerical roles, either to fill vacancies as may be necessary or as additional clerks in lieu of auxiliary. Such transfers should be made of the junior carriers in the inverse order of their appointment to regular positions, or upon application from individual carriers in such manner as postmasters may determine.

31. In cases where surplus clerks result and no surplus carriers are available, clerks may be transferred to fill vacancies in carrier service.

32. Employees arbitrarily transferred will not lose seniority, and will be retransferred to their former service as vacancies occur.

33. All clerical and carrier auxiliary remaining to be covered after the reassignment and transfer of surplus regular employees shall be pooled and divided as equally as practicable among all classified substitutes.

34. All vacancies in the regular clerk and carrier forces, except those filled as heretofore indicated, will be held until further notice from the Department.

35. At offices where there may be surplus classified employees, postmasters are authorized to grant extended leave without pay to regular and classified substitute clerks, carriers, mail handlers, and special delivery messengers upon request of such employees and without prior departmental approval if such action does not require replacement by new appointments.

36. The appointment of additional classified substitutes from eligible registers should be deferred until careful consideration is given to the earnings of those on the rolls after these readjustments have been completed.

CHANGES IN VEHICLE SERVICE

The changes outlined in the order of the Postmaster General and the instructions of the Deputy Postmaster General will have a definite bearing upon the vehicular requirements for parcel post delivery, collection, relay and transportation service. It is, therefore, requested that you render a detailed report, in duplicate, to the Division of Motor Vehicle Service setting out the hours of vehicle service curtailed (Government-owned and contract) in each class of city delivery service, including interstation service where performed with Government-owned trucks manned by letter carriers and the resultant savings based upon the average hourly cost of operation, without driver, as shown by the records of the motor vehicles service for the quarter ended March 31, 1950. A definite statement is desired regarding the effect the changes in the service will have upon the allowance for temporary vehicle hire for the current quarter, bearing in mind that extra vehicle time of Government-owned trucks and contract equipment created through the adjustments in the service is to be used to the fullest possible extent in lieu of equipment secured at higher rates, in order that maximum savings may be realized.

In like manner, a detailed report, in duplicate, should be prepared and submitted to the Division of Motor Vehicle Service, showing the reduction in the hours of interstation transportation service by Government-owned trucks and motor-vehicle-service personnel, but computing the savings at the average hourly rate, with driver, for the quarter ended March 31, 1950. All trucks schedules affected should be revised immediately to realize maximum economies. This applies to both 8-within-10-hour and auxiliary transportation schedules.

The curtailment of truck time may in some instances make it possible to reduce the number of vehicles, and in such an eventuality a full statement of the facts must be furnished. Moreover, the curtailment of Government-owned operations will reduce the manpower requirements with respect to the maintenance of the fleet, particularly repairs and lubrication; it will also result in reduced gasoline and oil consumption, less tire wear, and less wear and tear in the equipment generally.

ECONOMY TO BE EXERCISED IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

Due to the proposed changes in the postal service, postmasters at Government-owned post office buildings under the administration of this Department are requested to

survey conditions very carefully to effect such economies in custodial services as may be possible and practicable.

The schedules of the custodial employees should be examined to eliminate all night differential, overtime or auxiliary char service which is not absolutely essential. The possibilities of reduction or abolishment of any custodial manpower not considered vital to the operation and maintenance of the structures should be explored. Study should be given to the feasibility of closing the lobby at such times as postal employees are not on duty which will avoid the necessity of custodial employees being on duty when not otherwise required. This will also result in economy in heat and light. Adjustments should be made where possible to discontinue all unnecessary heat incident to any reduction in the hours of occupancy.

Constant vigilance should be maintained to avoid waste of electricity by having lights extinguished when not absolutely required. When electric equipment and office appliances are not in actual use the current should be turned off.

Requisitions for cleaning supplies should be scrutinized before submission to the Department to insure that only essential items are included and to avoid excessive stock piling. Inspections should be instituted by supervisors in the issuance and use of cleaning supplies so that there will be no waste.

When any item of furniture, particularly city carrier cases and stools, becomes available for transfer to other post office buildings due to reduction in service or any other reason, such items should be reported promptly. Before transmitting requisitions to the Department for any furniture items, the actual necessity should be fully investigated and established to eliminate any nonessential items.

When necessary to assure the fulfillment of any economies along the lines suggested, the postmaster should submit his views and recommendations to the Division of Federal Building Operations.

WALTER MYERS,
Assistant Postmaster General.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has expired.

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON and Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 64, noes 46.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GARY and Mr. CANFIELD.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 68, noes 52.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7736) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Hour of Meeting Monday, April 24

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 11 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RENT CONTROL

(Mrs. KELLY of New York (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the bill which I have introduced today to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes.

Under the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 which will expire on June 30, 1950, the Housing Expediter is decontrolling rents in every area where the demand for housing is being met. He is decontrolling rents in an orderly manner as opposed to disorderly decontrol which is being recommended by those who would end rent control immediately. He is proceeding in the democratic manner and it is the only way by which we can hope to liquidate the entire rent control law without creating a condition of chaos.

It is interesting to note that cities and towns have had ample opportunity to get rid of Federal rent control if they so desired or if they felt that Federal rent controls were no longer necessary, but I want to point out that despite constant and persistent pressure from many real-estate interests, these cities and towns have refused to decontrol under the local-option provision of the present act. The reason is simple—the housing demand has not yet been met in their communities.

Confusion in domestic issues must be prevented at this time of increasing unemployment and unsettled world conditions. Confusion would be augmented by the necessity for local authorities to establish control machinery on short notice. Many State legislatures are not in session. It would be a serious mistake not to extend Federal rent control at this time.

GENERAL DEBATE ON CHAPTER V OF THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the next chapter of the appropriation bill, chapter V, be reduced from not to exceed 2 hours to not to exceed 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, roll call No. 137 shows that I did not vote. I was present and voted yea and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on the roll call on the Vinson resolution a little before we continued consideration of the appropriation bill the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] voted yea. He is not so recorded on that roll call. I ask

unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next, April 24, for 5 minutes, following disposition of the legislative business of the day and at the conclusion of other special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next, April 24, for 45 minutes following disposition of the legislative business of the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include therein the order of the Postmaster General of the United States No. 42946, dated April 17, 1950.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in three separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the text of an address delivered by the President of the United States at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend her remarks.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances and include various articles and letters.

Mr. JUDD (at the request of Mr. PHILLIPS of California) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include editorials and extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Mr. HORAN, of Washington, as a part of the salute to freedom pageant held in the State of Washington.

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include excerpts from a letter he received.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 20 minutes.

DIGNITY OF CONGRESS IMPAIRED BY ATTACKS ON SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, everyone who loves this country and respects this Government must be concerned over the sordid attempt to impugn the loyalty and integrity of the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and other eminent persons in public and private life.

The Members of this body must be especially concerned. For not only are the reputations of loyal citizens damaged; not only are their families subject to ugly anonymous threats of bodily harm; not only is this Nation lowered

H. R. 7786

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LANGER to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 231, line 11, strike out "\$297,467,000" and
2 insert in lieu thereof "\$308,267,000".

3 On page 232, line 10, strike out "and".

4 On page 232, before the period in line 13, insert a semi-
5 colon and the following: "and \$10,800,000 is for construction
6 of Jamestown Dam and reservoir and other works and facili-
7 ties in connection therewith, Souris division, Missouri Basin
8 project".

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7786

AMENDMENTS

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of America

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No. 81

House of Representatives

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, may this moment of fellowship with Thee in prayer be for us a cleansing of heart and a surrender of our wills to a mind infinitely wiser than our own.

Grant that in times of darkness and discouragement, when we are challenged by problems whose solution is far beyond human wisdom, Thy truth may be our light and Thy presence our joy and strength.

May we daily walk without fear in the way of Thy wise and holy commandments. Inspire us to labor in faith and in faithfulness for the fulfillment of all high ideals, pure motives, and heroic endeavors after peace and righteousness.

In the name of the Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ELIZABETH AND LAWRENCE WONG

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1861) for the relief of Elizabeth and Lawrence Wong, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, Elizabeth Wong and Lawrence Wong, stepchildren of Kwai Lun Wong, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien minor children of Kwai Lun Wong, a citizen of the United States, and shall be deemed to be nonquota immigrants within the purview of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. WALTER K. MIYAMOTO

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1862) for the relief of Mrs. Walter K. Miyamoto—formerly Miyoko Takahashi—with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "Immediately issued an immigration visa upon application hereafter filed" and insert "granted the status of a nonquota immigrant."

Page 2, strike out lines 3 to 6, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. KATSUKO NAKAHARA HUNTLEY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4857) for the relief of Mrs. Katsuko Nakahara Huntley, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 1, strike out all after "be" down to and including "filed" in line 3 and insert "granted the status of a nonquota immigrant."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. TSUNOKO SHIMOKAWA GUENTHER

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of Mrs. Tsunoko Shimokawa Guenther, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out lines 8 to 11, inclusive, and insert "be, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, deemed to be a nonquota immigrant."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Fisheries of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I note that in my remarks of April 21, on page A3054, a grammatical error occurs. I ask unanimous consent that the sentence, which reads:

Dr. Shoulders, who not only endorses the hospital-construction program and endorses, too, the amendment which I propose to offer, but makes—

Shall read:

Dr. Shoulders, who endorses the hospital-construction program and endorses, too, the amendment which I propose to offer, makes—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO IOWA

(Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States will celebrate his birthday on May 8, and the people of Iowa are very happy over the fact that most of that day will be spent in Iowa, and from every farm, industrial plant, coal mine, business house, home, factory in villages and cities the people will be singing Happy Birthday to You. The President will speak in Iowa three times on May 8, at Burlington, at Ottumwa, where a very large meeting will be held and probably the principal Iowa address will be given, and at Creston. The AFL bakers of Ottumwa are already planning to bake the most elaborate birthday cake that has even been seen in Iowa, and it will be presented to the President by a little girl from the orphans' home at Ottumwa. Citizens of Iowa hope that the beautiful, gracious, and charming first lady, Mrs. Truman, will accompany the President on his western tour and that their fine and talented daughter may also be in the party in Iowa. The President, being a middle westerner himself, knows of the genuine hospitality of middle western people and all good citizens of Iowa join in the greetings and best wishes for the President on his birthday May 8.

BROADCASTING OF BASEBALL GAMES

(Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House a situation that, on Sunday, was a new one for many baseball fans of the major leagues living in Hartford, Conn. and vicinity. Local radio stations, I understand, were prevented from relaying the broadcasts of the National or American League baseball games because the Springfield, Mass., professional baseball team, a minor league, was playing one of its contests. A game being played, simultaneously, in the majors at Boston could not be heard because the original broadcasting station was not of sufficient power to allow direct tuning and good listening.

Apparently, a new rule in organized baseball dealing with the broadcasting of games within an area of 50 miles from another club's home base is prohibited without the ball club owner's consent. Other areas throughout this Nation where baseball is our national pastime may be similarly affected and I would appreciate notice to that effect. Meantime, I shall confer with the Federal Communications Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to ascertain what can be done in the matter in order that all these fans and especially war veterans confined to the Newington and Rocky Hill Hospitals may be able to listen to the games of their choice.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles from the Washington Post.

Mr. FUGATE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some extraneous material.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include editorials and newspaper items.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and a newspaper article.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the first of a series of articles to appear in the Washington Times-Herald by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop.

I intend, Mr. Speaker, to ask permission to insert each of these articles as they appear.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial, with reference to the hat situation in Danbury and Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GRANAHAH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Barrett, Pa.	Boykin	Celler
Battle	Carlyle	Chatham
Bennett, Fla.	Case, S. Dak.	Chudoff
Bolling	Cavalcante	Crosser

Davenport	Jones, N. C.	Rains
Davies, N. Y.	Kee	Ramsay
Dolliver	Kennedy	Reed, Ill.
Douglas	Keogh	Rich
Fisher	Kunkel	Riehlman
Gilmer	LeFevre	Roosevelt
Granger	Lodge	Sabath
Grant	Lucas	Secrest
Hagen	Martin, Iowa	Simpson, Ill.
Hall	Michener	Smathers
Edwin Arthur	Miles	Smith, Kans.
Harden	Miller, Nebr.	Smith, Ohio
Hardy	Morgan	Steed
Hart	Nixon	Wagner
Havener	Norton	Wheeler
Hébert	Pace	Whitaker
Heffernan	Pfeiffer	White, Calif.
Heller	Joseph L.	Wilson, Ind.
Herlong	Plumley	Wood
Jenison	Powell	
Jenkins	Quinn	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 350 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951— DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday it had completed chapter IV of the bill. General debate will now be had on chapter V. Under the order of the House of April 21 general debate on this chapter is limited to 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this chapter deals with annual appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, for the fiscal year 1951.

The subcommittee in charge is composed of my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK], the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

We started hearings on the estimates of appropriations on January 9, 1950, and we sat for about a month and a half nearly every day, listening to the testimony of the various officials who appeared in support of the requests, asking questions, seeking information as to the basis of and need for the funds sought.

I do not believe that in my 10 years in Congress I have ever worked with a more conscientious or a more industrious group of Members than we have on this particular Subcommittee on Appropria-

tions. Their attendance at the committee meetings was 100 percent. They were there at all times. We met at 10 o'clock in the morning and sat until 12:30; we resumed again at 2 o'clock and sat until 4:30 or 5:30 every day. After we had completed the hearings, we sat down and marked up the chapter now before us today. With two or three exceptions, I think we have done a good job. It was a job that took a great deal of time and a job that was not an easy one to do. I know it would have been more difficult to come to you today with the recommendations in this chapter if we had not had the services of what I personally believe is one of the best clerks in the House at the present time, that is our clerk, Mr. Paul Wilson, assigned to this subcommittee.

I think this is one of the most difficult chapters of the appropriation bill to handle. It has more public appeal, in my opinion, than any other part of the appropriation bill. I know it is one of the most difficult chapters in which to show economy, for out of total budget estimates of \$2,462,072,500, \$1,794,000, or about 72 percent, appropriation is involved in just two items. One item, \$1,200,000,000 for public-assistance grants to States, we have no control over at all. The basic statute controls this appropriation.

The other large amount over which we have no control is \$594,000,000, representing the net appropriation of specific railroad retirement tax collections to the retirement trust fund.

Then there are certain other grants to States in the Federal Security Agency over which we have practically no control over at all. About 93 percent of the estimates for the Federal Security Agency are for grants and benefit payments of one kind or other. So you can see by analyzing the make-up and nature of the items and then comparing the amounts with the total recommended reductions, as set out in the report, that this subcommittee was very economy-minded in reporting this chapter of the bill to the House. In fact, I must say that it was so economy-minded that the committee cut more out of the bill than I as chairman liked. I know that amendments will be offered this afternoon, or tomorrow, to increase certain items under the Public Health Service. I shall support these amendments, because in good conscience I cannot go along with the cuts that the majority of the committee made in the mark-up of the bill. When these amendments are offered to the Public Health Service it is my intention as chairman of the subcommittee to support them.

The first part of the chapter is the Labor Department. The totals for this Department show a rather large increase over a year ago, but the responsibility for that increase rests on the action of the Congress in transferring the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Department. This accounts for about \$184,000,000 of this chapter.

The budget estimates for the Department of Labor for 1951 total \$220,014,700. The committee has seen fit to cut this

total by \$11,441,600. The largest item of appropriation in this particular section of the bill deals with grants to States for the Bureau of Employment Security. The bill includes \$178,500,000 for these grants, which is a reduction of \$9,500,000 below the estimate of \$188,000,000, but it is an increase of \$10,500,000 above the present 1950 appropriations. This, however, is something over which we have practically no control. As you know, a Federal tax of three-tenths of 1 percent is levied on the pay rolls of covered employers to finance the administration of the employment security system in the States. This tax more than covers the appropriation recommended; in fact, since the program has been in existence the Federal Government had made a profit of over \$800,000,000 on this tax of three-tenths of 1 percent on all pay rolls covered. I believe the figures this year will be that if we appropriate the \$178,500,000 recommended, there will still be a profit of perhaps \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 or so accruing to the Federal Treasury from the tax, depending of course on the amount collected. The reason for the appropriation increase allowed is because of the steady trend of unemployment throughout the country. The covered and eligible unemployed have to be paid, and it takes personnel to pay them. In States like Rhode Island and some other New England States especially that have been hit by unemployment in the past year we are finding difficulty now in keeping our funds solvent because of the tremendous unemployment that we have in that region.

In a case like that where we have a lot of unemployment, it means at times that the Employment Service is neglected because they have to take some of the personnel from the Employment Service and use them in the unemployment insurance part of that program.

Excluding the employment security grants the bill carries only about \$30,000,000 for all the other items of the Department. Several of the new proposed programs that were initially approved and presented by the budget the committee has refused to go along with. These other items are about \$6,639,000 above the comparable amount appropriated in 1950. Approximately 70 percent of that increase is attributable to the 1949 amendments to the Federal wage-and-hour law and approximately 7 percent is due to increased cost arising from the last pay-raise law. The other large item of increase is \$874,000 or about 13 percent of the total, for the comprehensive revision of the cost-of-living index undertaken with a special appropriation that this committee granted a year ago. I may say in that regard that the price index revision is only a 3-year program. We gave the initial appropriation a year ago. They are asking for their second year's appropriation this year to continue that revision program and we have assurances from the Secretary of Labor that the program will come to an end in the fiscal year 1952.

For the Office of Secretary we are allowing \$1,382,000, or a reduction of \$38,000. There were two new jobs requested

for the Office of International Labor Affairs and these two new positions were refused. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of this committee that we are getting too much into international affairs. Practically all through this appropriation bill we have cut down the budget estimates for any increase that deals with international affairs.

The Office of Solicitor shows quite a large increase, but the vast majority of that increase is due to the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act passed by this Congress last year. We have cut those increases in the neighborhood of 25 percent. We have cut the over-all increase for the Wage and Hour Division that administers the Fair Labor Standards Act by that over-all amount of about 25 percent because this is the first year of operation under the new 75-cent minimum-wage law. They asked for an increase of practically 100 percent. The committee has seen fit to cut the increase by 25 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Standards remains practically the same. We cut \$35,000 from their request.

There is no change in the request for the Bureau of Apprenticeship. Two million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars has been allowed.

The Bureau of Employment Security, as I said before, asked for an increase of \$20,000,000 over the present appropriation for grants. The committee did not see fit to go along with all of this, as I have indicated.

As you will no doubt recall, a year ago this committee instituted something new in the Bureau of Employment Security. We set up in the bill a so-called contingency fund to deal with unforeseen salary raises in the various States and unavoidable and unforeseeable employment work loads. We set up a 5-percent contingency fund. The Bureau of the Budget this year allowed a 10-percent contingency fund, but the committee thought that, in view of the fact that they were not able to work for a full fiscal year under this new program, that we would cut the contingency fund to a basis of 5 percent of the total appropriation, so we have cut that part of the appropriation by \$8,500,000.

As to the Bureau of Labor Statistics we show a reduction of \$270,000 below the budget request of \$5,990,700. We have cut out practically every new program or expansion that was requested for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the Women's Bureau we have allowed an increase of seven positions, not to reestablish the various field offices that were cut out 3 years ago, but we have in effect allowed these positions here in Washington so that the various sections of the country could be serviced by these five or six representatives going out into the various regional districts in the country for the next fiscal year. That is one of the smallest units in the Department of Labor, and it only employs 65 people at the present time.

One of the largest increases, which I referred to before, is in the Wage and Hour Division and arises from the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. They asked for practically a 100-

percent increase in this appropriation, and the committee has cut this increase by about 25 percent.

As to the Federal Security Agency, we have cut practically every item in it, and this is one of the agencies of Government that we do not have a unanimous report on from our own subcommittee, especially in the Public Health Service part of the bill. I think many Members who were here 4 or 5 years ago know the program that was initiated by my colleague, the ranking Republican member of this committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], because of his interest in the health of the people of our Nation, in initiating construction activities, in initiating construction of the research center out here in Bethesda which has cost the Government in the neighborhood of fifty-five to sixty million dollars, but will be completed in July of 1952, and when completed will be, without a doubt, the best and the most modern research clinical facility in the world. It will be something that every person in our country can well be proud of, and this is a program that, even though the gentleman from Wisconsin and I have differed on various other matters in this bill, we have seen eye to eye for the past 4 years on all of these appropriations dealing with the Public Health Service. This committee, under the direction of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], also 3 years ago instituted a new program for appropriating money for research facilities and building laboratories and clinical facilities in aiding medical colleges and research institutes throughout the country in trying to make progress in the fight against the two leading causes of death—heart disease and cancer. Also, the program of trying to make some progress against mental illnesses which afflict millions of our people. We have seen those programs progress for the past 3 years, and in my humble opinion this is one of the best programs that this Government has ever initiated because it affects nearly every man and woman in every walk of life in our country in one degree or another.

I do not believe there is a more popular program existing in our Government than the program which was initiated by this committee 3 or 4 years ago in these three fields—mental health, heart, and cancer. The results are tremendous. To my mind, the results are something I cannot adequately produce to you today because I do not have the words available to express my opinion on the good these programs have accomplished for all the people, not only of this country but all the world, and the tremendous strides that have been made since this committee instituted this program only three or four short years ago.

It is in view of this that an amendment will be offered to restore to the hospital construction program the \$75,000,000 cut out by the committee. I will support that amendment, and I hope the House will agree to it.

I know there will be three or four other amendments to continue the program on which this committee without fail during the past 3 or 4 years has been

practically unanimous in its decisions to carry on the great work, especially in the construction of facilities that deal with mental health, heart, and cancer. When those amendments are offered, I will support them. I sincerely hope the House will see fit to carry on the work this committee has been initially responsible for. I will guarantee you that it will be money not wasted, because I am sure that if you talk to any medical scientist or any medical doctor they will all agree that we cannot do anything about these killers of humanity such as heart, cancer, and mental health, unless we find the cause. In order to find the cause, we have to take the lead and appropriate money for research. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to take that lead, because in taking that lead they are interesting various private groups all over the country to get together and raise money on a private basis and to work as a team.

I honestly do not know of any other program of government that has such responsible agreement and wholehearted cooperation between the medical associations, private agencies, and the Federal Government. There are no areas of disagreement in the carrying out of this program. I sincerely hope the House will not allow this program to be stopped in its tracks as it is at the present time. I hope the House will in its wisdom and judgment see to it that we are allowed to carry on this program, and we will in that way be doing something for humanity not only in this country but in all the world.

When we were considering the markup of this bill there were some items in the Federal Security Agency that I personally went along with cutting, because I hoped we might work out some agreement within the committee to carry on these health programs. There are such items as the vocational-rehabilitation program. I think that is one of the best programs of the Government. They paint a beautiful picture, and I think they are right, where they maintain that, for every dollar we appropriate for vocational rehabilitation, the Federal Treasury receives back \$10 because of the rehabilitation of these people into useful work. They asked for an increase of \$2,500,000, which we did not allow. I went along with that cut because I know that in the over-all program, with the necessity for economy, we have to cut down here and cut down there, and we try to come out with a balanced program and at the same time show some economy. As I say, that increase for vocational rehabilitation was not allowed. If I had thought for 1 minute that we could not have reached an agreement on these other items I for one would not have gone along with that cut and with cuts all along the line. There was a budget request of \$7,300,000 to establish a research institute in Alaska which is going to be our forty-ninth State. I think that is a responsibility of the Federal Government. We should do something to help that area of the country. But I went along with that cut in the name of economy in an attempt to work out an over-all agreement on the bill.

But all in all I believe we bring to you this afternoon a real showing of economy in the cuts we have made in this particular chapter. As I said in the beginning, the cuts in my estimation were too deep where they affected certain public-health programs. To repeat, I will support the amendments which are going to be offered to increase the appropriations for the public-health programs, not to increase them very much but to keep going a program which was begun and which has shown results, a program which every person who is interested in the health of the people of our Nation should support.

My feelings regarding these public-health items are supported by testimony of some of the best medical scientists and doctors not only of America but in the world who testified for the need of carrying on the research on heart, mental health, and cancer. Upon their testimony and upon their background knowledge of the subject I am willing to rest my case and go along with the increases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] for 30 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I express my very deep appreciation to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island who has so courageously stated his position with respect to the great program of public health. The gentleman who is now speaking has devoted much of his active legislative career trying to advance and foster public-health programs in America. The great legislative committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has heretofore brought to the Congress the authorization legislation for all of these programs. It has been my privilege in the past to vigorously support the recommendations of that committee which would be puerile and idle if they were not implemented by sufficient funds in appropriation bills to make them effective. That goes for the great program of venereal-disease control, the great program of tuberculosis research and control, the great program of cancer research and control, the great program of heart diseases and diseases of the circulatory system, and lastly, the great program envisioned in the mental health act which was passed very recently, which is an attempt on the part of the people of the United States acting through their representatives in the Congress to do something in the interest of human welfare.

I have had the great privilege of being able to chart the course in the Appropriations Committee and in the Congress in the past that has seen to it that these great programs have been implemented with sufficient money to see that they were carried forward in the interest of protecting and preserving the health and welfare of the people of this Nation.

Let me call your attention to just one item in the pending bill where we overrode the budget estimate. That was in the item of appropriations to the National Institutes of Health, where we insisted upon providing \$2,500,000 to enable the scientists of this country to ulti-

mately synthesize and make available to the people of this country those two great drugs, ACTH and compound E. No one could sit and listen to the testimony that came before our committee from the great scientists of this Nation, and have them picture the future of medicine and the practice of medicine in the United States that envisioned when those two great drugs are fully understood and are brought to a price that will permit them to be utilized as in penicillin today, without realizing that in the discovery of those two cortisone elements, ACTH and compound E, we are going to have for the people of America and the world the most revolutionary thing in medical science that has occurred since the discovery of Pasteur. I say to you, take the testimony as it developed and read it. How anyone, in the fact of that testimony, could even think for a moment that the Federal Government should not attempt to bear its part of the burden in seeing to it that those two great drugs are made available to people, is beyond my wildest imagination.

Compound E, discovered by the scientists at the Mayo Foundation, and the ACTH drug, which has been manufactured by Armour & Co., and upon which they have spent millions and millions of their own money, find themselves at a point where they could not continue to make those vast expenditures of money without some assistance. So the great public-health people of this country came to this Congress and asked for help—the same help that we gave which has made penicillin and the other drugs that have proven so efficacious in the treatment of diseases in this country available at a cheap price.

I might say that word has come from Armour & Co., for example, and I believe the same result will come from the Murk Co., who are manufacturing the compound E, that they are going to shortly reduce the price from \$240 per milligram to \$100, and that the tremendous step-up in production is going to make that drug available to the people generally through this country.

As far as I am concerned, I am proud that this subcommittee has seen fit, in view of the undisputed and magnificent evidence that came before the committee, to make \$2,500,000 of Federal funds available to aid in the synthesization of those products, and make them available to all the people of America.

In this great public-health work I assume there are not many Members who read those hearings. If you want to read what is going on in the field of public-health research and control of diseases, take those hearings this year and listen to the testimony of the magnificent men and women, from California to Maine, who appeared before the committee and gave their conviction and their estimates as to what the future welfare of America demands in the shape of hospital facilities, both general and special hospitals, and especially in the field of clinical hospitals that must implement any hospital program that is going to be successful. What did the committee do? The Bureau of the Budget for some reason un-

known to any member of the committee, but I believe I am safe in saying in anticipation of some alleged consideration of the National Science Foundation bill, cut out every dollar of funds necessary to implement and carry out the clinical-hospital construction program. This Congress by almost unanimous vote for 3 years now has put that program into operation, and the results are simply stupendous. Not only are we promoting the actual construction of the facilities necessary to enable the researchers to work, but in that program they are training the researchers and the scientists and the technicians and the clinicians who will ultimately staff these hospitals and enable the benefits of applied medical science to get out into the hands of the medical practitioners, and through them to the people of America.

Mr. Chairman, you heard yesterday of nearly 4,000 beds in veterans' hospitals that they could not activate because of lack of proper trained personnel. How will you ever activate the 16,000 beds that you provided for when you set this program in motion yesterday for veterans without the personnel? We have but a mere handful of neurological men in this country, psychiatrists and psychologists, to handle this great volume of mental disease that is afflicting our whole Nation. By this program that was forced upon the gentleman from Rhode Island and myself and over our objections in the subcommittee we are going to have no step forward. Think of it, sixty-odd percent of all the hospital beds in America are filled with mental cases, and the number is growing. What are you doing? You are spending billions of dollars of tax money to take care of these people who are unfortunate enough to be incarcerated in these institutions: you are spending practically nothing in the field of research to try to find out why these people are there and try to get them out and become useful citizens. That is what the chairman of this subcommittee and I are trying to do; and on the basis of pure simple economy and economics the program that we have established and fought for, and which you have almost unanimously supported in the past, is showing magnificent results. Those who say that research is futile should only look for one thing, the accomplishments of the National Institute of Health in research in the field of discovering a vaccine that permitted only three cases of typhus out of the millions of troops in our Army last year, only three cases out of the millions because they were protected by an antityphus vaccine developed out here at the National Institute of Health. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that if research had accomplished nothing else—and I could stand here for hours and tell you of the results of this great research program—but if it accomplished nothing else, on a plain system of economics, to say nothing of the broken bodies, long grief long continued, would be worth every dollar of research money that we have heretofore expended.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. The gentleman will recall that I took the floor one

time on legislation to admit permanently a Chinese doctor. Through the use of streptomycin he has treated a fine young lady who had been a bed patient for 8 years. She is now cured and teaching school in my district. I have a letter on my desk that just came from her. That is what some of these programs of research are doing. I congratulate the gentleman on the effort he has made.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. I have no personal interest in this; I have no political interest. This is not a political question. The gentleman from Rhode Island, who is a member of the Democratic Party, and I, as a member of the Republican Party have gone down the line hand in hand on this program—no politics in the committee at all—in an effort to enact a program that will be in the public interest of all the people. If you and each of you had had some of the experiences I have had in my own family, you would know why I am fighting to make available to all the people of the country the instruments of medical care, hospital care, and treatments that are available to only a few today.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I want to make a part of the RECORD at this time my very personal and deep appreciation, as chairman of the legislative subcommittee interested in this field, for the great work that has been done by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in implementing these programs. We have kept in close touch with your subcommittee; you have kept in close touch with us over the years; and I feel at this point I should express personally as the subcommittee chairman my very deep appreciation of the gentleman and his colleagues on the subcommittee.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. As a member of the same subcommittee as the gentleman from Tennessee, I would like to concur in what he has said and to add this further thought: I think there can be no greater economy practiced than to increase the man-hour productivity of the men and women of America by maintaining their health, by improving it, by taking them out of hospitals and out of the sick rooms and keeping them producing and working for the benefit of this country and for themselves.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. To those who talk in terms of pure economy, I may say it can be demonstrated beyond peradventure of doubt that these great programs have made an inestimable contribution to the economic welfare of the United States. Do not put it on that ground, but think of the inestimable contribution that has been made to the human welfare in the protection and preservation of human life. The baby that is born today has an expectancy of life 26 years beyond what that child would have expected were it not for these great discoveries.

We are just entering upon a new era and I say, Mr. Chairman, that merely to build hospitals out of brick and mortar, merely to put beds in those hospitals, merely to provide those things which are just the accouterments of hospitals are not enough. We must bring into those hospitals hand-in-hand, with that program this great program of scientific, medical and clinical research that is going to make available to the patients in those hospitals the most advanced and modern treatment that will allow them to go out cured, and allow them to take their places as human beings in modern society. On the economic and human aspects of this thing I cannot see how anyone can say: "Oh, we are going to override the budget, we are going to spend more money than we ought to spend, we are going to have to economize."

We are going to have to economize and have people dying on all sides from tragic heart failure? We are going to have people condemned to a life of misery? We are going to have people condemned to spend their lives in darkness in a mental institution and do nothing about it in the name of economy?

Mr. Chairman, I think my record will show that I voted for economy about as often as any Member of this House. I have voted to cut wherever it was possible to do so. But I refuse to make economies in the face of known human needs that are paramount, in my opinion, to the mere acquisition or preservation of dollars.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. First I want to compliment the gentleman on the very splendid statement he is making. I would like to ask: What is the Federal Government doing in the way of research for multiple sclerosis?

Mr. KEEFE. That is one of the many programs that is involved, and it is also involved, may I say, in the research program of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation. Multiple sclerosis is another one. I could go on and on and on and tell of these programs that are showing almost miraculous results.

Let me call your attention to just one thing. The disease of leukemia in children was ordinarily a 100-percent fatal disease. I happen to have a little niece, the daughter of my brother, who has been written up in the medical journals of this country as one in 50,000 that ever survived leukemia. Up in the great Cancer Institute in New York, under the direction of a magnificent research director, Dr. Rhodes, they are taking children into that hospital today that were doomed to die in 24 or 48 hours, with no recovery possible, and the evidence shows, under the testimony of Dr. Rhodes, that through the use of ACTH and Compound E, these wonder drugs, miracles are being performed before the very eyes of the doctors, miracles that they themselves cannot explain, and children who were doomed to die within 24 hours are running around today after 6 months' treatment, practically normal, healthy

children, so far as medical evidence can disclose to the contrary.

Do you think that is worth while? Well, I do, and I am going to fight for it to see to it that that program which we have set up is not going to be destroyed capriciously by those who have never read the testimony and know nothing of the progress that has been made in this great field.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Around 50 years ago there was opposition to Walter Reed putting on his demonstration to prove what was causing yellow fever. He showed what was causing yellow fever, and incidentally showed what was causing malaria and typhoid fever and the hookworm, and those diseases have been swept from the face of the earth as the result of Dr. Reed's demonstration.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I happen to recall that recently the gentleman and myself had the privilege of listening to quite a distinguished person, I believe from the State of Alabama.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. His name has left me, but the impression which he left on me has not left me.

Mr. BARDEN. At that time I believe he brought to our attention the fact that virtually all of these wonder drugs and serums that have been produced have been the result of efforts of men who devoted their lives to them and produced them, and many times in dire poverty, and died in poverty, and yet they were called upon to make that sacrifice. In addition to that he brought to our attention the fact that outside of the field of cattle and hogs, and so forth, the contribution of the Federal Government in the field of research had been virtually nothing in comparison to what was needed to do the job.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is very true.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. First, I join, Mr. Chairman, with my colleagues in commending the gentleman from Wisconsin for his wonderful presentation of this interesting subject. I hope that before he closes he will touch on the hospital-construction program and point out this fact that certain States are far ahead of other States in this program, and that if this cut is sustained the priorities of these States who are behind will be a long time coming up for consideration.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say to the gentleman that I discussed this matter on the floor of this House on April 4. I was in hopes that the Members would have the opportunity to read that statement because in it I went into great detail to give the history of this Hospital Construction Act, familiarly known as the Hill-Burton law, under which the Congress authorized \$75,000,000 contract authorizations to implement these pro-

grams that have their genesis and origin in the States and local communities themselves. The program was so successful, may I say, that on the 3d day of October last the Congress here, with 43 dissenting votes, increased that authorization to \$150,000,000, and thus sent the word out to the people of this country in the communities and the localities, "Congress is behind you in your efforts to establish hospital facilities throughout the land." If the Congress sustains the action of the subcommittee in reducing that amount to \$75,000,000, it will be the greatest breach of trust and breach of faith the United States Government has ever perpetrated.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. SCRIVNER.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 1, noes 85.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. On the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan, the Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and nine Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BIEMILLER. May I add my word of praise for the very fine presentation being made by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin and also with reference to the speech made by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island. May I point out at this juncture when the vote was taken last October on the amendments to the Hospital Construction Act which increased the basic amount from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year 35 members of the Committee on Appropriations voted on that bill; 28 in favor and 7 voting against. I hope we will have backing for the motion that is going to come before us later.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. I would like first to congratulate the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Rhode Island for the able presentation they are making of this matter. I believe if every Member of the Congress had heard the presentation there would not be a dissenting vote when the amendment is offered to raise the amount from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and the same goes for the other amendment also. I think it is worthwhile and I for one am wholeheartedly in favor of the two amendments which will be offered.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. If the action of the subcommittee is sustained with respect to the Hill-Burton program it means that it will be stopped almost dead in its tracks. They cut it from \$150,000,000 which was the action of the House last October to \$75,000,000. The result of that action is to block com-

munity after community that has put on bond issues and bond drives and fund-raising drives to meet the sponsor's contribution under this program. Under the program hospitals were authorized all over America and especially in the rural areas. May I say to you if this program is to go forward there must be some research to integrate the various and sundry hospitals and the little and large hospitals which are being built under the program. That is provided for in the second amendment which I shall offer. These amendments are well thought out. They are not fly-by-night amendments. These amendments have the complete and unanimous support of all of the great civic organizations of the country and the welfare organizations and public health and hospital organizations which are interested in stopping the socialization of medicine. You will get socialization of medicine if you do not go along with this program. Make no mistake about that. The people are going to demand that they be given adequate hospital facilities. This is a program that will give it to them and give it to them under the American system of medicine.

May I point out another thing. You cannot operate these hospitals satisfactorily without having the research programs going on simultaneously. In the other amendments that I am going to offer I will seek to rescind the funds for the clinical hospital construction program which was initiated nearly 4 years ago. Under the bill as we now have it that program is stopped dead. Atrocious results will follow if that happens. We have to continue this research. In order to do so we must provide the facilities. You cannot give a man a microscope and some guinea pigs without some place to use them. Under this program they will have clinical hospital facilities with beds available, with human beings getting the very best that medical science can give them, and at the same time allow the scientists to make their observations and studies, and the whole program of research will be coordinated in the fields of cancer, heart, and mental health with this great institution that you have authorized to be built and which is nearing completion out here at Bethesda. This is a great, over-all coordinating program, and it must all be adopted if we are to have a successful program.

Let me tell you this: When the chairman of the subcommittee and I sat down to see how we could work out this program without any overriding of the Budget, we decided that there would be certain items in this bill that we could cut out, \$10,000,000 for grants to States, for local and State public health services. That is a new project. We will cut that out. This project for a new facility in Alaska, \$7,000,000. We will cut that out. And so we went, on down the line, with the distinct understanding that of the sum of \$26,000,000 that we cut out of this bill, we would be permitted to reallocate some of those funds in order to continue this clinical hospital construction program. But I am sorry to say that the subcommittee was

unable, under the drive of the chairman of the full committee, to make that reallocation of funds, as the chairman and I had agreed upon before we went into the marking up of this bill.

So there we are. As the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has stated on this floor, we voted for those cuts, which I never would have voted for had it not been with the distinct understanding that those funds would have been reallocated so as to continue with this construction program for this clinical hospital and not override the budget estimates.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. With whom was that understanding had? I never heard anything of it.

Mr. KEEFE. I just stated clearly that it was the understanding between the chairman of the subcommittee and myself, as ranking minority member of the subcommittee, a practice that has been indulged in during all the years I have served on this subcommittee, and over which there was never any dispute until this year. We never raised a question about this in the full committee. There never was any discussion about it. We said, "We will leave it to the Congress to determine this issue on the floor of Congress;" and you are hearing about it for the first time today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK].

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, first, I wish to thank Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and his associates who appeared before our subcommittee for their outstanding statements and their willingness to cooperate in determining the needs of their departments.

I also want to thank Dr. R. E. Dyer, Director of the National Institutes of Health for his statement and cooperation in establishing the great work that his institution is doing. I understand that Dr. Dyer will retire this year. I am sure that the members of our committee regret this very much as we always looked forward to his appearance and the outstanding statements he presented to our committee.

I am pleased to report that the death rate from all causes in 1949 was the lowest ever reached in the history of our country by 9.9 percent per 1,000 population. There is a marked decrease in the maternal and infant mortality in such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza. For example, the death rate from tuberculosis was 194 per 100,000 population in 1900 and in 1949 it was only 30 per 100,000 population.

The increase in births in 1949 was unusually great by more than 3,700,000 living babies born during the year. The infant death rate also reached a new low. In 1915 we lost 100 babies out of every 1,000 births before they reached the age of 1 year. In 1949 the rate was only 30 per 1,000 births. This showing

may add 17 years to the span of life. A newborn baby now may be expected to reach the age of 67-plus compared to 50 years of age in 1900. This is most encouraging, but we are now faced with the problems of the middle life—which is not as good, generally speaking. In 1949, diseases of the heart, kidney, circulatory system and cancer accounted for 60 percent of all deaths in the United States. In 1900, the same group of diseases accounted for less than 23 percent of all deaths. Since 1900, the death rate for heart diseases and related ailments has increased from 333 per 100,000 population to 466 per 100,000 population. In the same time, cancer has increased from 64 in 1900 to 134 in 1949. This increase is likewise true in mental diseases, 600,000 mental patients now occupying beds in overcrowded hospitals in the United States.

The Public Health Service is one of the oldest Federal agencies. Today, it operates 25 marine hospitals and 120 outpatient clinics. It also operates hospitals for narcotic addicts and one leprosy hospital at Carville, La. The marine hospitals and clinics are the first to learn about epidemics and go into action to protect our country against spread of disease. Two years ago, at Donora, Pa., 20 people lost their lives due to smog. At the request of the Pennsylvania health authorities and other interested people, the Public Health Service stepped in and made an investigation as to the causes and how to prevent similar occurrences in other communities. Numerous highly trained individuals participated in this investigation, endeavoring to ascertain the causes of this calamity.

During the year 1948 the National Institutes of Health isolated a virus of the common cold, and is continuing an all-out fight against all virus diseases.

Although the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 was passed, which authorizes a new laboratory at Cincinnati, Ohio, for extensive research in the field of water pollution, this laboratory has not yet materialized. This is badly needed, and it is hoped that funds will be provided for completion of plans and to allow contract authorization.

While the death rate from tuberculosis, as previously stated, has been steadily declining, we still have about 50,000 deaths yearly from this dreaded disease. The States are making more than a million X-rays annually under the supervision of the Public Health, endeavoring to make an early diagnosis of the disease. It is generally known that the secret in treating tuberculosis successfully is an early recognition of the disease, and prompt and scientific treatment established at once.

In the past 12 years, the death rate from syphilis declined 45 percent. It has dropped from 21,000 in 1937 to 13,000 in 1949. There has also been a remarkable decline in congenital syphilis and central nervous system types of diseases.

In the cancer field, Congress has made it possible for the Public Health Service to expand research in the National Cancer Institute and to aid non-Federal institutions in their research. While noth-

ing striking has been brought out in the past few years as to the cause of cancer, it is felt by the authorities that the proper approach is being made and that something is bound to materialize within the near future. We must not get discouraged in this fight. We must wage war against cancer and every effort must be made to determine the causes regardless of the cost and the time it takes to accomplish this.

Concerning the problem of cardiovascular diseases, arthritis, and rheumatism which affect the heart, we do not know the causes of many pathological conditions of the heart, but we must continue our investigations and experiments until this problem has been solved.

The question of high blood pressure, for instance, is a question that still must be answered. Just why a young individual must have unusually high blood pressure and another individual, late in life, has a normal blood pressure or even a low type of pressure is something that we are as yet unable to answer. However, we do know considerable about rheumatic heart disease which is commonly known in the medical profession as endocarditis. This type of heart disease, which should in reality be called infection of the heart, is most always caused by focal infection. In children, infection of the middle ear, diseased tonsils, and adenoids, and in infants, pyelitis, are among the common causes of this type of heart infection. In reality, any concealed infection or pus formation within the system can readily cause endocarditis. It is vitally important before attempting to eradicate any infection of the body, especially in children, that a few doses of penicillin be given to safeguard against heart complications. This is also true in the treatment of acute inflammatory rheumatism which so frequently causes heart complications. A few years ago rheumatic heart disease was practically always fatal, or at least the patient was disabled for life. Today, with our modern methods of treatment, a considerable number of these cases recover.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in diabetes. Thousands of cases have been ascertained through annual physical examination, examinations made by insurance companies, and the armed services. A simple blood test has recently come into use to determine diabetics and potential diabetics. It is estimated that thousands upon thousands of cases of diabetes now exist that have never been diagnosed.

The dentists of this country are to be congratulated on their recent scientific studies of tooth decay and gum infection. It was only recently that sodium fluoride has become of general use in the prevention of tooth decay in children. Numerous dental-treatment units are now in certain sections of the country, endeavoring to instruct teachers and parents, as well as the local dentists, in the use of this unusual treatment. It is estimated that 40 percent of tooth infection and cavity formations can be lessened by the use of this remarkable drug. Many communities throughout the country are now

making studies and investigations with the idea of using sodium fluoride in their drinking water. Great results may be obtained by such usage. It has also been determined in recent years that the eating of candy is a cause of a large percentage of dental cavities.

In mental diseases, our studies must continue, endeavoring to determine the causes which bring about or promote this ever-increasing type of disease. We need hundreds of trained individuals in this field, as well as in the field of heart and cancer diseases, to continue the scientific investigations in the effort to relieve the human race of these most dreaded afflictions.

Our subcommittee heard a number of statements from prominent scientists and physicians concerning the new wonder drugs. It was decided to appropriate \$3,600,000 for the study and experimentation on the following drugs: Adrenocorticotrophic hormone—acth—and cortisone—compound E. Including development of other related compounds for treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, and metabolic diseases, and including studies in the basic sciences related to such diseases.

Committee members were highly impressed by the reports received from the various witnesses concerning the marvelous results obtained by the use of these new drugs. The committee decided it was justified in the expenditure of this amount of money.

Mr. Chairman, I am quite sure that the majority of Members of the House has had numerous communications from constituents and interested parties all over the country, with regard to increasing appropriations for some of these items, especially that of mental diseases. Our committee also received hundreds of communications in this regard. We endeavored to be as liberal as possible. We well realize the importance of these subjects and millions of dollars could be spent in research which, no doubt, would be money well spent, as far as most of the taxpayers are concerned. But we felt there had to be a limit on the amount of money spent in this regard. The expense of Government is terrific, and we sought to make our appropriations justifiable.

(Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I have faith in the Members of this House, in their individual devotion to the public good and their integrity as a legislative body.

In terms of that faith I want to discuss the proposed appropriations for construction of hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act and for medical research facilities in the National Institutes of Health.

We have already heard economy praised as it should be praised. Wise economies were never more in order than at this point in our history.

I think, however, that we have not heard false economy condemned as it

should be condemned. False economies have never been more dangerous than now. I join with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in supporting increased funds for hospital construction and medical research.

The economy proposed in the slashing of the annual hospital construction appropriation from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is false economy. The economy proposed in the elimination of requests for funds for medical research facilities of the National Institutes of Health is false economy. They represent together a unique example of the very expensive philosophy of economy at any cost.

I want to deal with these two propositions at some length. But before launching into the detailed necessity of reversing the committee decisions on these two appropriations, I want to again remind the House that both individual devotion to the public good and integrity as a body are here involved.

If we cannot find our way to spend an infinitesimal part of our national budget to improve the Nation's health, I think our devotion to the public good is open to question. And if we are to go back on the pledges of the Hill-Burton Act—the pledges of this very same Congress in its first session—our integrity as a body is open to question by those who have been promised but will not receive.

In the first session of this Eighty-first Congress the House voted 256 to 47 to increase the appropriation for the Hill-Burton Act from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000. We did it on good evidence that such an increase was necessary to build the minimum facilities required. Of the total membership of the Appropriations Committee, 26 voted for the increase. Only 7 voted against, only 12 were absent. Eighteen Democrats and eight Republicans favored the measure. Only one Democrat and six Republicans opposed it.

I think that vote was a significant pledge—and on its basis the Public Health Service has already earmarked \$108,000,000 for aid in hospital construction in 1951.

Has the real need changed? Has any new evidence been presented to show that the money is not required to make sure that people in all parts of this country get equal and adequate hospitalization when they need it? We all know the answer to both questions is no. In a real sense, I am not asking a reversal here, I am asking reaffirmation of a pledge.

As for medical-research facilities, they can hardly be separated from hospital construction. Without more research, the hospitals can never realize their greatest potentialities for good. Without more hospitals, the precious results of research will go only to the limited number of people who already can be hospitalized.

Even putting these vital arguments aside—and I believe they are decisive, there are other important reasons that the House should authorize the full \$150,000,000 for hospital construction and about \$1,500,000 for research facilities.

To understand the urgency of the full hospital-construction program, let us examine what has been done to date to reach the goals set by our legislation. Let us do it in terms of two typical States, Mississippi and Wisconsin.

First these States were required to survey their total requirements and plan construction on a priority basis. This is, of necessity, a slow and painstaking business.

Mississippi to date has approved applications requiring about \$15,000,000 of Federal matching funds. Working on the basis of the original congressional promise of \$150,000,000 annually for 5 years, Mississippi expects six million in 1951 and 1952 and has made tentative commitments in that amount. If Congress changes its mind, much of this 1951-52 program must be postponed. That, in turn, would mean that part of the \$15,000,000 minimum program will never be completed.

Wisconsin would be even more badly treated. Its project approvals already exceed its combined allotments for 1948, 1949, and 1950 by \$2,000,000.

There are other crippling complications. When the appropriation was raised from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000, the Federal Government was authorized to raise its contribution to any project from one-third to a maximum of two-thirds. The average has been 47 percent with the determination based on need. In Alabama, for instance, the full two-thirds has been allotted to projects. If the appropriation for 1951 is reduced to \$75,000,000, the State of Alabama will either have to cut project construction in half or reduce the Federal contribution to one-third. Since the inability of such States to build hospitals without more than a one-third Federal contribution was responsible for the original increase to \$150,000,000, the second alternative seems out of the question. Alabama would just have to get along without half the hospitals it needs.

Another serious aspect of this proposed turnabout is the drastic effect on the program of facilities in connection with medical centers. While rural areas needing hospitals most will properly be served first, the large centers which must train their personnel will lag behind. Unless funds are also available to expand teaching centers in urban areas in the near future, the entire program may reach an imbalance. It may make impossible the development of a well-rounded program.

We have said we needed 900,000 hospital beds. In 2 years only 50,000 beds have been approved. Our action in increasing the funds from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 was recognition that we must move faster. Our action today must be recognition that we have not yet reached the point where we can slow down. Students of hospital economics have estimated that \$75,000,000 a year barely keep us ahead of replacement and repairs in hospital facilities. Are we to be content with that?

Hospitals, health centers, laboratories, nurses homes, mental, tuberculosis, and chronic hospitals are the workshops of

the Nation's health. Only here can the best in modern medicine and methods help patients. Only here can the work of our scientists and researchers have its full effect. Our national health, our greatest single asset, requires that this Congress honor its pledge.

My plea is not alone for hospital construction funds, as I pointed out initially. I am anxious that all of us understand the vital work being done by the National Health Institutes. If we do so, I am sure that its value will be recognized in our action on its medical research facility appropriation, again for continuation of a valuable program which the committee has seen fit to deny funds.

The National Institutes of Health is the principal research arm of the Public Health Service. From its beginning in a small room in the Marine Hospital on Staten Island in 1887 where cholera was studied, it has grown into one of the finest research agencies in the world.

The administrative center of the National Institutes of Health, and most of the direct research of the Institutes, are located in Bethesda, Md. A number of laboratories and field studies are, however, operated throughout the country. One laboratory, for example, located at Hamilton, Mont., has done outstanding work on all phases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Studies of the common infectious diseases of children are going forward in Norfolk, Va. An extensive and unique study of the mental health problems of an entire community is in progress at Phoenix, Ariz. A laboratory for study of cancer is located in California. A long-time investigation relating to the origins of heart disease through repeated thorough examinations of an entire population group is under way in Framingham, Mass. I consider this dispersion of research facilities and research effort a sound and productive means not only of centering attention upon regional health problems, but of bringing to the attention of people throughout the country what medical research is and how it can help them.

These basic investigations are indispensable if the levels of health of the Nation is to continue to rise in the future as it has in the past. But research alone is not sufficient. Research findings must be known, they must be applied by doctors, people must be educated to accept the measures that will keep them healthy, hospitals must be available for those who need hospital care, State and local health departments need assistance in applying the new techniques uncovered by research.

Within the National Institutes of Health are six institutes whose efforts are centered around specific groups of diseases and areas of basic medical research not related to a specific disease. These institutes are the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart Institute, the National Mental Health Institute, the National Institute of Dental Research, the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, and the Microbiological Institute.

The activities of the Experimental Biology and Medicine and the Micro-

biological Institutes are confined to basic laboratory investigations.

The other institutes not only conduct research in their own laboratories, but support research in non-Federal institutions.

Grants for basic research in medicine and related sciences under this program are made to support investigations selected by scientists in the Nation's medical schools, universities, and hospitals. The scientists and not the Public Health Service select the areas in which they wish to work. Applications for grants are reviewed by some 200 nongovernmental specialists who are leaders in their fields. They are divided into some 20 groups, each of which reviews applications in a scientific field—biochemistry and nutrition, metabolism and endocrinology, pathology, and so forth. Their recommendations are in turn reviewed by 5 national advisory councils—National Advisory Health Council, the National Advisory Heart Council, the National Advisory Cancer Council, the National Advisory Mental Health Council, and the National Advisory Dental Research Council. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service can approve no research grant that has not been approved by these groups. They advise the Surgeon General not only upon specific grants, but upon general policies that should govern the operation of the total program—the geographical distribution of grants, the period over which research support should be provided, whether grants should be made to institutions or to specific investigators, and similar matters.

These programs, you will note, are for the most part directed toward the chronic diseases which are the major causes of death in this country. They have played a major role not only in increasing the total volume of medical research to reasonable levels, but in shifting emphasis away from communicable diseases to those that are the major cause of death, suffering and economic loss. The desirable change in emphasis has come about not only through Federal grants directly, but also through the attraction of funds from private sources into these fields as a result of Federal leadership. This, I contend, is an example of sound scientific strategy in the field of medical research.

Both the studies in the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health and the investigations supported by grants are producing results.

About one-quarter of all medical research costs of medical schools that they budget separately are carried by grants from the Public Health Service. The work supported by grants covers the full range of medical research.

Studies in the laboratories of the institutes are producing a stream of findings of direct and immediate value to protection of public health and of basic significance to the future of medicine and public health.

Some of the studies undertaken are fundamental; others have immediate and direct application. They may seek the nature and cause of specific diseases

or pursue the development of drugs, serums, antibiotics, vaccines, or unknown agents that will aid in prevention, control, or cure of the scores of ailments which plague mankind. Or these research projects may be concerned with general problems of nutrition, aviation medicine, peptic ulcers, and other research to advance human welfare.

Other studies range from a search for the causes of the common cold to the causes and mysteries of cancer—from investigations of the clinical value of recently developed drugs to studies of new applications of nuclear energy and the latest advances in radiology and isotopes.

The vital work has been extended into nearly all fields of medical research by an ever-increasing complement of scientists, whose efforts have carried them to every part of the globe. The investigators are called upon to help solve perplexing medical and scientific problems from every section of the country and from many foreign lands.

Research facilities of the National Institutes of Health are to be expanded soon by a 14-story, 500-bed clinical center, now under construction. This building, scheduled for completion by July 1952, will combine within a single structure both hospital and laboratory facilities. Emphasis will be placed on the investigation and treatment of cancer, heart disease, and mental disease—now the greatest causes of illness, disability, and death.

The people of the United States can well be proud of the National Institutes of Health. This agency has played a major role in safeguarding the health of our citizens. It has pioneered into new frontiers of medical science. No attempt can never be made to list the outstanding contributions to medical knowledge made by the distinguished scientists there. The story of their humanitarian work through the years is scattered through thousands of reports in medical and scientific journals. But let me call your attention to some notable contributions to medical science which, I am proud to point out, are typical of the high-caliber research carried on by the National Institute of Health.

Working behind their test tubes and in laboratories, the National Institutes of Health scientists developed a vaccine for typhus fever. They developed an effective vaccine against Rocky Mountain spotted fever—the first vaccine against any rickettsial disease. They demonstrated that fluorides in drinking water are related to dental decay. They did pioneer work on bacterial content of milk and prevention of milk-borne disease, which resulted in uniform milk codes and regulations. They developed an antimalarial drug, which, taken as a tablet once a week, promises to become a potent preventive measure. They developed metapon, a powerful pain-killing drug which can be given by mouth and has few side reactions. They improved yellow fever vaccine. They discovered and described hookworm disease in this country for the first time.

Nor is that all, gentlemen. Scientists at the National Institutes of Health developed a vaccine against typhus fever

that was used with outstanding success among servicemen during the last war. They also developed a shadowing technique in conjunction with the electron microscope that is now widely used throughout the world. This technique has made possible the visualization of many of the viruses and their body.

The list of recent accomplishments could be extended over many, many pages. New accomplishments are continually being added through the patient work of the research scientists at the National Institutes of Health. Time permits me to mention only a few.

In recent months notable advances were made in the field of tissue culture at the National Cancer Institute. A technique has been worked out for growing cells on a sheet of perforated cellophane. These techniques make possible the growth of large cultures from a single cell, and consequently the investigator can now study ample cultures of uniform cellular origin and type. Small quantities of the scarce and expensive arthritis-relieving drug ACTH have actually been extracted from pituitary tissue grown in a bottle.

The Cancer Institute has also worked out a technique for producing an essential dietary element—amino acid. For example, a quantity of a particular amino acid that would cost \$1,500—and this quantity has never been available—was produced at a cost of \$70 in a 2-day experiment at the Institute. Thus, for the first time, all essential amino acids can be made available for any patient with a disease in which intravenous feeding is desirable. In cancer of the stomach and digestive tract, patients sometimes starve because normal intake of food is prevented by obstruction. Intravenous feeding with proteins becomes necessary.

Health workers at the Microbiological Institute, in cooperation with the Louisiana State board of health, worked to prevent spread of Louisiana pneumonitis—a form of pneumonia with certain definite characteristics—to the large population centers and Army camps.

Beginning in December 1942 and continuing throughout the early part of the following year, a mysterious and deadly epidemic ran through 6 parishes in the bayou country of Louisiana at a time when hundreds of thousands of United States soldiers were being trained in the area. There were 8 deaths out of 19 recognizable civilian cases. National Institutes of Health scientists found that the disease was caused by a virus related to the viruses of the psittacosis—parrot fever—group, and developed a vaccine.

The National Institutes of Health dealt a smashing blow, in 1949, at one of the critical weaknesses in the treatment of rabies with vaccine—the possibly fatal paralysis that sometimes follows the injection of the common preventive vaccine. They were able to find the cause of this weakness—an allergic factor—and develop a method for its removal; thus rendering the antirabies vaccine safe for all patients needing it.

The National Health Institute has helped develop a diagnostic instrument for detecting heart disease. The instrument known as the electrokymograph,

which was developed after several years' work by Public Health Service scientists working at Temple University, may eventually fill this need. Using a highly sensitive photomultiplier tube, the electrokymograph records the movements at the borders of the heart and detects variations from normal before a serious or fatal heart attack can occur.

A large number of cooperative projects are being carried on with hospitals, medical schools, and research centers to speed research in the diseases of the heart and circulation—the leading cause of death in the United States.

The National Institute of Mental Health is carrying on important research in the study of drug addicts. These findings prove that it is now possible for an addict to be withdrawn from drugs without suffering much more discomfort than is caused by a common cold. Other research is being carried on to determine whether any new drug or compound has properties which are habit-forming in man.

Another National Institutes of Health Institute, the National Institute of Dental Research, has made far-reaching discoveries relating to fluorine and tooth decay. Discovery of the relationship between fluorine and tooth decay also contributed to the important demonstration program which the Public Health Service is now conducting in more than 500 communities on a Nation-wide scale to reduce tooth decay among children by applying sodium fluoride directly to their teeth. Studies have also been made to show that there is no public health hazard involved in the addition of one part per million of fluorine to public water supplies. Other studies emphasize the importance both of diet and of individual variations in tooth decay.

These, I repeat, are highlights in a long list of notable research accomplishments. But they bespeak the quality and outstanding performance of the National Institutes of Health.

Medical research depends not only upon funds to meet current expenses, which are heavy in most areas of study, but upon a corps of trained investigators and upon adequate working space. All three factors must be available in proper proportion if medical research is to flourish.

The four institutes created by law for study of heart disease, cancer, dental problems, and mental health provide fellowships to build the professional research talent upon which the research of the future rests. About 500 students are now pursuing advanced studies with the aid of these fellowships. More than 300 of them have already received an M. D. or Ph. D. degree and are carrying on investigations at the highest scientific level. The heart and cancer institutes have also helped non-Federal research institutions in dealing with the third problem in research support—provision of adequate research space. To date, Congress has provided \$22,400,000 for aid in construction of facilities for heart and cancer studies.

The refusal of the House Committee on Appropriations to provide authority to continue this program in the fiscal year

1951 will, if concurred in by the House, seriously impair the development of a balanced medical research program.

In addition to the construction of research facilities for heart and cancer, the country desperately needs more laboratory space for study of mental disorders. Mental illness imposes a burden of more than a billion dollars a year on the Nation. We can cut this sharply. But the only way to reduce the load on taxpayers and on the families of those who must support mentally ill people is through more extensive research. And one major barrier to an expanded research program is the lack of facilities. A beginning should be made during fiscal year 1951 through provision of authority for research construction grants totaling about \$11,000,000—\$5,500,000 for heart research facilities, \$3,000,000 for cancer research facilities, and \$2,500,000 for mental health facilities.

For the first time in our history, we are, as a Nation, devoting a reasonable share of our national income and a reasonable share of our best brains to medical research. It is particularly significant that expanded Federal aid to research has been accompanied by increased support from private sources.

A major national enterprise of this sort cannot be successfully undertaken if the Federal part of the research support jumps about erratically from year to year. As we look ahead, we should set a base level of Federal support for medical research that will remain relatively stable from year to year at levels well above those now prevailing.

A second aspect of this problem that becomes clearer as time goes on is the relationship between research and the total activities of medical schools and hospitals. Research is now supported more adequately than is the teaching function of medical schools. This is an unhealthy situation, for research in itself, unsupported by an adequate supply of well trained doctors, will be of restricted social value. The answer is not to cut back research, but to enact the pending measure for financial aid to medical, dental, and related teaching institutions.

Similarly, we must have a Nation-wide network of hospitals, carefully integrated to provide effective medical care at minimum cost.

What we must recognize is that the real national health program is indivisible, the whole as strong only as its parts. Congress has already given abundant evidence that it wants to meet the challenge of our national health problem. Let it now provide the funds it has promised itself and the people it represents. There is nothing economic about shortchanging the national health program—it could be catastrophically expensive.

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

[Mr. PHILBIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON].

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, surely there is not a Member of this House who is not convinced that the time has come for us to curtail in Federal appropriations. We simply must not institute any new obligations for the Federal Government and when and wherever possible we must drastically curtail many of the programs which have heretofore been instituted.

Having these facts in mind, however, I do not see how we can in good faith fail to provide the \$150,000,000 provided for in Public Law 380 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session. It is common knowledge that there is a great shortage of hospital facilities throughout the country. It is a crime to know how our honest, hard-working people are not only embarrassed but often subjected to unnecessary inconveniences, sufferings and even death because there are no hospital beds for them. In my judgment, one of the main causes for the agitation looking toward socialized medicine is in the inaccessibility of hospitals. There simply must be an accelerated and extended program of hospital construction. This knowledge was in our minds when we wrote the provisions of Public Law 380. Relying upon the obligation of the Government, as spelled out in the law, the several communities, towns, and cities throughout the country set out to raise the portion required of them so as to become eligible for the Federal funds in the full amount stipulated. Bonds were issued, oftentimes to the maximum legal limitation. Public subscriptions were taken. The very bottom of the barrel was scraped due to the great need. In my judgment, it would be a gross breach of faith upon the part of the Federal Government to deprive these needy communities of the funds we have heretofore allocated to them. As evidence of this serious situation, I quote from the following telegrams and letters received by me. Dr. B. J. Workman, Workman Memorial Hospital, Woodruff, S. C.:

I notice in the daily papers that there is some talk of cutting down Federal appropriations for building hospitals. As you know, we have the necessary funds provided for a hospital at Woodruff, and we have been told by the State board of health in Columbia that the Government funds will be available July 1. I would appreciate it if you could find out if this reduction of Federal appropriations will affect Woodruff's getting a hospital.

Mr. J. H. Bonds, president of the Lions Club, Greer, S. C.:

Understand appropriation reduced in section for hospital construction in Public Law 725 to original amount. This appears to eliminate Greer Hospital as Greenville County allotment will be materially reduced. Working drawings are 75 percent complete and construction was planned to start in July or August. This will leave the largest city in South Carolina without a hospital and we urge all your efforts toward restoring the appropriation to the original amount in the law.

Mr. Jacque B. Norman, Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C.:

Understand Appropriations Committee recommends reduction in funds for hospital construction Public Law 725, to original amount. Hospitals that I am working with and are now being planned that will be seriously hurt in your district includes Greenville General Hospital, Union, Woodruff, Greer, and Laurens. The Greenville general appropriation would be reduced from over \$2,000,000 to \$650,000. Urge this item be restored to the original amount in the law. Please try to help.

Mr. P. C. Gregory, Jr., chairman, board of trustees, Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C.:

Greatly concerned over Appropriation Committee's recommendation to reduce funds for hospital construction Public Law 725 back to original amount. Greenville General Hospital's program has been fully committed and announcement made to the public at large based on funds available as written by law. All expansion we have committed for has been approved by State board of health and United States Public Health Service. Any reduction in funds for this project would be almost disastrous to this area. Urgently request your earnest efforts toward seeing that this item is not reduced.

Hopkins and Baker, architects, Florence, S. C.:

Amendment of appropriation bill effecting Public Law No. 725 for hospital construction in reduction of funds of \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000 practically ruins proposed medical-college hospital at Charleston and other State, county, and municipal hospitals, and health centers. Urgently request the blocking of this reduction.

Dr. Kenneth M. Lynch, president of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.:

We are also vitally interested in restoration of the Hill-Burton appropriation for hospital construction to the \$150,000,000 previously provided. This will govern whether or not the medical college shall immediately carry out its plans for hospital construction to provide more doctors in South Carolina.

And—

It is of extreme importance to South Carolina that the Hill-Burton hospital-construction appropriation now before you shall be raised to previous \$150,000,000. Please pardon our anxiety prompting this reminder.

Since we were able to get copies of the pending bill, I have been laboring with members of the committee for the restoration of this vital sum and as best I can judge the chances are fair for its restoration.

As badly as we need to economize, we must differentiate between economy and false economy. Let me urge upon you the importance of voting for the restoration of the cut of \$75,000,000 from the hospital-construction grant.

(Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,861,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCRIVNER: On page 117, line 19, strike out "\$1,861,000" and insert "\$1,425,000."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas, a member of the subcommittee, may have five additional minutes in which to discuss this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, if the Members will look at the report on page 89 they will find that the committee there states that this increase granted, although it was \$125,000 under that which the Office of the Solicitor asked for, was a very substantial increase over the amount allowed in 1950; and they set out there that the main reason for this was the 1940 amendments to the wage-hour law. It is a substantial increase, about 75 percent more than they had last year. The tragic part of it, however, is that I can refer you to limited printed hearings on this particular subject, because most of the hearings were held in connection with the request for a deficiency for this particular office to cover some additional employees from the time the 1949 Wages and Hours Act was passed down to the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is not the amount the gentleman has left in by his amendment more than \$200,000 above what was given to them last year?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; it is a trifle more than 25 percent increase over last year.

Mr. TABER. So, really, you have been very liberal with them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is the way I felt about it. It remains to be seen how the committee feels about it.

There is no desire on the part of myself, I am sure, or the committee to hamstring or hamper the Solicitor's Office in its activities, but we were given little information and could find but little. We were told that with the passage of the 1949 Wage-Hour Act which raised the minimum from 40 cents to 75 cents that it would be necessary for the Solicitor's Office, the legal right arm of the Secretary, to revise quite a few regulations; that is true. We were told that it would be necessary to send out interpretations of the new act; that is true. But it is also true particularly as it relates to the very inception of the enforcement of the act. That act has now been in force and effect for almost 6 months, and the peak of this regulation writing and interpreting should by now be passed.

Then, of course, they pointed out that the information—and incidentally no action has yet been taken by this House or the full committee on the request for the deficiency which was requested by

the Secretary of Labor—they point out that the Wage-Hour Act now applies to a million and a half more employees and working men than at the time prior to the raise to 75 cents an hour. They failed to disclose that as a result of this very same act there was somewhere in the neighborhood of a million or more persons taken out from under the coverage of the old act; so the net gain in the number covered would, according to my estimate, be only a half a million as compared to the estimated number under the old act of 22,601,000. If the increase were only a half a million, it would mean only 0.4 percent; but let us assume for the sake of this argument that there will be a million and a half more employees covered by this new act. That is a set-off to the 22,500,000 previously covered. It is a matter of less than 10 percent in the number of employees covered by the new act.

Let us turn to another column of figures which they gave us. Under the old act there were 636,000 firms covered and with the coming of the new act there will be an additional 233,000, which is an increase of one-third in the number of establishments but only a matter of a very small percent increase in the number of employees.

This being true it would seem that the work load of this office in view of the year's experience under the former Minimum Wage Act should not so sharply increase as to make it necessary to double the appropriation for this item and for Wage and Hour as well.

Let us see what happens. This relates to some figures shown by the Wage and Hour Division. However, they intend, so they say, to double the number of investigators. Of course, part of the work turned up by those investigators would be reflected in the Office of the Solicitor. They intend to double them, although the number of employees, as I pointed out, is increased less than 10 percent and the number of establishments is increased less than one-third.

I do not know much about the rest of the country but I do know pretty well the area in and around Kansas City. They have 43 investigators out there. They are asking for 100, which is an increase of nearly 60, but the number of establishments that they are going to supervise and that it will be necessary probably to inspect is less than one-half of 1 percent. The number of covered establishments, less than 50 percent which they anticipated, is increasing 25,000. They already have 56,000. In other words, it would be a third increase there instead of the double they are asking for in the number of agents. The number of employees to be covered is far less than 10 percent. They only anticipate 110,000 will be added by this new act, which is a matter of an increase of far less than 10 percent.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In the Fourth District of Michigan these inspectors, or whatever you might call them, go into the factories and solicit

business. That is, they go from employee to employee and ask as to the work that employee has been doing. Even though the employee is satisfied, the inspector insists many times that the employee is entitled to more money. That just makes trouble and it creates a result which the Congress never intended to be created.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Every law that is written is intended to be obeyed. The record not only here but the testimony given to us indicates that by far the great majority of employers of this Nation honestly try to obey the law. Of course, there will be derelictions because of misunderstanding and other reasons, I assume. I know full well that if I were again working in a foundry and I thought my boss was not paying me what the law said, it would not take me long to get to the inspector. If they will let their presence be known, those who are being imposed upon will bring the complaints to them and then, of course, they must, as they should, take whatever action is provided in the law.

I feel that by giving the solicitor's office this additional 25 percent increase over last year that it will be ample to carry them through and give them all of the additional attorneys that they need and I, for one, would say that if that were not true, and if they could show early next spring when they come in for the 1952 appropriations that their work was being hampered through lack of funds, that I would be the first to admit any error in judgment and would approve sufficient deficiency money to carry on their activities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it might be well if the law more specifically specified the duties of some of these employees. From my own district came a complaint from an employee, not an employer, not a Federal agent or an agent of this department, and this complaint, which she backed up by an affidavit, the employee said that the inspector had come into the factory and inquired of her as to the work she was doing and the hours she was putting in. It developed that she had worked a little overtime. So, the inspector did not ask her whether she wanted to make a complaint. He insisted that she make a complaint against the employer. And, speaking as a Federal officer, he made some impression on her. She evidently thought as I used to think when a man came around from the Federal Government that it was not my

privilege to ask why he was there or to question the reasonableness of the statements he made, but just to go along with my Government. I thought that was my duty. I used to think that was the way things should be. I used to think that was the duty I owed to the Federal Government here in Washington to comply with the requests of its agents.

Well, the employee signed the papers presented to her and she was awarded a certain sum, and the company paid. My understanding from her was that she gave the money back to the employer. Then that Federal agent wanted to know where she had worked prior to the time she was employed at her present job, and he said to her, "I think I can make a claim against that company if you will give me all the facts."

What kind of business is that for an agent of the Government to be engaged in. Lawyers are not permitted to solicit business, and the ambulance chaser, the fellow who runs around after he reads of an accident, or the lawyer who runs around after he reads of an accident and solicits a case, is considered as following unethical practices and sometimes, if he goes far enough, would be disbarred. But, it seems to be common practice, an ethical procedure, for these Federal employees, charged with the enforcement of the law, to snoop around, create trouble, and bring actions against employers who are doing what they believe to be the right thing. The same procedure to a limited extent follows where employees do various classes of work. Someone from the office steps out into the factory and performs some labor, then along comes an inspector and causes trouble. That sort of conduct is not conducive to good will nor to increased production. I cannot understand why Federal employees follow that course except that they desire, like some prosecuting attorneys, to make a record of complaints made, and convictions obtained. I cannot understand it, and I think we should write into the law some rules and regulations which would limit these Federal employees to following through where complaints are made, helping the underdog, if you want to refer to employees in that way, helping them when they have a complaint to make, but staying out of a situation where their only purpose appears to be to create trouble.

The amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Solicitor's Office in the Department of Labor from \$1,861,000 to \$1,425,000. The amount they had last year was \$1,208,432.

It is apparent that the increase on account of the pay raise would not be over \$50,000. It is apparent that if the amendment is adopted they will still have a couple of hundred thousand dollars more than they had last year, and that would hire from 35 to 40 additional people.

It seems that it is almost ridiculous that we should proceed with better than a 50-percent increase, as the committee recommends. The cut was only \$125,000 below the budget, which was 60 percent above last year's figures.

We are never going to be able to meet our obligations and pay the interest on the public debt unless we show some sense of responsibility to the people in the consideration of these appropriations. Such a moderate cut as the gentleman from Kansas has proposed should receive the unanimous support of the House of Representatives.

The activities they have under this wage-hour picture cannot be increased in any substantial way because there were almost a million employees exempted, and not as many added as would counteract that.

Every employer of any account at all with any number of employees is going to do the very best he knows how to comply with the law. Instead of making it as disagreeable as possible for the employer and for the employee, and stirring up as much trouble between the employer and the employee as possible, whatever these people have to do can be done in a quiet way and quickly, and not by spending hours and hours annoying people to death.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment reducing the amount by a little over \$400,000 will be adopted. I hope the Committee will have sense of responsibility enough to realize it is their duty to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment presents a question in an area where I believe the Congress can make a reduction in an appropriation estimate without interference with any substantial service to the people of the United States or to the agency of Government involved. The gentleman from New York has given you the figures. The Solicitor's Office had \$1,200,000 for expenditure in the current fiscal year. The budget estimate for 1951 was \$1,986,000. We recommended in the bill \$1,861,000, which is \$652,500 or so above the appropriation available for expenditure in the current fiscal year, and represents only a reduction of \$125,000 below the budget estimate.

This entire amount of increase for all practical purposes to the Solicitor's Office is tied to the increase in the Wage-Hour Division, and the entire basis and justification for all practical purposes for this alleged increase is the alleged amount of extra work necessary in the Solicitor's Office because of the passage of the amended wage-and-hour law in the last session of Congress.

There is a deficiency before this committee for the current fiscal year which the committee has not yet passed upon, and until the committee passes upon that deficiency relating to the service for the present fiscal year I do not see how a Congress can intelligently say what the needs are for the next fiscal year.

The Solicitor's Office and the Wage-Hour Division have gotten along up to

this very hour without any deficiency or supplemental appropriation. Yet the estimates for 1951 are based upon the assumption that their deficiency estimate would have been granted long, long ago by the Congress. The amendment offered by my friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] is hitched irrevocably to the appropriation for the Wage-Hour Division. When that appropriation paragraph comes before the Congress I am going to offer an amendment to reduce it. The committee arbitrarily reduced the budget request 25 percent. But I will explain to you and show the tremendous increases in employees and expendable funds for fiscal year 1951 which are involved because they say Congress passed a new minimum-wage law.

Some additional duties are placed upon them as a result of the law. But when you examine the facts, the testimony, and the evidence, there is no justification in this record either for the increase requested by the Solicitor's office beyond what is granted in the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas, and certainly no justification for the tremendous increase in the Wage-Hour Division. It contemplates a 100-percent increase in their total inspection force and doubles the appropriation practically over what it was last year. On the evidence before the committee, the number of employees covered under the new wage-hour law is about 1,500,000. Of that, they took no consideration for nearly 2 million employees who are left out of coverage under the amended law. So that only a part of the additional employees they would have to service would be about 500,000 out of a total force that they are servicing today under their present appropriation.

I say that in line with the policy which I have always tried to follow, here is an opportunity to effect a reduction in the budget estimate without any substantial interference with the rights of any public citizen, and without interfering with the responsibilities of the Solicitor's office in the Department of Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] to close debate.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, as was stated by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], we, as a committee, have allowed the Solicitor's Office an increase of \$652,000 over the 1950 appropriation. But that is not all as a result of the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that this Congress passed last year. The budget had asked for 137 new jobs, of which 125 would be for the work to be done under the wage-hour law, and 12 for the Davis-Bacon law. When we had this estimate before us, we knew that it was a new, or revised, program, and we thought when they came in with this very sizable increase that they were asking for too much, and we cut them about 25 percent. I think any cut of 25 percent in any item is a very sizable cut. If we are going to follow the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from

Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], he wants to cut an additional \$436,000; that would allow an increase of only \$216,000. Of this \$216,000 increase, we have to allocate for Ramspeck promotions, \$11,700; the Pay Act, \$48,000; or a total of \$59,700. That is something we cannot touch.

On the Walsh-Healey public contracts, in the wage revision program, we started this program last year, and we hope to be able to complete it this coming year. They have asked for an increase of \$29,000 to carry on the program that we authorized a year ago.

The increase for 1951 in the Davis-Bacon Act is \$50,000. That is something we cannot do much about. This is the responsibility of the solicitor's office in the Department of Labor, to make these wage determinations on a local area basis, for construction work done by or aided by the Federal Government. That is the reason for the huge increase from 9,000 to 18,000 wage determinations this year, because of the Hospital Construction Act, the Housing Act, and other Federal programs involving contract construction.

With this amount taken out by the amendment offered by Mr. SCRIVNER, it would leave an increase of only about \$77,000, which would mean about a 75 percent cut in this new wage-hour program. We realize it is a new program, but we as a Congress passed this law a year ago, setting a 75 cents minimum wage. When any new program is being started there is always a lot of confusion. There are a tremendous number of interpretations that have to be made. Even if we allowed what we have, we are only going to allow them to make in the neighborhood of 50,000 inspections a year. A year ago, for the fiscal year 1949, when we had the 40-cent minimum wage law they were able to investigate only 30,000 establishments.

Ninety percent of those investigations were made upon complaint; they were not going around soliciting business. We found in those few inspections that were made that well over \$12,000,000 was due to employees in the plants that were inspected; and out of the \$12,000,000 that was found due, only \$4,000,000 was given back voluntarily by the employers to the employees. But with the passage of the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act the Government sues in behalf of the employee who is not getting his just due, sues for back wages or overtime payments; and this is going to mean a tremendous amount of work for the Solicitor's office. I honestly think that this is one office that has been overworked. They are getting way behind in their work. It is not work that they asked for; it is work that they are compelled to do because of legislation passed by the Congress, and because of action of other governmental agencies.

I sincerely hope that this amendment will be voted down, because we have already cut the increase about 25 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired; all time on the pending amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 79, noes 76.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. SCRIVNER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 130, noes 134.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will a point of order lie at this point against any phraseology under the heading of Office of the Secretary?

The CHAIRMAN. No, because that paragraph has been passed and we have already had amendments on the subsequent paragraph.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the last word with me is this: We are trying our best to vote economy here, and it seems to me that the Democratic Party does not want any economy. At least that is the way they vote for more money for this and that. They talk economy but vote more money.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)); and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; \$714,000.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that part of the section on line 6, page 118, beginning with the words "and expenses of attendance" down to and including the words "written approval of the Secretary" on line 9, on the ground that it involves additional duties on the part of the Secretary, and is therefore legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, in view of the previous points of order made to other sections in this bill which were sustained, I am in a position where I have to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from New York has made a point of order against the language quoted by him, and the gentleman from Rhode Island concedes the point of order; therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 118, line 6, after the semicolon, insert "and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 64, noes 67.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. KEATING.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 111, noes 113.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

In carrying out the provisions of said act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall apply.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 121, after line 24, add the following paragraph:

"None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment at the request of some of the Members, including the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY]. The same amendment has been carried in previous bills when the employment security program was under the Federal Security Agency.

The purpose of the amendment is to continue next year a provision which was applicable to the employment security grant funds in the current fiscal year 1950 Appropriation Act.

When the appropriations for this purpose were made last year, they were included under the Social Security Administration. The bill for some years has carried language, identical with that in the amendment, under the Social Security Administration, and applicable to the various Social Security grant programs. It is continued in the pending bill as section 208 of general provisions, at page 150 of the bill. Subsequent to the passage of the 1950 bill, the Reorganization Plan transferring the Bureau of Employment Security to the Department of Labor was adopted. In making up the budget for 1951, the Bureau's estimates

were, of course, placed in the Labor Department section of the budget, but the language contained in this amendment was not transferred and continued applicable to the grants for employment services and unemployment compensation agencies in the States. The provision has been carried in the bill for a number of years, and since it still applies to the other grant-in-aid programs under social security, and applies to this one during the current year, it should be inserted here in order to avoid any possible question on the matter.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee when this amendment was first introduced into the legislation by the distinguished former Member from Virginia, Mr. Harris, I fully concurred in the necessity for the inclusion of this language in the bill. It has been carried in the bill for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including personal services in the District of Columbia; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary; \$9,396,400.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against this paragraph and against the language in lines 15 to 19, on page 123, reading "and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary" on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I suppose this is the same story. The point of order will have to be sustained, but I cannot understand why these points of order are being made, because I think it was at the request of many Members of Congress that in order to keep some control of these travel allowances and attendances at meetings, if we had someone specifically to put our finger on, like the Secretary of Labor or the head of any agency, that we could have some control of the matter. But if they want to knock these things out on a point of order, I cannot prevent it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that this language on page 123 is very materially different from the language against which a point of order was made in the previous sections of this bill. I understood that the point of order with respect to

some other provisions in previous sections of the bill was sustained upon two grounds; namely, that it constituted legislation on an appropriation bill, and that it imposed additional duties not prescribed by existing law upon the individual. In this case all that is provided is what has been included in previous bills as long as I can remember permitting payment of expenses of cooperating officials at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary. It seems to me that there is no requirement that the Secretary make rules and regulations and other affirmative acts on his part which were the provisions objected to and against which points of order were made heretofore.

I feel that this is very important limiting language in this bill which limits the expenditure to only those instances approved by the Secretary of Labor. I believe it would be a mistake to eliminate this language from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The question, of course, is not whether the language is desirable; the question submitted to the Chair is whether the language is in order under the rules of the House.

The gentleman from Wisconsin calls attention to the fact that similar language may have been carried in previous bills. That, of course, may be true; and, perhaps, no point of order was made against such language in previous bills. But the Chair invites attention to the fact that the language here very clearly imposes duties upon the Secretary in that he is required to give written approval. If that were already provided by existing law there would, of course, be no point in having that language included in this appropriation bill.

The Chair is constrained to the view that at least part of the language against which the point of order is pressed by the gentleman from New York does constitute legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: Page 123, line 15, after the word "rendered", insert "and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I agree with my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that this is an entirely different situation. We have in the past had much difficulty trying to keep up with the travel and attendance at meetings when there was no particular person responsible. We included this language in the bill in an effort to insist that one man be made responsible. In that way we could do something to keep these agencies from running hog-wild all over the country and all over the world. That has been the reason, as I say, for carrying this language in this item.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted, because it is needed as an economy measure.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. Chairman, my purpose in making these points of order and then opposing these amendments is to cut down on the extent to which these Federal officials are running all over the country making speeches, a large number of them political in nature.

We are now concerned with the Wage and Hour Division. It is the same old story. The Secretary of Labor and his subordinates are engaged in the same political activity as the other officials. They probably have some legitimate reasons for travel and, of course, regardless of whether the words "with the written approval of the Secretary" are retained, the responsibility devolves upon the Secretary of any Government department to watch those expenditures. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] pointed out to us the other day that there is something like \$356,000,000, over one-third of a billion dollars, in these appropriation bills for travel expenses for the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. A large part of this is not necessary.

If there were not some reason for going beyond the normal operations of the Government departments we would not find in any of these appropriation bills these provisions for expenses covering attendance at various conferences. The very inclusion of those provisions shows it is intended to give the various department and agency heads authority to do things which could not legally be done in the absence of such language.

For that reason, and in an effort to reduce the inordinately large provisions that are in all of these chapters for the various Government departments, this amendment is opposed. I hope it will be defeated like the last similar amendment was defeated. Only by vigorous and continued opposition to these unnecessary expenditures can we hope to make any headway at all in reducing the cost of government.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 77, noes 84.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. KEATING.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 136, noes 109.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, now that we are considering this section of the bill, I think it highly pertinent that I should discuss a matter that disturbs me greatly. Each

day brings an increasing number of letters protesting the international trade policy of the administration. Only yesterday I received a letter from the Libby Shoe Co. of my home town of Salem, Mass., which I quote in part:

We have lost orders due to the fact that shoes which are being made in Czechoslovakia are being sold in this country to retail at \$1.98 and \$2.98. We cannot compete with these prices.

This should ordinarily be our busy season on playshoes, however we are laying off workers due to this heavy competition in foreign made shoes. They are really hurting our business, as they are being sold for way below what we can make them for.

Mr. Chairman, although I recognize there may be regional differences in this country in regard to international trade, it is difficult for me to accept the proposition that we should support a satellite of Soviet Russia to the detriment of our own industries. Leaders of the shoe, hat, fish, and textile industries of my district are tremendously worried about the future. This policy by the administration is inconsistent and incongruous, with our general welfare, and should be stopped immediately before it is too late. The tragic story of Haverhill, Mass., prior to the war, with some 19 major shoe factories idled because of a flood of Czech made shoes, must not be repeated.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SADLAK. The gentleman has told about a situation confronting the people in his district, who are having great difficulty with the importation of shoes from Czechoslovakia. May I also remind the gentleman and the House that in Connecticut in addition to foot covering we are having a great deal of difficulty with the other end of the person, namely, the head, because a great many hats are coming in from beyond the iron curtain.

There is total unemployment and part-time employment in Danbury and Norwalk, great hat centers, caused by the influx of hats and hat bodies from beyond the iron curtain, namely, Czechoslovakia. It may be of interest to know that a trainload of persons affected by this administration policy is coming to Washington on May 9 to make a presentation before the Tariff Commission with the intent of doing something about restraining these hats and other materials from coming in from beyond the iron curtain.

I also call attention to the fact that earlier today I obtained permission to extend my remarks and include an editorial dealing with the identical problem, captioned "Absurd and intolerable." I commend it to the House.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman for his contribution and I sincerely trust the Tariff Commission will take some action to correct this situation.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman from Massachusetts is to be congratulated.

He has made a fine statement. The same effect that the gentleman from Massachusetts as well as the gentleman from Connecticut have described in their district is felt in practically every district in the United States with reference to some item or another. In my district we are feeling the ill effects of the importation of metals from foreign countries produced by cheap labor. As a result thousands of miners have been thrown out of employment in the great Tri-State mining district of southwest Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma. We simply cannot compete with that cheap labor abroad.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I appreciate very much the remarks made by the gentleman. The situation is getting to be intolerable in the little State which I undertake to represent here in the Congress of the United States, namely, Vermont.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I compliment the gentleman on bringing this matter to the attention of the House. This situation is reflected in the bill which is now under consideration.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Precisely.

Mr. KEEFE. The unemployment compensation reserve in States like Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts are being threatened. The effect of it is going to spread all over the Nation. The question is if these State funds become insolvent what is the Congress of the United States going to do for the unemployed who are walking the streets in many States including the State of Massachusetts? What are we going to do to relieve that situation? It is a very critical matter which has been brought to our attention by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

(Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 123, line 19, strike out "\$9,396,400" and insert "\$8,000,000."

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin may have five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I think this is again a situation which involves a reduction of expenditure at a point and in an area where absolutely no injury or harm can come to the Department itself and certainly no injury or harm can come to the people of the United States. Let me call your attention to the situation which is involved. In the present fiscal year in which we are operating there was made available to the Wage and Hour Division for ex-

penditure \$5,391,100. The Wage and Hour Division has done a pretty good job in making the inspections which the Congress felt were sufficient in order to see that the minimum-wage law had a reasonable policing throughout the Nation. The testimony has been for several years that they made their inspections largely upon the basis of complaint, and while of the complaint cases there is a relatively large number of violations disclosed in the over-all number of employers in the country and employees under the jurisdiction of the law, the total number of complaints is relatively very, very insignificant because their figures of percentage apply very largely to complaint cases.

We passed a new minimum wage law, raising the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents. Under that law we covered about 1,500,000 additional people who were not previously covered, and we released from coverage about a million who were covered under the old law.

On the basis of the passage of that law, the Wage and Hour Division and the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$10,587,000, almost exactly a 100-percent increase, which they asked to administer the new wage and hour law.

The committee discussed that situation, and I think it was unanimously agreed that there could be no justification for any such tremendous increase as that. I think any fair-minded individual will say that they made no justification for any such tremendous increase, 100 percent—increasing the inspectors from about 500 to over 1,000 to be put on the pay roll. The situation was a little unclear because at the same time we were considering this item of appropriation we were considering a deficiency or supplemental appropriation that had been submitted by the Department covering the balance of the fiscal year 1950, in which they were presently operating. The committee heard that testimony and the committee has taken no action up to date upon that supplemental request. That was a long time ago when that testimony was taken. I think the testimony clearly disclosed that they were asking for enough additional personnel to be put on the pay roll between that time and June 30 that would build their pay roll up to over a thousand in the present fiscal year, and then carry that doubling of personnel and expenditures through the entire fiscal year 1951. The Congress and the subcommittee, let alone the full committee, has not passed upon that supplemental estimate. How they are implementing their work down there now, I do not know, but if they are putting these additional men to work, as they said they would do when they testified, they are running into a very definite and large deficiency, and, in my humble opinion, they are doing it in violation of the anti-deficiency law.

It seems to me, in view of the fact that the subcommittee has not yet determined the amount and number of employees that it will permit them to put on for the balance of the current fiscal year, it is asking too much of me as a member of the committee to say that I

want you to vote to appropriate the money for the next fiscal year to carry on the roll for the entire fiscal year an indefinite and unknown and uncertain number of employees, who are to be put on the pay roll for the present fiscal year.

I do not know whether I have made myself clear or not, but I want to say to you that in my humble opinion—and I have been dealing with that Department now for 11 years, and I have great confidence in Mr. McComb, head of the Wage and Hour Division—this is the first time in my experience when we have run into anything like this. To come in and ask for a complete doubling of their force, in view of the passage of a new amended wage-and-hour law, is a complete absurdity. The committee could not stomach it, and so cut it 25 percent. Without any yardstick to measure the thing by, they cut it 25 percent. I went along with that. I moved in the committee to cut it 50 percent. That would give these people a tremendous increase over what they had for expenditure this year, would enable them to put on hundreds of new inspectors under the proposal which I made. But, no; the committee just arbitrarily cut it 25 percent and let it go at that. I say to you in all fairness, in all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, that here is the chance where we can cut this and do it without disturbing any essential public service. There ought not to be political division upon this issue; there should not be. This is a matter that concerns everyone. Why because of the passage of the 75-cent minimum-wage law should there be a 100-percent increase in the inspection force of the Wage and Hour Division? They say that the child-labor provisions of the present law have simplified the situation over what they were under the old law. What they are proposing to do is to send a force of these inspectors all over the United States, not acting on a spot-check basis, not acting on a complaint basis, but they want to inspect some sixty-odd percent of all the establishments in the United States. You are going to hear from your people on this thing, believe me; you will hear from them when this thing gets into motion. I think they can do a grand job of administering this new law. All of the basic findings and regulations have been written, all of the material with respect to the education of employers and employees as to their rights has been done for years. You do not have to retrace those steps. I think this is simply a brazen attempt on the part of this Department to put on hundreds of new employees with no real basis of showing to the committee the necessity.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. While a million and a half additional persons were covered under the 75-cent minimum-wage law, a million people were uncovered by that law, so there is only an increase of about 500,000.

Mr. KEEFE. I so stated.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make an appeal to my friends over here on the right: Do not just arbitrarily when you

go through tellers or stand up, vote for this thing as a political question. I have been dealing with this question for 11 years and I never considered it to be a political question. Sure; you can vote to put on 500 new employees, if you want to. Sure; you can vote to send these people all over the United States into this plant, that plant, and the other plant where it is absolutely not necessary. Sure; an appeal can be made that we are going to see to it that these employees under this law recover all their wages and overtime, and bring suits, and so on, against employers to see that they are compelled to do it. But I say, Mr. Chairman, that under the amendment which I have offered to give them \$8,000,000—which is 33 percent more than they had this year—we are dealing very, very liberally with the Wage and Hour Division.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to use the 7 minutes himself?

Mr. FOGARTY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman from Rhode Island proceeding for two additional minutes?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is practically the same proposition that we voted on earlier in the day when an amendment was offered to cut the Solicitor's Office for the Department of Labor.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will cut out \$1,396,400 which together with the substantial cut already made by the committee is an approximate 65 percent cut below the budget request for this item. I realize that they did ask for a tremendous increase over what they had available in the year 1950, and I also tried to make plain in my previous statement, in reference to the Solicitor's Office, that this increase of practically 100 percent was not confined to just the new amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that we passed last year. I pointed out that some of the money was necessary to carry out other provisions administered by this division. Some of these are mandatory costs, including the pay raise, the Ramspeck promotions, and so forth, which make a total of \$516,000, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and the wage-revision program that we allowed last year, which will be finished in the coming fiscal year, amounting to \$256,000, a grand total of about \$772,000. That has nothing to do with the amendments to the wage-hour law.

What is left for the wage and hour amendments? Only about \$1,836,000, under the amendment offered.

This amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] if adopted will mean a cut in this budget of about 65 percent. We knew when the budget was offered to us and when we were holding hearings that they were asking too much. We knew that this is a new program, but the program is in effect. It went into effect last January 25. Of course they had to do something about it when they were receiving requests from manufacturers all over the country to determine whether they were within the law. There is not a legitimate business concern in this country that is against the provisions of the wage-and-hour law or the Fair Labor Standards Act. The only complaints that we hear are about the illegitimate business concerns. They are the ones who are causing the complaints. Most of the inspections being made are inspections that are made on complaint from legitimate business concerns of a concern next door not paying the prevailing scale of wages or not living up to the 40-hour week. Those are the complaints that are being investigated.

As I pointed out a short while ago, even though under the 40-cent minimum wage law and with the small number of inspections made in 1949, they only covered about 30,000 establishments out of a projected total that could be investigated under the act of 550,000 or more and they found in those few inspections that retributions to be made to the employees amounted to \$12,500,000. They were willing to pay back to these employees \$4,500,000 or an average of \$400 per case where complaint was issued and they were found to be not living up to the law.

I think that is something that we have to realize here, and, like the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], I appeal to this side of the aisle to not walk up in a solid front and vote against it just because this is the Department of Labor. This is a wage and hour law that you passed last year. Many of you on that side of the aisle voted for it and most of us on this side of the aisle voted for it. If we want the law to work we have got to give those who administer the law the tools to work with. Let us not kid ourselves about that. If we do not want this law to work, let us cut out the entire appropriation and be honest about it if we do not want the law at all.

We had witnesses before our committee on the 25th of January, the week that this law took effect, who testified at that time that they had had 3,000 applications for apprentices and learners, applications to pay a wage lower than the 75-cent minimum wage. They had thousands of inquiries from management all over the country to determine whether or not they were coming under and meeting the requirements of the amended act. Of course, they had to put on some new men, and they testified back in January that they had put on 50 additional personnel to handle this load, and they cannot keep up with it now. That is something real that we are facing. The committee took action. Our committee has not been giving everything that the budget has allowed to these departments, but I repeat again that we cut

the Wage and Hour Division in the bill that we offer you this afternoon. It comes to you under a cut of about 25 percent from the budget increase. The amendment that my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, offers for your consideration now is a cut of 65 percent of what the Bureau of the Budget allowed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the appropriation is not only to protect the employees but to protect the legitimate and honorable businessmen against unscrupulous competitors. I know I have received complaints from friends of mine who are in business, who are complying with the law, and they tell me of competitors in the same neighborhood who are not complying with the law, and it gives the unscrupulous competitor an advantage over the honorable businessman.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is absolutely correct. And I submit to you that a 25-percent cut is a pretty deep cut. I think we would be going entirely too far in voting for a 65-percent cut.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. KEEFE.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 102, noes 121.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against section 102 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, for the reasons heretofore stated with regard to similar sections.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is the same provision that has been offered before, and it is the same one that was defeated just a short while ago. I will have to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes a point of order and the gentleman from Rhode Island concedes the point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 123, after line 20, insert the following paragraph:

"SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 93, noes 64.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it has impressed me that the Record ought to disclose some basic facts with respect to this functional budget we now have before us which indicates the difficulty the Committee on Appropriations has in dealing with the items for travel, communications, printing, and binding. For the many years that I have been privileged to serve on the Committee on Appropriations those items with respect to each department of Government used to be considered as separate, specific items. You could put your finger on the amount of money which was being expended for travel by any one of the bureaus, for example, the Federal Security Agency or the Department of Labor or any other department of the Government. You could put your finger on the very amount that was being expended for printing and binding or for communications or for other services.

Now the situation is that the members of the Committee on Appropriations do not have any knowledge at all or any control so far as I can see over this situation because of the very provisions of law in the act. We authorize them to take any of the money that is appropriated for personal services and expend it for printing and binding or travel or communications. So you have this situation, that the total amount which is expended for travel of \$355,583,000, and so on down the line cannot be broken down so that you can put your finger on any item showing just exactly which one of the agencies is spending this money and for what. It is all spent under the general authority contained in this so-called functional budget. I find that the amount that is being expended for travel is steadily going up. The Federal Security Agency travel in 1949 was \$3,000,000. In 1950 it was estimated at \$3,000,000; and in 1951, \$4,000,000. The same rate of increase appears in the Labor Department and other agencies of the Government. If you asked me, I could not tell you how much money is actually being spent and where it is being spent and in what department of Government. If you asked me how much the Wage and Hour Division is spending for travel or for printing and binding, I could not tell you. Is that not an absurd situation? You are going to have to deal with it some of these days, and how you will deal with it, I do not know. I am taking this time to point out to the proper legislative committee somewhere that they ought to deal with this problem of transportation, travel, communications, and printing and binding. Those items are becoming so great that they will consume you before long.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. TABER. For this current fiscal year the traveling expense of the Gov-

ernment is \$356,000,000, and it is going up by leaps and bounds.

Mr. KEEFE. I just called attention to that figure. I do not know how you are going to control it when you adopt language such as is contained in this section of the bill, that all appropriations made for personal services, any part of them, may be spent for travel, any part of it may be spent for printing and binding. You have a general provision in this bill to that effect. Where you are going to have any control over it is beyond me.

Mr. TABER. And it is going up.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. The door is wide open. So what is the use of talking about the meticulous care with which we appropriate this money? We appropriate for personal services, and then we put a provision in the bill that they can spend whatever they want to for travel, for printing and binding, or what not. Then when we scan the green sheets, if we ever get them, to see what personnel is included, we think we have done a good job. But, as a matter of fact, here is \$355,000,000 being spent for travel, and nobody, in my opinion, in connection with this bill has justified the expenditure of a dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have walked up and down this aisle all day on this proposition of trying to stop this country from spending a third of a billion dollars. And for what? I think it is obvious to everybody. I do not object to legitimate travel for the different Secretaries. I do not know as I object to the gentleman who runs the Department of Agriculture going all through the West to sell them another story like he did last year. But I think the people, in Massachusetts at least, do not approve of spending a third of a billion dollars—\$356,000,000 to be exact, which is more than a third of a billion. I think the people of the country are getting sick and tired of it.

I will be in here next week to get a million dollars to take care of some rivers and harbors that have been plugged up for the last 20 years. You know where I will get—you people who are spending a third of a billion dollars. I will get nowhere. But I will get further on the stand that we take of stopping these unnecessary appropriations. We have enough to do without paying these "biggies" for traveling all over the country trying to sell some plan that is going to cost us more money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Labor Department will be extremely glad if we stop this great avalanche of imports that is coming in from Czechoslovakia, a country that has insulted us steadily; imports of cotton and woolen textiles coming in from Japan; imports coming in from Russia, a country that likes to snap its fingers at us deliberately. Stop those imports from coming in and there

would not have to be so much traveling around by the Department of Labor to find ways of increasing employment.

We all know that in the last year unemployment has increased instead of decreased, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to improve the situation.

Stop these imports from coming in; stop the help you are giving other countries that do nothing but slap us in the face in return and you will have your employment question settled in favor of American workers and American industry instead of foreign workers and foreign industry.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation made available under this title for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 106 on the ground that it causes additional duties to devolve upon the Secretary, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and for that reason should be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman point out the exact language to which he refers?

Mr. KEATING. I refer to the following language:

The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation made available under this title for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be recognized on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this language has been carried in previous appropriation bills and carried for one purpose, namely, to give the Secretary authority to get more efficient operation out of his Department. It allows him to transfer, within limits, funds from one agency of his Department to another with a view to efficiency of operation and economy in Government, and thus save money.

This is one way that we thought we could force the heads of the various agencies, and Cabinet members, to secure efficient operations within their own department. In view of the great economy drive that is on throughout the country we believe that this is one way—small though it is—that we could put the finger on one person to get efficient operation and not leave it to various committees of Congress to ferret out the inefficiency that may develop in some of these Government departments. If the provision is stricken I do not know where it is going to leave us. Some agency heads and some Cabinet members who have been very considerate in trying to get efficiency in their own department through use of such authority as this

will probably throw up their hands and say: "If Congress does not want us to do it, let them reorganize the department themselves." Then we will find ourselves spending more money in the end by appropriating funds for various investigations for efficiency in these departments. In that way we will spend more of the taxpayers' money than if this language is allowed to remain in the bill.

Mr. KEATING. May I be heard further on the point of order and on the argument advanced by the gentleman from Rhode Island?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman from Rhode Island has not addressed himself as much to the point of order as to the merits of the proposal. I only want to say in reply that all of these authorizations for juggling funds within a Government department are designed for one purpose and one only. That is to assure that the money is not spent for the specific purpose stated by the Congress and there is a little something left over which could go back to Uncle Sam, the money may be used by some other division of that Government department. They do not want to take any chance that any of the appropriated funds shall be saved for the benefit of the harassed taxpayers by getting out of the hands of the particular Secretary involved.

The purpose of the provision is not one of economy. The purpose of the provision is in order to be sure to spend all of the money that is provided in this particular chapter. I call attention to the fact that clearly there are additional duties resting upon the Secretary if we adopt this provision. If that were not so, then it would not be here at all. It is subject to a point of order, in my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York has made a point of order against section 106 appearing on page 124. The Chair has examined the language and has listened attentively to the argument presented. While the Chair is of the opinion that a transfer of funds might be in order, yet it does appear that the first two lines of the section confer discretionary authority upon the Secretary and imposes additional duties upon him to the extent that the Chair is of the opinion it does constitute legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House and sustains the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 124, line 13, insert "not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation in this title may be transferred to any such other appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That no such transfer shall be used for creation of new functions within the Department."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is legislation upon an appropriation bill in that it gives authority to somebody else to perform a budgetary act in a department. It goes beyond the pale of a direct appropriation or a limitation and it gives authority to the department to transfer funds. That authority does not exist without this language and it is clearly a delegation of additional duties to the department that do not already exist. It is neither a limitation nor an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Rhode Island has offered an amendment which has been reported. The gentleman from New York has made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair has examined the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island and has listened to the argument presented by the gentleman from New York. The Chair is of the opinion that the language contained in this amendment does not constitute legislation, and invites attention to section 1468 of Cannon's Precedents, volume 7, in which it is stated:

A proposition to transfer a sum previously appropriated from one subhead to another in the same enactment was held not to constitute legislation.

There are quite a number of decisions cited in approval of that holding. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think what I had to say when the point of order was raised to strike out the language prevails at this time. This is one way that we can enforce the suggestions by the committees of Congress that the heads of the various agencies of Government do something themselves and provide the efficiency in Government that we are looking for. It is one way to help accomplish that, and it is a cheaper way than having some of our investigative committees of the Congress, in supporting the proposition, appropriate for these various investigations. In this way, when the various heads of the agencies appear before the Committee on Appropriations, they can be examined on the authority given them to reorganize and produce efficiency in Government, and we can hold them responsible at that time. This is one way of getting some economy and efficiency in the operation of our various agencies of Government.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a way to create economy and efficiency but a way to create extravagance and to permit departments to be sure and have the opportunity to use up every dollar that is appropriated and never turn back a cent. We have tried this out and it has always worked that same way. There is no sense whatever in our allowing money to be used for something that was not justified before the committee of Congress that has charge of going

into that question. It is kind of a cover-up job rather than legislation right out in the open where the Congress can see what it is doing.

I hope that this Congress will not attempt to continue that kind of an operation any longer. It always has resulted in waste and extravagance, it always will; so let us stop it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] if my recollection is correct that this provision or a similar provision has been carried in appropriation bills of the past?

Mr. FOGARTY. It has been in this bill for the past 2 or 3 years. I remember discussing this same provision just a couple of years ago; I do not recall just what year it was that this first went in the bill, but I think it was fiscal year 1949. We agreed to put this language in the bill because we thought that would be one way of getting more efficiency out of the various heads of the agencies, putting the finger on them.

Mr. McCORMACK. My recollection is that it has been in past appropriation bills, that there was no opposition to it then on either side, and that, in fact, when it was originally put in there was a lot of comment on both sides favorable to it.

I have before me section 106 of the fiscal year 1949 appropriation bill for Labor-Federal Security. The 1949 fiscal year was when, as the result of the unfortunate nose dive of the people, they temporarily put the Republicans in control of the House. I say this pleasantly, but it is historically correct.

May I read section 106 of the appropriation bill that came out of the committee of which my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER] was chairman? Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Section 106:

The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department.

I will be glad to yield to my friend from New York for any purpose, and particularly to ask my friend how he can reconcile his position now as a member of the minority party with what his position was on the fiscal year 1949, Labor-Federal Security bill, when this very provision was reported by the committee of which he was then chairman.

Mr. TABER. Some folks over on this side can learn something by experience.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is that it?

Mr. TABER. We have learned, and we have learned that it is bad.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a very frank confession. I dislike to hear my friend from New York make such an abject confession, because I could not conceive of his thinking he was right

only 2 years ago and wrong today. This little colloquy engaged in by me in the most pleasant state of mind possible with the gentleman from New York shows that he opposes today what he proposed only 2 years ago, only then he was chairman of the committee and now he is the ranking minority member. All that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is doing is offering an amendment which is substantially the same as the gentleman from New York himself proposed as chairman 2 years ago. We Democrats are willing to recognize it whenever the Republicans do something good, and this is one of the few good things that they did when they were in control of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 87, noes 53.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For payment of obligations incurred under authority provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units, \$412,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, in the new presentation of the budget and the rather compressed time which we have to consider the various items for which the taxpayers' money is appropriated it has not been possible to make clear to some of the Members of the House some of the items for which we are appropriating money.

I want to take this time to call attention to two institutions in the city of Washington, Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University. Lest there be any misunderstanding, the money which we appropriate here for Freedmen's Hospital is not the entire sum upon which the hospital operates. Without going into all the facts and figures, they have a great number of pay patients, so that there is considerable income coming to the hospital for the use of its operation and maintenance. However, it is not self-supporting. It is used in adjunct to Howard University for its teaching staff and its medical school. Of course, for that reason the cost of operation in this hospital is higher than some of the hospitals with which it may be compared insofar as cost of operation is concerned. They are doing a very fine job in that hospital in training Negro doctors. Those men are going out throughout the United States, and many corners of the earth, and are performing a fine service for their people and the public.

Howard University is another institution that does not pay its own way. They do have a great number of students who are paying a substantial tuition fee, and that, together with some income from property which they own, is not

enough to carry on the functions of the school and the construction program which has been authorized.

If you care to read the entire story you can find it at page 119 of the hearings. This university was first chartered by the Congress back in 1867. The first appropriation for assistance to this school amounted to only \$10,000. Then finally it rose in 1928 from \$10,000 to \$218,000. Then finally the \$218,000 in the fiscal year 1950 grew to \$2,335,000, and you have a figure here today which is slightly in excess of that.

This being a congressionally chartered institution, I think there should be more interest taken in it by Members of Congress. If you would take the time to do so, you would be interested in visiting the Freedmen's Hospital and the campus of Howard University, and there you will see the fine type of young people who are seeking education so that they may fit themselves for greater service among their people.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard University, deserves the commendation, which he has already received from this committee, of the House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States for the fine work he is doing and the fine leadership he is giving to these young people.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. I think it should be pointed out to these people who are against Federal aid to education that they are now voting for Federal aid to education in this Howard University.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Of course, Howard University cannot be used as an example for the proposed idea of blanket aid to education.

This is an institution that was chartered by the Congress. It is a Federal school and properly the recipient of Federal funds. Other schools are local, community schools, and therefore a different status entirely exists.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination, and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; \$1,900,000, of which not less than \$533,700 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies

shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 131, line 4, strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$1,882,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which will demonstrate the curse of Federal aid to education beyond all question. I have in my hand a publication gotten out by the Federal Security Agency, Office of Education. Amongst the items that are set forth on the front of the cover is this: "President's Picture, Special Insert." Then, inside the magazine was this picture of the President seated at his desk. You Democrats applaud. There is not an ounce of shame in the whole crowd. You seem to be proud of the fact that they are raiding the Federal Treasury to pay campaign expenses. Here it is: "To the Teachers and Pupils of the United States. Harry S. Truman."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not far worse than trying to get the general taxpayers to pay campaign expenses? To my mind, such propaganda at the expense of our schools and the attempt to infiltrate every school in America is reprehensible.

Mr. TABER. It is absolutely reprehensible; it indicates that it is not safe to have this Office of Education operating at all.

I have not tried to punish them by striking out the whole appropriation, which I believe I should do; I have only asked to take out the \$1,500 a month that it takes for this particular publication and to cut out this particular paper. The President's picture inserted going out to everybody costs an additional \$559. This was in the issue for December 1949, and this issue is No. 3 of volume 32.

I wish there could be an honest approach to problems of this kind; I wish that our people and our Representatives here elected by the people would not think of such a thing as trying to condone and apologize for this performance.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. Does my good friend not know that his very good friend, the Governor of New York State, has sent out pictures to the school children of the Empire State?

Mr. TABER. If he has, that is no excuse; I do not condone any such performance as that.

Mr. McGRATH. Has the gentleman raised his voice in condemnation of Governor Dewey's action?

Mr. TABER. I have strictly supported every opportunity I could get to criticize anything that I might find that was irregular or improper. I did not know that particular thing. I have criticized anything of that character; I criticize it

now, and I do not care which side of the fence my criticism lands on.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the gentleman state to what extent this pamphlet is circulated?

Mr. TABER. Yes; there are 9,500 copies sent to schools all over the United States.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman repeat the date of the publication?

Mr. TABER. December 1949.

I hope that this amendment will be adopted and that the House of Representatives will show its disapproval of such performances as these by the Federal Office of Education.

Mr. COLLINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLLINGER. Does not the gentleman know that many publications in the State of New York, as well as congressional publications, have photographs of Members of Congress as well as the President that are circulated throughout the country?

Mr. TABER. There are no publications I know of that have the photographs of Members of Congress that I have had anything to do with. I do not regard it as good tactics, I do not regard it as honest, I do not regard it as American. I think it is absolutely the reverse of an American program that such a thing as this goes on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner of Education, I think, served the people of this country well when he sent the publication containing a picture of the Chief Executive of our land. I certainly want my children to know who is the President of the United States. I want them to be proud of that man who served his country in World War I. I want them to be very proud of that man who, when everybody said defeat was imminent, fought his way to victory.

Mr. Chairman, we are being just a little bit partisan when we talk about the picture of the President of the United States being sent around the country.

What does this amendment mean when we take politics out of it? It means absolutely nothing. The distinguished gentleman from New York knows that there has been a cut of \$56,000 in this item below the 1950 level. I am sure that my very distinguished friend and colleague from New York, if the election returns had been different, would have stood on this floor and would have handed out pictures of President Dewey.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Let me say to the gentleman I would not. I would not have stood for it. I would have been ashamed if such a thing had been attempted. I

would have opposed it just the same as I am opposing this thing here today. I do not waiver in any position I take on that question.

Mr. McGRATH. In answer to the gentleman, then I will expect him to go back to New York State and condemn our chief executive of New York for sending out, at public cost, his picture.

Mr. TABER. Oh, certainly, I will.

Mr. McGRATH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. There is no question about that.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, whose President is Harry S. Truman, anyway? I remember as a boy in southern Indiana we hung the Governor's and the President's picture on the wall of our little one-room school house and it did not make any difference whether they were Democrats or Republicans. In those days he was generally a Republican.

I recall a yearbook gotten out in my State, at State expense, in which all of the public officials of the State had their pictures printed in it and it was sent to our schools. But that is not the main point I rose here today to call to your attention.

President Truman is the President of all the people in the United States. I speak as one, who every Member of this House knows, does not hesitate to stand up and vote with the opposition when I think the opposition is right.

Another point that I want to make on this floor is that after the people have gone to the polls and voted and they have elected a Chief Executive, I think that then the election is over and it is up to us to pay due respect to that man and to accept him as the President of the United States, be he Democrat or be he Republican, rather than to engage in the vitriolic hate that is voiced by the opposition constantly to hold the President of the United States up to ridicule and to try to inspire hatred and intolerance toward him.

I would like to say here today that we in this country had best begin to think upon our own record, if you please, because the intense hatred that is generated by such conduct is the soil out of which our record, in regard to our Presidents, has grown. Since the election of Abraham Lincoln, one out of every three of our Presidents has been the target of an assassin's bullet. How many of you ever thought about that? I submit it to you for some consideration in these times when you pick up certain newspapers in this country, when you can read them 365 days out of the year, and you will never find a single issue that carries a single story or an editorial that would leave the impression that the President of the United States had ever done anything except something that was little and mean and unworthy. I wonder if the people of the United States are so utterly stupid? Is that your position that the people of the United States are so utterly stupid that they cannot select a Chief Executive that is not worthy of a commendation just once from the Bertie Mc-

Cormicks, Hearsts, the Gannetts, to say nothing of a couple of newspapers in my own district that have castigated the President of the United States in almost every issue of their publications; always condemning, always castigating, always ridiculing, always caricaturing the President, our President, in a revolting manner. It is in that soil that grows the hatred that has made this record of ours that in the last 90 years one out of every three of our Presidents has been the target of an assassin's bullet.

Yes; think it over, gentlemen. It might be worthy of your consideration.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the gentleman who just preceded me. In substance I agree with what the gentleman has said. I think, however, it is more or less a two-edged sword.

I remember the Republican Eightieth Congress. I was a Member of that Congress. I remember all the things we did which were good for America. Then I remember, after we had been in power for almost 2 years, there were more people at work at steady pay and better pay than ever before in the history of this Nation. I also know that the farmers had the highest income of any period in the history of America. Hence, the national income in 1948 was the highest of any year in the history of America. Things were in good shape.

Every Member of that Republican Congress, Democrat or Republican, was elected by the people. They were also the people's choice, just as the President is the people's choice.

Then I remember in the campaign of 1948 how one Harry S. Truman, the President of the United States, took it upon himself to try to prove to the people of America that the Members they had elected to Congress were the worst ever in the history of the Nation. He showered ridicule on the Members of Congress that had been elected by the American people. He said things that did not square with the truth day in and day out, and you all know it.

So I wonder who started this fight? I wonder who started this abuse the gentleman talks about? Everybody knows it was high-tax Harry himself.

In this America of ours we have learned, or many of us, at least, have learned that when you tell fairy tales about somebody you are liable to be hit on the nose, or you are liable to be told right back to your teeth a few things you may not like to hear. It is the duty of the party out of power to point out the mistakes and the inefficiencies of the party in power, whether it be directed at the President of the United States or some one else, then let the people be the judge at the polls, because that is what has kept America great. That is our two-party system in action. It is not mud-slinging so long as it is the truth, it is simply pointing out to the people the things that should be known. Certainly I for one am going to continue to say what I think, and I will stick with the truth, and the facts as I see them.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I have heard the word "assassin" used here. That is one of the most despicable acts, whether it affects this Government or any other government. As the gentleman was talking, I was thinking over who the men were who were assassinated. One of them was the sainted Lincoln, one was Garfield, and one was McKinley. They were not Democratic Presidents.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] might well have not made the observations he did with the inference that his remarks may have been intended to leave or that one might draw from his remarks. What the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] said about one out of three of the Presidents being assassinated since the Civil War or attempts upon their lives, is true. However, the gentleman from New York overlooks the fact that an attempt was made on the life of Theodore Roosevelt when he was addressing a gathering at Milwaukee. If I remember correctly although wounded he made his speech. I remember on a number of occasions a friend of mine who was present at that time telling me that he saw the blood dripping down the trouser leg of Theodore Roosevelt, showing the indomitable will power of Theodore Roosevelt. We also remember the attempt made on the life of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. I do not believe the mind of the man who attempts to assassinate a President or directs a gun or fires a bullet at a President of the United States is concerned whether that President is a Republican or a Democrat. Such a thing could only be done by a man whose mind is diseased and who wants to take the life of the Chief Executive of our country. The gentleman from New York upon revision of his remarks might well include the fact that attempts have been made upon the lives of other Presidents who although elected as members of the Democratic Party after election took office as the leader not of their party but as the Chief Executive of the United States of America.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Who was it that brought up this insinuation and this criticism of the political circulation of the picture of a President at public expense to the point where we are talking about assassination of Presidents? Who brought this matter of assassination up here this afternoon? It seems to me the way it has been brought into this debate is highly reprehensible.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] is entitled to credit for the remarks that he made on the floor. They are naturally the result of the remarks made by my friend the gentleman from New York. However, his remarks were of a broader nature and were made with a larger view in mind.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the amendment itself, I am sure the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is not opposed to the publication of the pamphlet but he is opposed to the fact that on a particular occasion or occasions in the publication of the pamphlet a picture of President Truman was included. The gentleman overlooks the fact that the pamphlet included the picture of the President of the United States. The fact that he is a Democrat and was elected by the people as a Democrat is purely incidental.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of contractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended. Allotments under such part C to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$75,000,000. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, subject to the amount of the allotments available to the States for such purposes, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman from Wisconsin has had an amendment on the desk and sought recognition for the purpose of offering this amendment. Am I not entitled to offer the amendment, as a member of the subcommittee?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a matter of discretion with the Chair. The Chair will state that the first day this bill was taken up for consideration, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] came to the Chair and said he would offer an amendment to this provision, and the Chair promised to recognize him. The Chair feels the gentleman from Wisconsin would certainly want the Chair to keep his promise.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE: On page 136, line 20, strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$150,000,000."

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, a lengthy statement in support of this amendment is, in my opinion, unnecessary. The program has been fully discussed in previous debate by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. FOGARTY] and the ranking minority member, the able gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], as well as by myself and others.

Hospital construction is the first step in providing the answer to the pressing need of adequate medical care, particularly in the rural areas. The larger cities have been able to construct hos-

pitals fairly adequate. The rural communities have almost unanimously been unable to do so.

A hospital today is not only the workshop for advanced medical science, but it is also the situs of a technical team of doctors, nurses, technicians, with delicate equipment that is necessary for advanced diagnostics or treatment.

The average physician in the small town has neither the specialized knowledge nor the economic ability alone to buy all of the necessary equipment and employ the necessary technical personnel to make available to his patients the many modern advancements of medical science.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. For the purpose of making some time this afternoon, I would like to say to the gentleman from Tennessee that the ranking minority member [Mr. KEEFE] and I supported this full amount of \$150,000,000 in the subcommittee. We have been together on this entire public-health program. I, for one, as chairman of the subcommittee, want to say that I am willing to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I would like to compliment the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] in offering the amendment, and also the chairman of the subcommittee in accepting the amendment. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that reported this legislation, after becoming advised of the action of the committee, unanimously agreed that we would take this matter up with the committee, and I am sure you will find the 28 members of our committee complimenting you on this job which we feel is necessary.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman from Arkansas. He has been very effective in his support of this program. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin seek recognition?

Mr. KEEFE. Belatedly, I would like to have recognition from the Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment on the desk and for some time have been seeking recognition by the Chair to offer it as a member of the committee as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is delighted to exercise the Chair's prerogative and recognize the gentleman to offer his amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the Chairman. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. GORE:

Page 136, line 17, strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$125,000,000."

Page 136, line 2, strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$150,000,000."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I may say to my colleagues that I have no great pride of authorship, and I am perfectly

willing that my distinguished friend from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] may have the privilege of offering the amendment which I stated to him when I discussed this thing on the floor with him that I had already drawn and proposed to offer under an agreement with the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The difficulty with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is that it does not go far enough. If you will read the section of the bill to which the amendment is offered, you will see that it has two parts: One relates to the increase in the amount of the cash appropriation to \$100,000,000 and under my amendment to \$125,000,000. The committee bill authorized cash money to liquidate previous contractual authority and authorizations, and only \$100,000,000 is for fiscal year 1951. The fact of the matter is that they need \$108,000,000 to liquidate the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1950. To cut that budget estimate from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1951 is simply to invite a deficiency and does not amount to any saving at all. The only difficulty is that by so cutting it you tie the hands of the hospital authority in the allocation of those funds; so the amendment which I have offered as a substitute increases the amount of the direct authorization from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to conform to the action of this House last October with which you are all familiar and in which you are interested. But it goes a step further, and in the same paragraph of the bill takes care of a situation which the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee does not.

I would have no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee if it did the job; but I think the amendment which I have submitted and which reflects the sentiment of all the people of this country who are interested in this program should be adopted. There is no need of just saying that we are going to save \$25,000,000 by cutting the actual cash appropriation from \$125,000,000 to \$100,000,000, for we know now that they will need the full \$125,000,000 of cash in the fiscal year 1951 to liquidate the obligations created under the authorization as it presently exists. So in discussing this matter with the hospital authorities and with those in charge of this great program and with the Surgeon General and everybody else, it seemed utterly clear that if they were to make their allotments to the States based upon the availability of only \$100,000,000 when they know now that it will be at least \$125,000,000, they are going to slow up this hospital construction program throughout the country and cast a blanket, if you please, over the activities of State and Local communities that are interested in this program.

May I say to you that I hope that the committee will see fit to adopt the substitute which I have offered and which I have been prepared to offer for a long time, of which the gentleman from Tennessee had notice, in order to carry out and do that one job, the thing that is necessary to be done.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman from Tennessee offered his amendment and it is for \$100,000,000 to restore \$100,000,000.

Mr. KEEFE. The amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee restores the contract authorization from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

Mr. TACKETT. And the gentleman's?

Mr. KEEFE. Mine simply takes care of that, plus the provision in the same paragraph for actual cash to liquidate the contract authorizations that it will be necessary to liquidate in the fiscal year 1951. In other words, what the committee did in order to show a saving was to just cut this thing \$25,000,000 and make \$100,000,000 the base of allocation of these funds rather than the \$125,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. I understand the situation to be that if the amount in the second part of the gentleman's amendment is not authorized, \$125,000,000, in the first place we will not be meeting obligations the Government has already incurred plus some additional millions we know are going to be incurred under the program?

Mr. KEEFE. That is substantially correct.

Mr. BIEMILLER. In effect we would be welching upon the contracts into which the Government has already actually entered or is about to enter?

Mr. KEEFE. Of course, we have got to have the cash to liquidate the contractual authority on the jobs, the hospital construction projects that have heretofore been approved and are in process of either being built or in process of having the plans drawn. We cannot welch on the proposition and simply say to these people: Well, you do not need the \$125,000,000. These people know what they are doing in this hospital thing. They are very frugal. They have not asked for a dollar that is not absolutely necessary to implement and carry out the spirit of this authorization program.

Mr. BIEMILLER. I might observe that when the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association appeared before a subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the whole problem of hospital construction they were very lavish in their praise of the manner in which the program is being administered and hoped it would be continued. I hope the gentleman's substitute will be adopted.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the substitute.

Mr. Chairman, of course, I am sorry that my able and distinguished friend from Wisconsin is disappointed that the gentleman from Tennessee was recognized to offer the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman and I came into this Congress at the same time. The gentleman well knows the things that transpire on this floor in connection with these bills. The gentleman knows that I am the ranking member. When the gentleman said that he had an amendment, I told him a week or 10 days ago or about 2 weeks ago when I talked on the bill that I had the amendment already prepared and was going to offer it.

Would not the gentleman feel a little bit humiliated when he is not a member of this subcommittee and the agreement was had with the chairman of the subcommittee and with all the people who are interested in it that I offer this amendment that the gentleman is recognized in my place? Would not the gentleman himself feel a little bit humiliated? I think he would.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, again I express regret that the distinguished gentleman and friend of mine from Wisconsin is disappointed. This question of giving notice regarding an intent to offer an amendment is interesting because I have in my hand the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, April 4. While the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin was then ably discussing this problem and before he had mentioned the offering of an amendment, the gentleman from Tennessee arose and asked the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin to yield. I read the following colloquy:

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I agree with the statement of the gentleman and at the proper time in the consideration of the bill I expect to offer an amendment to restore the cut back to the budget item.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee. I have such a proposal already prepared.

Now, just who served notice first, if that is important?

The gentleman from Wisconsin refers to the very pleasant fact that he and I came to Congress at the same time. There are other similarities and some differences. We took the oath upon the same day. There is the difference, if one had to be technical about the question of recognition, that my name begins with the letter "G" and his with the letter "K." There is one other similarity. We are both members of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations, and as such are entitled to priority of recognition during consideration of an appropriation bill over other of our colleagues who are not members of this committee. There is one other technical difference. I sit on the Democratic side of the aisle, and, as a member of the majority party, am entitled to priority of recognition over my able colleague from Wisconsin, a member of the minority party, under the parliamentary rules and practices of the House.

Now, as to the amendment. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment in the nature of a substitute. His amendment provides the same amount of funds for hospital construction, and that is the thing that fixes the level of expenditures under this program for the following fiscal year. Now he includes another item which does not fix the level or extent of this program nor is it determinative of contractual authority for construction of hospitals. On the contrary, it is only for the purpose of liquidating the obligations which have already accrued or will accrue. Now the subcommittee determined that \$100,000,000, which the gentleman now proposes to increase to \$125,000,000, was sufficient to meet the contractual obligations. It is the same as we have in the veterans' program. We estimate the amount of appropriation that is necessary to meet the obligation to pay compensation to veterans. It is a question of an estimate; the obligation is fixed. This \$100,000,000 may be slightly too much, I do not know. It is a figure agreed upon by the subcommittee as a sufficient amount to meet the contractual obligations and has no bearing upon the level of the program next year. I emphasize that the gentleman's substitute does not provide for the construction of our hospital more than does my amendment. In that respect, they are identical.

The amendment which I offer and which both the chairman of the subcommittee and the gentleman from Wisconsin agree to support does the job I think this Congress wants to do. In order to offer a substitute amendment, the gentleman from Wisconsin must have some little difference, as an identical amendment is not in order as a substitute for that which it duplicates, so he inserts an additional item which, in my opinion and in the opinion of the committee, does not need increasing. The question is whether the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, who has been duly recognized for the purpose of offering such an amendment, or the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin will be adopted. Therefore, I ask that the substitute be voted down and the amendment which has been accepted by the chairman of the subcommittee be agreed to.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McSWEENEY. May I call attention to the fact that we have some hospitals under construction and that an

uncapped wall and exposed material is certainly a waste of money and material, too. I agree with the gentleman. May I also say as a member of the Committee on Rules that we have been very deferential to a number of Republicans who have presented bills and have allowed them to come out under their names. I was not a Member of the Eightieth Congress, so I do not know whether that happened then.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman from Ohio. This is not a partisan matter and I do not like to refer to it in that light. The gentleman from Wisconsin is an able man and has contributed valuable service here, and I regret that he has raised the issue of recognition. But, if you will refer to the RECORD of the Eightieth Congress, an instance in which a Democrat was recognized over a Member of the Republican Party of equal committee rank to offer vital amendments will be very, very hard to find. I do not like to discuss this important matter in that light. It is not a partisan question. This amendment I have offered will do the job that needs to be done, and the amendment that the gentleman from Wisconsin offers as a substitute will do no more and is unnecessary.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and, inasmuch as there was no time available to me under general debate, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I am realistic enough to know what the situation is here and what the temper of the House is. However, I do take this occasion to rise to support the report of the committee, finding myself in a very strange position, since I'll probably be the only committee member doing so.

At the outset, I want to say to any of these members who are concerned that the action of the committee absolutely protects any hospital that has already been started and is under construction. Any statement that this action of the subcommittee as proposed would stop any construction under way is absolutely wrong.

In the consideration of this section I do not want to be accused of not having any heart, for my heart is as big as anybody's. I have put in a lot of time in hospitals myself. I have had members of my family in hospitals. Some of my very dearest friends are members of the medical profession. Yet I wish the committee would bear with us who feel as we felt when the report was made, when we were taking a calm, detached, unbiased view of the entire presentation, as we explain our point of view.

You recall that originally the hospital construction bill provided for an authorization of \$75,000,000 a year. Then, as has been pointed out, last year another bill was passed in which two things were

done. First, in an unprecedented action which absolutely bypassed the Appropriations Committee this Congress directed that there be \$75,000,000 in contract authorizations in addition to the \$75,000,000 we made available in 1950 through action of the Appropriations Committee and the House. That, of course, tied the hands of the Appropriations Committee as far as contract authorization is concerned for the fiscal year 1950. That is an accomplished fact. It is done, so that in all realism and fairness we must recognize the fact that through that supplementary action the construction authorization for the fiscal year 1950 is \$150,000,000. That is a bill that must be met and paid. There is no quibbling about it. It is done.

The rest of the bill provided solely this, that there is authorized to be appropriated in each of the succeeding 5 years, \$150,000,000.

If merely authorizing the appropriation of \$150,000,000 is an obligation and ties the hands of Congress, why have an Appropriations Committee? If that were true, then every bill passed by this body and the other body, becoming law, authorizing the appropriation would mean that the money was going to be spent regardless of any action or control through appropriations. That just is not so. That is not proper legislative procedure.

There has been some comment here about what has been done. I checked with General Scheele, the Public Health Surgeon, and a very fine gentleman he is, as to whether or not any word had gone out to any of the States authorizing them to enter into contracts for the construction of hospitals beyond the period of 1950. He assures me in a letter I have here that the Public Health Service has not made any commitments which legally bind the Federal Government to provide funds for hospital construction for the fiscal year 1951 or future fiscal years. It is just that simple.

It may be that some of these State agencies or localities, not knowing that you must have appropriation control over the funds if you are ever going to get rational control of expenditures, may have assumed that all of that would be done, but the Surgeon General and every Federal agency knows that there is no money available until it has been appropriated by Congress, and each community should know that.

Before I go on to the committee report, let me first point out that the appropriation bill for 1951 does carry \$100,000,000 cash to apply on contracts already authorized for the hospitals under construction. Of course, you all know, and everybody should know, if \$100,000,000 is not enough, next spring the Public Health Service has a perfect right to come in and say, "You did not give us enough money. We need more money to pay these bills." It is an obligation that we must meet. There is no quibbling about that.

When they came before us in January, this is what the testimony showed. Let

it be understood clearly that in each of these years since 1948 we have authorized contracts in the sum of \$75,000,000 for hospital construction. Of course, there is always a lag, so that the first year we allowed \$10,000,000 to pay the bills. The next year we allowed a little more and the next a larger amount.

When they came before this committee this January they had on hand, unspent, \$65,000,000 out of \$95,000,000 cash already appropriated to pay contract obligations. That meant with the \$100,000,000 here, from January to the end of the fiscal year, there is \$165,000,000 to pay bills on contracts already entered into. I submit, with that showing, it was perfectly reasonable and proper for the committee to take that action of estimation that \$100,000,000 cash was sufficient. We found that the rate of expenditure on hospital construction was about \$6,000,000 a month. There is always a lag, so that we felt and the committee says on page 98:

While we recognize the need for hospital facilities and have fully supported all requests for these programs in the past, we also felt we had another obligation to recognize that there is a limit of availability of Federal funds.

This year we are running nearly \$6,000,000,000 in the red. The deficit is going to be even greater the next fiscal year. We felt, in an honest and sincere desire to fulfill our duties as Members of the House, that we were perfectly justified, in view of the financial condition of the Government, to return to our previous practice of authorizing \$75,000,000 a year. You and I know that merely because Congress authorizes \$150,000,000 in the substantive legislation it does not mean Congress has to appropriate that much. If that is true then you might just as well wipe out the Committee on Appropriations and save time, trouble, and expense of the Appropriations Committee. It is just that simple.

We know this year the backlog from the \$75,000,000 program is going to start catching up with us. We have to appropriate at least \$100,000,000 to fulfill our obligations which have already been entered into. Nobody is going to welch on those agreements and nobody has even suggested it.

We know next year without any increase in authorization, there will have to be appropriated between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000 to pay on the current contracts and the backlog that has not yet been paid for. We are going to be faced each succeeding year, until the expiration of the supplemental act 5 years from now, with the necessity of appropriating between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 a year for this hospital construction program. If you go ahead and fulfill the request for the entire \$150,000,000 before we are through we will have engaged in a program which will cost this Nation over a billion dollars in borrowed money on which you pay interest and which 10 years from now will cost us 25 percent in interest.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I understood the gentleman to say that there was \$65,000,000 left on the 30th of June.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No, the \$65,000,000 was on hand when this agency was before us asking for this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. That was about the first of the year?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That was in the latter part of January. I do not recall the date.

Mr. TABER. That was perhaps the first of February?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, about that time.

Mr. TABER. What did they estimate would be left on the 1st of July?

Mr. SCRIVNER. They gave us no figures on that as I recall it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Did they not testify that they would need at least \$108,000,000 and that they would be in for a supplemental appropriation before the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not recall that. They might have.

Mr. KEEFE. Of course they did.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request if the gentleman from New York?

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be allowed to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. You do not figure that they need \$125,000,000 to meet their obligation?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Frankly, I do not. I feel in my own heart that what is left on hand, together with the \$100,000,000, would be enough, frankly recognizing that if it is not, when they come before us for the 1952 appropriation all they will have to do is to make the request for a deficiency, and, as a matter of course, it will be granted.

Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come when the Congress and the entire populace recognizes that Federal aid is a myth, because there is only one place that all these Federal funds come from, and that is from the taxpayers of the 48 States. I wish to place in the Record at this time a table, which I have personally prepared, showing the distribution of the 1950 money.

	Hospital construction (allocation 1950)	Percentage State partici- pation in hospital pro- gram	Percentage State contri- bution to total Federal revenue	Ratio of partici- pation to con- tribution	
				Participation	Contribution
Alabama.....	\$2,690,543	3.6	0.6	6	1
Arizona.....	443,109	.59	.2	3	1
Arkansas.....	1,966,552	2.6	.3	17	2
California.....	2,121,367	2.8	7.3	3	8
Colorado.....	635,878	.85	.7	8	7
Connecticut.....	422,222	.56	1.6	1	3
Delaware.....	100,000	.133	.8	1	1
Florida.....	1,481,446	1.97	.9	2	1
Georgia.....	2,791,307	3.7	1.0	15	4
Idaho.....	300,347	.4	.2	2	1
Illinois.....	2,764,357	3.7	8.8	2	5
Indiana.....	1,754,093	2.4	2.4	1	1
Iowa.....	1,393,932	1.85	1.0	9	5
Kansas.....	972,758	1.3	1.0	6	5
Kentucky.....	2,560,957	3.4	2.0	8	5
Louisiana.....	2,099,507	2.8	.9	3	1
Maine.....	467,139	.62	.3	2	1
Maryland.....	827,301	1.1	2.6	7	13
Massachusetts.....	1,622,561	2.16	3.0	2	3
Michigan.....	2,174,668	2.9	6.3	1	2
Minnesota.....	1,725,122	2.3	1.6	3	2
Mississippi.....	2,270,043	3.02	.3	10	1
Missouri.....	2,293,924	3.06	2.7	10	9
Montana.....	224,137	.3	.2	3	2
Nebraska.....	682,443	.91	.7	9	7
Nevada.....	100,000	.133	.1	6	5
New Hampshire.....	367,648	.49	.2	5	2
New Jersey.....	1,328,053	1.77	2.8	2	3
New Mexico.....	457,632	.61	.1	6	1
New York.....	3,029,743	4.0	18.4	2	1
North Carolina.....	3,413,486	4.4	2.9	4	3
North Dakota.....	287,845	.38	.2	9	5
Ohio.....	2,715,846	3.6	6.5	4	7
Oklahoma.....	1,730,437	2.3	1.0	7	3
Oregon.....	534,815	.71	.7	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	4,692,355	6.25	7.9	4	5
Rhode Island.....	267,856	.36	.5	5	7
South Carolina.....	1,923,581	2.56	.5	5	1
South Dakota.....	353,873	.47	.2	7	3
Tennessee.....	2,616,055	3.5	.8	9	2
Texas.....	4,865,137	6.5	3.4	13	7
Utah.....	354,023	.47	.2	7	3
Vermont.....	227,131	.3	.1	3	1
Virginia.....	2,114,928	2.8	1.9	3	2
Washington.....	553,979	.74	1.2	3	5
West Virginia.....	1,529,058	2.04	.6	10	3
Wisconsin.....	1,610,133	2.14	2.0	1	1
Wyoming.....	146,879	.195	.1	2	1
Alaska.....	100,000	.133	.1	1	1
Hawaii.....	261,868	.35	.2	1	1
Puerto Rico.....	2,327,387	3.1	---	---	---
Virgin Islands.....	29,271	.039	---	---	---
District of Co- lumbia ¹	275,268	.366	---	---	---
Total.....	75,000,000	---	---	---	---

States contributing more than received..... 13
 States benefiting less than 2 to 1..... 16
 States benefiting 2 to 1 or more..... 19

Total..... 48

¹ District of Columbia revenue apparently shown as part of Maryland contribution. Ratio for Maryland takes into consideration District of Columbia participation.

You might be surprised to find how this is operating. If all of these Federal-aid grants were intended to equalize or distribute the wealth, it could not have worked any better. It is a put-and-take proposition all the way through. Many States put in a few tax dollars and take out a lot. Other States put in a lot of tax dollars and get back only a few. For instance, Alabama will get \$2,690,000 under this hospital program in fiscal 1950. How much do they contribute? Their percentage of the tax contribution for all Federal taxes is six-tenths of 1 percent. So that Alabama is getting on this hospital program \$6 for every dollar that they contribute to the program in taxes.

Arizona gets 3 to 1.

Arkansas gets \$1,966,552, and their percentage of contribution to the Federal tax burden is three-tenths of 1 per-

cent. They get back \$17 for every \$2 that they contribute in taxes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. It is not a fact that that is carried out in accordance with the act that the Congress passed in 1949?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; that is true.

Mr. HARRIS. Starting with 1947, and extended in 1949.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The new act is considerably different. It is one of those things that occurs, and that is why I am suggesting that there should be a joint House and Senate committee to study all of these Federal-aid programs to see where we are coming out, what their impact may be upon the Federal economy. In too many places we are simply trading dollars and getting our own dollar back, with Federal control attached to them.

The 1949 formula is described in the hearings by Mr. Cronin as follows:

The formula is very complicated but it is allocated in such a way that in a State where each individual owned an oil well or gold mine and there were few people in the State, they would not get as much as the States where they had a large population and a relatively small per capita income.

Let us look a little further. For instance, the State of Georgia will get \$15 for every \$4 put in. Some of the States put in a great deal more on this program than they will ever get back. For instance, Maryland gets back \$7 in the hospital building program for each \$13 contributed to it in taxes.

A study of the foregoing table will show the effect in all States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on time for debate on this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, how much time will each Member be given?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it is impossible for the Chairman to know whether every Member standing desires recognition.

Mr. SUTTON. I object, since some of us have been trying to get recognition for over an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON] is recognized.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I have no pride of authorship on anything that I might introduce here, and I am sure my colleague from Tennessee does not either. I regret that politics has become involved in this very important issue here at this time. As for myself, this is one time that I disagree with my colleague from Tennessee; I think that the Keefe amendment goes farther than his and that it should be adopted, because the Keefe amendment takes care of contractual obligations authorized by the Congress incurred during fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year and for

grants under title VI of the act as amended.

My case is not an isolated one, because it has happened all over the United States. In my particular district in Tennessee there are three projects that are going on right today; two have been approved with no construction started, but in my home town one has been started. I know, however, that with this \$100,000,000 this contractual obligation cannot be met throughout the United States. As the gentleman from Wisconsin has so ably stated, the obligations to date are \$108,000,000. What is the use of our coming in here in 3 or 4 months and asking for an additional \$8,000,000 or \$25,000,000 to take care of obligations which we have already incurred? Why not take care of it now? I realize the fact, of course, that the Gore amendment will be adopted, because the word has been passed down by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to let the Democrats have this honor. I want my colleague from Tennessee to have the honor, but in this case I am for the Keefe amendment, yet I am a Democrat. In the second place, in case the Keefe amendment is defeated, then I shall be for the Gore amendment; but I think this is one time when politics should not be involved, because it touches all the people of the entire country, not Democrats alone or Republicans alone, but all the people of America. I say to my friends on my right, friends of my party: Do not play politics in this instance. Whether the amendment is offered by my distinguished colleague from my own home State, or by the gentleman from Wisconsin, let us forget politics. Let us think about all the peoples; let us forget this party line division and this center aisle when it comes to thinking about the American people. We have had too much politics in the bills that have been considered during this second session of the Eighty-first Congress. It is time that we thought about the American people and not just running for reelection this year. So I urge my good friends on the Democratic side to vote up the Keefe amendment; and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will release the members of that committee from voting just Democratic and let them vote for the people of America; in so doing, the Keefe amendment will be adopted and the contracted obligations can be paid without a deficiency appropriation.

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, on the substitute, and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I supported this amendment to restore the funds for hospital construction to the

full authorized sum as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget as needed to carry out the hospital-construction program provided by this Congress last year.

The committee in reporting the sum of \$75,000,000 for hospital construction for the next fiscal year obviously had in mind the program as originally provided in the Hospital Construction Act of 1947. I am fully aware of the purposes and intent of the Appropriations Committee by this action.

Our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, after extensive hearings and careful consideration, provided the hospital-construction program in the Eightieth Congress, 1947. It was a program of Federal contribution of one-third of the total cost of construction, authorizing \$75,000,000 per year through the fiscal year 1951.

After 2 years this program advanced far beyond any expectation of our committee when it was originally adopted.

Consequently, in 1947, after hearings and consideration, we extended the hospital-construction program for 5 years, through 1954, and increased the authorization to \$150,000,000 per year.

At the same time we changed the formula of Federal contribution, liberalizing it to the extent that many places that could not meet the requirements under the old act could also have their hospital-construction program. We provided a flexible amount of Federal contribution from one-third a minimum to a ceiling of two-thirds to be determined under a set formula by the local State agencies and sponsors.

The bill, as reported, had the full support of our committee and passed the Congress by an overwhelming vote. In fact, on this point, I believe there was no opposition at all.

Since then, Mr. Chairman, sponsors throughout the country have prepared plans and many hospital construction programs are underway. It was based on the action of the Congress and to reduce this contractual authorization of the amount necessary as the committee did in reporting this bill will materially affect the program.

Let us not be erroneously led here as to what this will do. It has been said that the amount reported by the committee would be sufficient to carry out any hospital program under way in the planning stages. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, this is not a fact.

I have here a number of telegrams from sponsors in my State where commitments by the sponsors have been made and the architectural plans completed, detailed specifications of the work practically completed and even scheduled for advertising bids in a few weeks. I have here information that projects already approved by State officials with only some minor details pending in regional office. If the allocation to the State is reduced to the old formula, we are nullifying the action of Congress last year and many of these projects as are related to me here cannot proceed at all.

I think our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as well as other Members of this Congress and especially this Appropriations Subcommittee are

fully aware of the importance of this program and just how it operates.

It is somewhat different to the usual program in that we provided contractual authorizations that these projects may proceed and later the appropriation when and if it is needed. In fact, this is the way our highway program is carried out, as well as other programs affecting the security of this Nation, and therefore, this is not an unusual procedure.

When the reduced amount was reported by the Appropriations Committee, our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, met and discussed the effect of this action. Being somewhat more familiar with the program and the details of it, we recognized that there must be some misunderstanding. We, therefore, agreed unanimously to go into it in greater detail with the committee in an effort to see that the amount proposed in this amendment is restored.

Our committee commends the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, in offering this amendment to restore these funds and also the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], chairman of the subcommittee, for accepting it. We appreciate the interest of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], who is always sympathetic and active in these hospital construction programs. This is a thoroughly deserving amendment and should be approved.

If not, it is our considered opinion, Mr. Chairman, there will be not only great inconvenience but much embarrassment to the Government, to the State agencies and the local sponsors of these projects. I join in urging the adoption of this amendment.

(Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I am indeed aware of the importance to our Nation of providing at the present time for ample and adequate funds to encourage and assist in the needed construction of hospitals throughout the land. As a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee handling the legislation last year to provide amendment to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, I was privileged to help make provision for the authority to increase and promote a hospital-construction program. Mr. Chairman, it should be remembered that provision was made to increase the authorization for funds from \$75,000,000 annually to \$150,000,000 annually. With disappointment, it was noted that provision was not made by the committee for this increased authorization in the appropriation bill now before us. Many communications have been received urging a full appropriation of \$150,000,000 annually. It is my intention to and I shall vote for the pending amendment providing for an increased appropriation from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 as heretofore authorized by this Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be allowed to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] are entitled to highest commendation for their effective, joint sponsorship of hospital and public health programs of this bill.

It is refreshing to note the complete absence of partisanship with which these distinguished gentlemen have approached the discussion and proposed solution of these great problems.

There is a far broader significance to the settlement by the Congress of these issues than the mere individual items contained and provided for in this bill. While I fear it is not generally recognized, the real question involved here is the question of socialized medicine. The American people are wedded traditionally to freedom of action and freedom of individual effort. They are opposed to regimentation of business and the professions and workers in ordinary times. Only in real national emergencies and then very reluctantly are they willing to endure rigid arbitrary governmental controls. They realize I think that the progress of this Nation has been largely based on the freedom of the individual from oppressive restraints by the Government. History amply vindicates that realization and that belief.

Are we reaching a real emergency in national public health, hospital care, medical and nursing service? Can our present free enterprise medical and hospital system adequately serve the American people in this age of wonder drugs, scientific advance, and modern clinical techniques which require not only huge sums of money for their proper development and utilization but constant improvement in application, treatment, and research activity? Can local communities, can the States, carry this great burden of cost and large-scale cooperation and expansion and coordination required to provide modern medical care and treatment without (a) large annual subsidies by the Federal Government, (b) control and regimentation by the Government of all health and medical services?

I wish time permitted me to go more exhaustively into the background and present urgent needs of our national health program. The needs are truly colossal; the appeals from our people continuous and most impressive. That public health facilities have fallen away behind the general stream of American economic and social life is incontrovertible.

First, whether we like it or not, whether it is a good omen or not, there has been in recent years a great and significant change in the habits, attitudes, and practices of the people. I should say, that there has been a change in their philosophy. They have become less home-minded and more community-minded, more Government-minded, more willing to assign individual family and personal problems from

the home to some Government bureau—local, State, or National.

It is true also that medical schools, hospitals of every kind and purpose, nurses' training schools, private research units, and almost every activity having to do with the public health have been under heavy pressure. Government tax policies have very substantially dried up the wells of private philanthropy and charity. Many of these institutions are beset by dire financial problems. Medical schools cannot accommodate the boys and girls who aspire to careers as doctors. Hospitals do not have sufficient funds to carry the increased costs imposed upon them and have had to confine or restrict their facilities.

While our health and medical standards are the highest in the world, they still fall far short of meeting all the needs of our growing population for personal medical care and the treatment of the sick and the afflicted. Clearly our facilities and media for caring for the public health are not keeping pace with our advance in business, science, and general productivity, and the growth of the Nation.

What is the answer to this appalling situation? It is twofold. First, either the adoption of socialized medicine after the English fashion, with its bureaucracy, its overlapping, its confusion, and its drafting of the medical profession and related activities. That alternative would bring new and startling changes in the American system of individual initiative. It might well be followed by even more drastic reform.

The other alternative is to so shape our program for public health as to broaden and expand it through Federal grants-in-aid that our basic patterns would remain unimpaired, so that we would achieve the desirable ideal of adequate social and health services and yet not alter the freedom of Americans to pursue their own unfettered way of life.

It can be readily observed that these questions have widest ramifications and deepest significance. I personally believe that this Government can and should encourage, help, and save from emasculation the private agencies dealing with medicine, social services, research, and hospital care.

The Government can and should assume leadership on a broad front in this movement.

It can and should continue and expand research in new techniques and newly discovered drugs.

It can lead the fight against disease—against the scourge of cancer, against arthritis and rheumatic fever, against the great killer, heart disease, and other ailments to which the human family is heir.

It can blaze the trail in preventive medicine through education clinical centers, the promotion of better personal and group hygiene.

Congress cannot be penurious in this great war on disease. It must strike out boldly in the public interest and for human welfare.

I will support the amendments raising the grants for hospital construction and other amendments to the ends of public health.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply interested in the Federal hospital construction program. As a member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I have worked for several years in behalf of such legislation. Our committee made a careful and detailed study of the whole hospital situation throughout the entire Nation. It was appalling to learn how deficient our Nation is with respect to hospital facilities. Throughout our Nation there are vast areas that do not have hospitals available for those in need. In some areas even medical practitioners are few and far between. The opinion has been advanced by some that this deficiency in doctors is largely due to lack of hospital facilities. However, the fact remains that large numbers of our people will benefit by the provisions of the Hospital Construction Act.

The need for additional hospitals even in our cities, or more populous centers, is constantly coming to our attention. The cost of construction has risen tremendously. It has reached a point where it is difficult to raise the necessary funds for the building of additional hospitals. Demand for hospitalization increases each year as our population increases. We are not keeping up with the demand. Our failure to do so is bringing distress every day to patients who cannot get accommodations or only after great delay and at great cost.

The formula under which Federal funds are advanced to assist in hospital construction is based upon a sound basis. It contemplates that there is a willingness upon the part of voluntary contributors to do their part. The money is distributed proportionately to all of our States and Territories by taking into consideration population, income, and other varying factors. The use of the funds within the State and their disbursement is left to the judgment of State authorities. Thus the funds derived from Federal sources give assistance only to those who do their part, and the percentage of help is left to State determination. To bring the matter down to a local basis I am glad to report that local hospitals within the First Congressional District have been the recipients of Federal help after receiving approval of our State authorities. In each of the local instances to which I refer the local contributors had given generously but the amount fell short of what was necessary. It was then that Federal funds became available and made possible the completion of these new hospitals that were so necessary in their respective communities. This illustrates the good that is done elsewhere throughout the Nation.

It is regrettable that the Appropriation Committee has decreased the funds available for this worthy purpose, and, contrary to the expressed wish of Congress in fixing the amount that could be appropriated. The pending amendment to increase the amount in conformity to the authorization is entitled to the support of the House.

Economy is right and proper, but, it is not justified when it results in denying our people proper hospitalization.

There are other ways of accomplishing economy than withholding hospital facilities from the sick and indigent within our midst.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to raise the appropriation for hospital construction, under the terms of the hospital construction law which we passed here last year, from the \$75,000,000 carried in the appropriation bill now before us, to \$150,000,000.

I worked and voted for the passage of the Hospital Construction Act last year, and at that time we wrote a provision into the bill that the Congress would appropriate \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year 1951—beginning July 1, 1950. On that basis the counties and towns of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, which I have the honor to represent here, made their arrangements for financing their share of the cost of these hospitals. They made detailed plans, and filed applications, based upon the assumption that the Federal Government would provide an appropriation this year of \$150,000,000.

As I see it, if we fail to provide the appropriation which we led our people to believe would be forthcoming, we are not keeping faith with them.

In the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama projects have been approved under the terms of the Hospital Construction Act of 1949 for the construction of hospitals at Hamilton, Vernon, Reform, Aliceville, and Oneonta. Projects have been approved for the construction of health centers at Red Bay, Russellville, Cullman, and other towns. Applications for other hospital and health-center projects are pending.

The program for the construction of these hospitals and health centers will proceed in an orderly way, if we vote this appropriation of \$150,000,000.

The need for the hospitals and health centers is very great. For the most part they will be built in what may be termed rural areas, where the need for hospitals and better health facilities is greatest.

These hospitals and health centers will be constructed, and operated by the counties and cities that build them. In the Seventh Congressional District they will answer a long-felt need.

There is nothing socialistic about this hospital-construction program. It is an answer to the need that exists. Our Government, in recognition of that human need is contributing grants of money to aid the counties and cities in building their hospitals, under a formula prescribed by the Hospital Construction Act of 1949. That formula as it applies to the hospital and health-center projects in the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, provides that the Federal Government contribute two-thirds of the cost of these projects.

This is a great Nation for many reasons, one of the foremost of which is that it recognizes insofar as it can human needs and human problems. This hospital-construction program is a further recognition on the part of our Government of the importance of the health of our people. This program will contribute to the building of a healthier Nation.

A healthy people is a national asset that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Let us work together to build a healthier country. Let us provide the appropriation of \$150,000,000 which we led the people to believe last year would be forthcoming. Coming years will justify the wisdom of our action.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER] is recognized.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee to restore the \$75,000,000 that has been made in the appropriation for the construction of hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act.

I feel that it is essential to the welfare of our people that this program be continued in full force. The hospital construction program is needed for adequate medical care, especially in small towns and rural communities throughout the United States. Many counties in the district that I have the honor to represent, have committed themselves to building programs based on the belief that the appropriation of \$150,000,000 would be continued this year. If this drastic cut of \$75,000,000 is allowed to stand it will imperil, if not kill, the hospital-construction program so vitally needed in the great majority of our rural areas. The larger cities have been able to cope with the hospital situation fairly well but smaller towns and communities have been almost unanimously unable to do so. The States, counties, and cities have made definite plans on the basis of the \$150,000,000 appropriation heretofore made for this program and Congress should continue the program so vitally necessary in the rural communities.

There is a tremendous need for physicians in most of our rural sections and on account of the shortage of doctors in these communities, it makes it almost impossible for citizens residing there to receive medical treatment. The construction of these hospitals would enable the citizens of those communities to receive adequate modern-day medical care. The construction of these hospitals would enable the doctors of these communities to render to their patients better care and more modern methods of treatment.

Unless you have visited the rural sections of many of our districts, it is almost impossible for you to realize how overworked most physicians are and how difficult it is for them to render adequate service to their patients. I know of no members of any profession in America who devote themselves so assiduously and so painstakingly to render service to their patients than the doctors serving the rural areas. I believe that the continuation of this hospital program will greatly facilitate their work and it should be continued. For that reason, I urge you to support the amendment restoring the cut of \$75,000,000 to the hospital program as originally planned.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JONAS] is recognized.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, on previous occasions I have called to the attention of the Members of the House the significant fact that approximately 60,-

000,000 persons in the United States are presently carrying insurance under the Blue Cross plan, or plans of a similar make-up, all of which provide for either hospital, medical, surgical and sick benefit insurance. In my opinion, the spread of private plan insurance has tremendously augmented the need for more hospitals.

I am for the Keefe amendment which adds only \$75,000,000 to the amount agreed upon in the committee. In fact, the committee cut the original amount from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and this amendment only restores the figures to what the original appropriation amounted to. Compared to the dire need of new and reconditioned hospitals and additional hospital space, even \$150,000,000 seems inadequate, and in some respects infinitesimal.

There is a marked shortage of hospitals all over the country, in rural communities, as well as metropolitan areas. Hospitals now in use are invariably overcrowded, and in many instances, there are no facilities available at all to accommodate the requests made upon such institutions by individuals requiring medical aid and hospitalization.

Persons who are suffering from illnesses and diseases are in no frame of mind to concentrate on politics; consequently, politics should not enter into this question at any time. The question for us to determine is what is necessary and within our financial means to provide proper facilities, including hospital and bed space to care for the sick and the indigent.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], is directed along the same lines as the objectives sought by the Keefe amendment, but the amount to be appropriated is for \$25,000,000, which is manifestly inadequate, and is more of a gesture to save time and expedient, rather than the basis for providing sufficient and adequate hospitals through the country.

It appears to be difficult to implement Members of the House with the idea that there is an emergency for supporting the appropriation called for in the Keefe amendment. On the other hand, only yesterday we voted more than \$200,000,000 to restore the original hospital program plan for the accommodation of veterans. To stint and economize at the expense of the health and comfort of the people of the Nation does not appeal to me to be sound economy. If you defeat the amendment, that is exactly what you are doing in this instance.

The opposition's arguments presented on the floor of the House are not based on the fact that it has not been shown by indisputable facts that shortage of hospital space exists and that there is an exceptional need for expanding the hospital construction program. No one to whose remarks I have been privileged to listen, has been able to challenge this statement. On the contrary, all opposition to the appropriation has been directed to that of economizing because the present budget now before the House, in the opinion of some Members, requires considerable pruning and may call for radical reductions.

Thus far this plea for more economy has not been applied to any Governmental department in particular, as far as I have been able to take notice. Then, why make an example of a project that deals with human misery and suffering, and involves a great human equation?

There are many other specific reasons that I would like to recite in support of the Keefe amendment, but I feel that the appeal for the amendment can be made on the general principle that it is unjust and false economy to discriminate against a project such as is contemplated by the amendment.

I am supporting the amendment, and shall vote for it, and I hope that sufficient Members of the House will do likewise, in order that it will pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have received the following telegram from Robert Cutler, president, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital:

Boston hospitals are very interested in the Keefe amendment to labor security appropriations bill which will increase construction funds for United States Public Health Service National Cancer and Mental Health Institutes. This amendment will also restore Hill Burton Hospital construction funds to one hundred and fifty millions and provide three millions for cancer construction, five million three hundred fifty thousand for heart construction and two and one-half millions for mental health research and teaching construction. I hope you will support this amendment to the appropriations bill which may come up this afternoon.

ROBERT CUTLER,
President, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say also that the Lowell General Hospital, Lowell, Mass., is very anxious that this program go through because it has contributions for the construction of a building.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE] is recognized.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, my State is one of those that has been woefully lacking in hospital facilities. Under the program inaugurated by the Government to allocate funds for the construction of hospitals in the various States we have started quite a few projects throughout the State. Some are under construction at this time and others have been authorized and approved.

Just recently one of the principal cities in my district, Lake Charles, La., undertook to put on a campaign to raise \$600,000 for the purpose of building a hospital, that amount to be added to with funds under the hospital program of the Federal Government. They have succeeded in raising this amount, and are ready to proceed with construction on the basis of assistance under the Federal hospital program; however, unless this appropriation is increased to meet the anticipated amounts expected by allocation from the Government the construction of the hospital will have to be abandoned, and this important and necessary facility will not be made available to the community.

I am very much in favor of the amendments that have been offered to provide the anticipated Federal contribution expected by all States, and I hope they will be adopted.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. LARCADE) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] is recognized.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I believe it covers the subject. I feel that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] does not cover it.

I have a couple of letters here which I wish to refer to regarding the law passed last October. One is from R. L. Pierce, president of the Memorial Hospital, Menomonie, Wis., and reads in part:

In our case, construction had barely begun when the increased aid was granted, but such aid was not retroactive to projects already approved. Had we withheld our application for aid only a few weeks, the additional aid would have been paid to us. In keeping with most projects of a similar sort, we are having difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Government authorities and still stay within the amount of money locally raised, together with the grant-in-aid on the part of the Government.

Mr. Pierce is one of the prominent businessmen of Wisconsin, now chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee.

I have a similar letter from Paul G. Bjerke of the Luther Hospital at Eau Claire and pharmacist member of the Advisory Hospital Council of Wisconsin. He states:

This proposal to make a cut in the Hospital Construction Act will seriously limit the progress being made in hospital construction in the State.

With reference to economy, I am sure both of these men are very strong for economy. But they are opposed to limiting a great public-health movement. They are firm in their opinion that a healthy America makes for a strong America.

I feel this hospital program has gone so far and is so successful that unless we do pass an appropriate measure, taking care of the various projects which have been started, there will be a serious situation presented to the next Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I hope it will be adopted. If not, I hope that the substitute offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we can sink the United States by overspending.

In my opinion, increasing this amount to \$150,000,000 of contract authorizations and increasing the amount of cash to \$125,000,000, is going to add so much money to this bill that it will present a very serious threat to our economy. I do not know how we are ever going to balance the budget or to keep the Nation right side up and prevent more terrific inflation and reduction in the purchasing power of the poor man's dollar if we go on with deficit spending and playing right into Joe Stalin's hands.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. With regard to this particular amendment before us for so-called Federal aid, which has become such a favorite phrase, the so-called Federal aid to hospital construction, figures have just been given to me showing that for us New Yorkers for every \$9 that we put in we get \$2 back. Is the gentleman aware of those figures, also?

Mr. TABER. That is about the way the thing goes.

Mr. KEATING. Of course, that is the way it goes very frequently in the State of New York.

Mr. TABER. Yes. We are used to carrying the burden; too used to it altogether.

I hope that this amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Referring to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], if the gentleman wants to legislate like that he should be in the New York State Legislature. This is the National Congress and not the New York Legislature.

Mr. TABER. But the National Congress should treat the States somewhat fair.

Mr. KEATING. And my constituents do not expect me to send all of their money down to the gentleman's State of Tennessee. That is not what I was sent up here for.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that the proposition we have before us now is not a political one at all. It does not make any difference whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. When you need hospital care you go to a hospital, and sickness does not just strike Democrats or Republicans. I do not think anyone is trying to look for any glory here on either side of the aisle. It is true that in our subcommittee I worked along with the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], in all of this public health program, and we have seen eye to eye on the entire program and I, as he knows, agreed with him several weeks ago that when these amendments were to be offered on the floor, that I would support them.

I hope that we will be able to finish this chapter tonight; I do not know whether we can or not. But, I do want

to make this announcement, that when this amendment and the substitute amendment have been voted on, that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], has at least three more amendments on mental health, heart, and cancer, and I hope we can pass them today, and that when these amendments are offered, that this committee will see fit to support them.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Can the gentleman state if the \$100,000,000 is sufficient to take care of the construction contract authorizations over the past year?

Mr. FOGARTY. To be perfectly frank about it, I do not know whether or not the \$100,000,000 will be enough. I think they will not need the \$125,000,000 they had in there, but at the same time this is money to meet contract obligations, and when they come due they have to be paid. So slicing off \$25,000,000 this year is not an actual saving to the Federal Treasury, because those obligations we have to meet either this year or next year.

Mr. HARRIS. But the gentleman does feel that \$100,000,000 will be sufficient to take care of the contractual obligations up to this date?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot make the definite statement that \$100,000,000 will be enough, but I think \$125,000,000 might be too much. It may be some figure in between that they need. When the bill was written, our judgment was that \$100,000,000 might be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 103, noes 61.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GORE and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 125, noes 66.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the act, as amended, including the purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$1,357,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 137, line 7, strike out "\$1,357,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,807,000, of which \$1,000,000 is for grants-in-aid pursuant to section 636 of the act, as amended."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, by the adoption of the so-called Gore amend-

ment, the committee has indicated that it wants the hospital construction program continued at the level determined by the Congress last October when, by an overwhelming vote, the authorization was increased from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 Federal contribution, and the States and localities, in accordance with that authorization, made their plans for hospital construction. Because of the fact that the subcommittee reduced the amount of that authorization from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000 they correspondingly reduced the budget item for the administration of the program from \$2,807,000 to \$1,357,000. The effect of the amendment which I am now offering is to restore the necessary funds to enable proper administration of the action which the Congress has just now taken in increasing the amount from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

You will observe in the amendment that \$1,000,000 is for grants-in-aid to enable studies and research to be done in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in section 636 of the act authorizing this hospital construction program, so that by proper integration of the small hospitals and large hospitals, and proper studies of the necessity for the integration of all hospital services and the furnishing of hospital service under this program, we can get the most effective hospital service to the people of this country.

The facts are that a large part of the hospital construction program is in small communities and in rural areas that have not heretofore been served by hospital facilities. That was one splendid purpose of the act. This research program that is contemplated under the amendment which I have now offered is intended to make it possible for a Nationwide study in the States by the United States Health Service, to integrate these small hospitals with the larger hospitals, in order to secure proper staffing and all of the things that go with hospital management and control.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. And if it is done well, you might save what you are asking for?

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, I do not think there is any question about that at all. This is a part of the over-all program which has had the overwhelming support of everybody who understands and knows what this program contemplates.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You spoke of the larger hospitals taking into consideration the smaller hospitals. Do you mean by that that the larger hospitals are supposed to conduct the nursing schools?

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, no; I do not mean anything of the kind. I mean there are various areas in the country where the facilities of these small hospitals are not such as to provide the general staffs that are necessary in the large hospitals, and by a proper integration of the staffing that is possible in the large hospitals

an arrangement can be made whereby the beneficial aspects of proper staff procedure in the large hospitals can be put out into the smaller hospitals, and proper hospitals management will thus grow.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will yield further. In Pennsylvania, where I am acquainted with the hospital situation—for instance, take Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—they are making the requirements so hard for nurses that the hospitals in the country that have nursing schools are almost being compelled to close up. The educational demands and requirements are so high that it is most difficult to comply with their code. It seems to me that such a thing as that should not be possible. Nowadays, a practical nurse does not seem to have any status in the hospital field or in the field at home.

Mr. KEEFE. I think I have the point the gentleman raises. I suggest that he make his plea, if it may be termed a plea, either to his State legislature or to his local hospital authorities.

The amendment that the gentleman from Wisconsin has offered is part of the over-all program that will be offered as we go through this bill to make this program effective in view of the action that has heretofore been taken. Without it you will have a hospital-construction program without any administration and without the necessary research that ought to be given to it to make it effective.

[Mr. McGRATH addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee will see fit to pass the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

As a member of the Subcommittee on Health Legislation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, along with my colleagues I listened to a great deal of testimony last summer on the need for strengthening the Hospital Construction Act. The bill that was passed on last October 3 came from that subcommittee and passed this House by an overwhelming margin. I took the trouble the other day to check, and I found that of the members of the Committee on Appropriations who were present and voting some 26 voted for the bill, 7 voted against it. One of the integral parts of that bill amending the Hospital Construction Act was the authorization for funds to conduct a very careful study and survey of the need for integrating the work of small and large hospitals, and a general survey and investigation of the problems of hospital management.

This House does stand committed by a vote of more than 6 to 1 to have such a survey made. I agree with my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that the funds that are now in the appropriation bill are funds only for administering the \$75,000,000 a year increase in the authorized Federal matching funds.

There is another million dollars needed if we are to conduct this survey.

I want to join the gentleman from Wisconsin in the warning that he sounded earlier on this floor, one that I concur in, that if we do not do a job of getting our hospitals integrated and do a thorough job of studying that problem, we are inviting socialization of hospitals, something I object to and will fight. In Britain one of the reasons for the socialization of hospitals was that no job was done of the sort that we have authorized the Public Health Service to do. No serious effort was made prior to the present British law, which I do not believe would be a good law for the United States, in getting integration of their hospitals and modernizing their hospital administrations.

What we are asking this Congress to do is to lay the ground work so that we can have this job done. We have already authorized under the present law about a thousand new hospitals in the United States, many of which are under construction or have been completed. We will build several thousand more under the amended Hospital Construction Act.

Is it not desirable that we take the funds and make sure that we integrate that system of hospitals, retaining the voluntary aspect of management and ownership of those hospitals by religious groups, by fraternal organizations, by municipal and State bodies, get them integrated so that we will get the maximum possible use out of the funds we are spending? Certainly we are spending the taxpayers' money. But is it not advisable that we have a little bit more money and make sure we can get the maximum use out of it? That is the essence of the amendment which is in front of us. As a matter of good business management, it seems to me that the amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Did not the Veterans' Administration refuse to accept certain types of hospitals that were constructed during the war because the administrative costs were too much and the integration was too difficult to make?

Mr. BIEMILLER. Yes, I think that is a correct statement and that is one of the things we hope to avoid at all cost and make sure that we do have the maximum utilization of our funds for hospitals. We do not as yet pretend to have complete knowledge. This study would give us that information.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Did not a gentleman on that side of the aisle a moment ago say that he listened to the committee and said the amount was sufficient to do the job as was requested and that we should allot that amount of money? Why do we not try to get a little economy in this and do the job they suggested, because that is all the money they asked for. If that is all they asked for why give them a lot of additional money?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I am in favor of the Keefe amendment because I think it will result in economy. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH] is mistaken. The amount to which he referred did not contemplate any funds for research into the best utilization of hospitals. I do not want to build a lot of hospitals without making sure that we do get the best utilization out of them. It is for that reason I support the Keefe amendment, and I hope the Committee will support it. It is sound economy. Economy does not mean only saving dollars; it means also making a proper utilization of the funds we appropriate.

Mr. RICH. Are not these hospitals going to be administered by the people back home where they can get aid and assistance? Does not the gentleman have faith in the people back home doing a job and just as good a job as you can get done by these bureaucrats around here?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute so I may answer the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, the people back home have come to us through the American Hospital Association, through the American Medical Association, through all of the other professional groups including the Nurses' Association, and have asked us to make this survey. One of the reasons it is in the bill is as a result of the request of the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, and the American Nurses' Association. They cannot do this job for themselves. They have testified that they have full faith in the Public Health Service to do it. No local group can do it. It is a national problem. It must be met nationally, and that is why I support the Keefe amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. McGRATH. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). One hundred and forty-one Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEEFE) there were—ayes 66, noes 59.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. McGRATH and Mr. KEEFE.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 67, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX PROPOSAL

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the action of excise taxes already tentatively taken by the Committee on Ways and Means indicates that it will go far beyond the \$655,000,000 excise-tax cut proposed by the Treasury. In fact, the cuts may reach as high as \$1,500,000,000.

Even if some of the loopholes are closed, there will probably be a net revenue loss of about a billion dollars. This loss must be made up elsewhere otherwise the \$5,000,000,000 deficit now facing us will be considerably increased.

My bill, H. R. 8169, introduced on yesterday, would skim just a little of the thickest cream from the profits of the most prosperous corporations. It would affect less than 25,000 of the 882,000 corporations now paying taxes. In other words, only one out of about 15 corporations would be affected, and these would be the ones making tremendous profits.

The proposal would not be nearly as drastic a levy as was imposed during wartime. It would allow or credit a profit of 140 percent of the largest profit earnings over the base years of 1936-39. In addition, it would allow a further exemption of \$50,000, whereas the wartime exemption was \$10,000.

New businesses would be allowed a special additional specific exemption of \$50,000.

Instead of a rate of 95 percent as it was during wartime, the rate would be only 50 percent of the profit income in excess of the liberalized credits and exemptions heretofore mentioned. It is conservatively estimated that it would yield \$1,000,000,000 annually. If this excess-profits tax proposal is not adopted to yield the same revenue, it would be necessary to increase the flat corporate tax 4 percent, or to drastically increase the inheritance and gift taxes.

In my opinion, excess-profits taxes would be the most practical, the least painful, and the least disruptive to a prosperous economy.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4080) entitled "An act to unify, consolidate, revise, and codify the Articles of War, the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the disciplinary laws of the Coast Guard and to enact and establish a Uniform Code of Military Justice."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANDERSON of California and Mr. DONDERO (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MACY (at the request of Mr. REED of New York) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include in editorial.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by James M. Mead.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative business of the day and special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 5 certain errors were made in a table which I used in the course of my remarks. I ask unanimous consent that the table submitted herewith be printed in the permanent RECORD in place of the table used at that time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951—
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read down to and including line 7, page 137, title II, chapter V, of the bill.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is the twenty-sixth day of April and we have with us the first time in many weeks our distinguished colleague, MARY NORTON, of New Jersey, who has recently announced that she is not going to run again for Congress.

We welcome her back with very full hearts and we hope that she will be able to spend many hours with us before this session closes and that then for many years she will come back and be with us often and give us her wise counsel.

Mr. Chairman, there is not a woman now in this House, nor one who has been here during her long period of service to the people of the United States as well as to her district in New Jersey, who has not learned to love her, to respect her, to want the friendship with which she is so generous.

We women of the House feel a keen regret that we shall not have her with us in the coming session of the Congress. We wish her every possible and conceivable joy and satisfaction out of the many things that she has done for humanity, for her people, for other women and for so many children. We are deeply grateful for the example she has set to all women in America.

The kind of service she has rendered is quite beyond my power to put into words. We are united, we women of the House, and we know that beside us and behind us and around us the men of this body and of the other body would like to express something of their regard for the distinguished Congresswoman from New Jersey, MARY NORTON. I hope you will accept me as your spokesman on this occasion. I know that you will want to put your own words into the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, when we go back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to insert in the RECORD at this point those remarks which perhaps, if they were said now would be more than the gentlewoman from New Jersey, MARY NORTON could quite bear, with equanimity, because she is finding out how much we love her. She has been realizing that few people have as many friends as she.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, we women of the House are going to be

wholly revolutionary because we want to give her a little token that is all hers just from us. As I leave this rostrum I am going to ask the Republican women who are here to go with me across the aisle that we may give to MARY on the floor of this House a tiny token that she will take with her as a continuing remembrance of our love and devotion to her as we recognize her consecration and devotion to the United States of America through her services in the House of Representatives.

MARY T. NORTON: A GREAT AMERICAN

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, my good friend, the lady from New Jersey, and I have served together in Congress for a quarter of a century, through years of peace, years of great tragedy, and years of great victory for our country. There has always been a close bond of friendship between us. All of us admire her for her great ability, her fine strength of character, and because she has always stood for the right. She has done well everything she has undertaken. Some of her philanthropies are known, but there are hundreds and hundreds of kind, thoughtful acts she has done of which the public has no cognizance. From time to time, in my own work, I run across these thoughtful acts accomplished so willingly and so unpretentiously by MARY NORTON. She has restored to many people a confidence in human nature by her unselfishness and her willingness to help them in their hour of need. She has made an excellent Member of Congress. We will miss her greatly here in the House of Representatives. She is a great woman, a great Member of Congress, and a great American.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to the paragraph appearing on page 137? If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowship and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the act; the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary structures for storage of equipment and supplies and housing of animals, \$15,750,000, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be available exclusively for grants for studies with adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone (compound E), including development of other related compounds for treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, and metabolic diseases, and including studies in the basic sciences related to such diseases.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 139, line 2, after the comma, immediately following the word "sclerosis", insert the word "neurological", and on page 139, line 4, strike out the period at the end of the sentence and add the following: "and including not to exceed \$200,000 for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for research into

utilization of plant material and vegetable sources of cortisone."

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that at the present moment the chief producer of cortisone happens to be Armour & Co., the second largest packer in the world. Another large packer, Wilson Co., contemplates entering the field, and I am wondering whether the gentleman, through his influence on the committee, would bear in mind a move to bring about some form of a modest subsidy to permit other packers, like Swift, John Morrell, Rath, and many other lesser ones in this country, to go into the production of this magic, this wonder substance, without which this country cannot long continue its advance against disease, man's greatest enemy. And, I want to say this, if my good friend will indulge me, that we cannot expect these people to produce and to give away this precious substance entirely at their own expense, and it may be well, with a modest subsidy, to encourage them to produce it, because for the time being at least they are giving it away free for experimental purposes.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman for making that inquiry. As I tried to explain yesterday in my general statement on this bill the committee has placed \$2,500,000 in the bill, which is included in the paragraph now under consideration for the specific purpose of aiding in the research and in the work in connection with the production of ACTH and compound E.

Mr. DINGELL. It would cover what I have in mind?

Mr. KEEFE. I am certain it will. There is no desire to promote monopolistic trade practices so far as the production of these two miracle drugs is concerned. The whole objective of the Public Health Service in making funds available in the form of grants for further research and to obtain synthesization of these two wonder drugs is that we may obtain the widest spread of beneficial use rather than to have, as at present, the production of these drugs limited almost entirely to research projects.

Mr. DINGELL. I have in mind that it would be possible if this sort of money is used properly that these glands, as rare as they are, as little as they produce in cortisone by immediate reduction, might even—and this is only in my lay mind, and I suggest it for whatever it is worth—that these glands be kept alive after extraction by a method similar to that employed in the Lindbergh heart, so that these glands could produce more by continued life under artificial stimulation for a long period of time, and thus produce many, many times the amount of cortisone that is extracted from them through reduction immediately following removal. That is always in the realm of possibility in experimental work.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. I should like to proceed for just a moment on this subject.

As I noted yesterday, the Public Health Service and the research institutions throughout the country are fully alert and alive to the possibilities of the utilization in medicine of compound E and ACTH, the two miracle wonder drugs that are rapidly expanding in production to the point where I think it is not unsafe to say that they will be available for humanity generally in very largely increased amounts due to the aid and assistance which is contemplated in the appropriation contained in this paragraph.

The question was asked yesterday by the gentleman from Iowa as to what is being done in the matter of research in the field of multiple sclerosis. That question has been asked of me by many, many Members of the Congress. You will observe that the paragraph under consideration makes appropriations to the National Institute of Health. Included in the research work being done presently and to be implemented by this appropriation is research into the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, and metabolic diseases, including studies in the basic sciences related to such diseases.

When the language was drafted it was broad enough, of course, to include a specific program of research into multiple sclerosis. But it was not broad enough to authorize the National Institutes of Health to set up a program of research into neurological diseases. The matter was called to the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee by the Director of the National Institutes of Health, who sought to have broad enough authority in connection with their general research program to go into some of the fields of neurological research, which is directly related to the ever-increasing mental illnesses that are afflicting the people of the country so terrifically at the present time.

So the first part of this amendment is a very simple inclusion of the word "neurological" in the description of those basic matters which the Congress is directing the National Institutes of Health to investigate, and authorizing them to make grants out of the funds provided here to extend research to those fields throughout the country.

So far as that part of the amendment is concerned, I believe it is thoroughly acceptable to the committee. Is that not true, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. FOGARTY. Both parts of this amendment, I believe, are acceptable to the committee and there will be no dispute on either one of them.

Mr. KEEFE. The second part of the amendment is directly related to the subject which was discussed by my friend

the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL]. The Committee on Agriculture, which is dealing with the matter of plant studies, had a provision in its portion of the appropriation bill under which it was contemplated that of the funds granted to the National Institute of Health \$200,000 would be made available to the Department of Agriculture experts to enable them to search the world for new sources of cortisone which might be found in living plant life. Thus, it is proposed by the second part of the amendment to transfer to the Department of Agriculture \$200,000 of the funds appropriated to the National Institute of Health in order that the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture may be assured in searching all parts of the world for new sources of cortisone which is the base by which ACTH and compound E are made.

I think that is a great step in the right direction. In order to carry out that purpose of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and the full Committee on Appropriations, I have offered this second part of the amendment which will enable us to carry on work which is already being carried on in Africa, Mexico, and in Central and South America by people who earnestly trying to find the sources of cortisone that may be utilized by which we may expect to ultimately receive a vastly increased supply of this basic material for the production of ACTH and compound E.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes that I may answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's amendment does not increase the appropriation, does it?

Mr. KEEFE. It does not.

Mr. STEFAN. It merely earmarks the appropriation for that particular purpose?

Mr. KEEFE. It merely authorizes the transfer by the Public Health Service of \$200,000 to the Department of Agriculture and does not constitute any increase in appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; for the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the act, \$20,086,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be available exclusively

for payment of obligations for research and training grants incurred under authority heretofore granted under this head.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 139, line 18, strike out the period at the end of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following: "; and in addition to the amount appropriated herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to approve applications for research and training grants, including grants for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor, not to exceed a total of \$3,000,000 for periods beyond the current fiscal year, and such grants shall, if approved during the current fiscal year, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government."

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order. I raise the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill; and, further, that the basic legislation does not authorize contract authorizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes, I do desire to be heard, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is to give contractual authority for cancer research construction grants. The basic authorization for construction grants is found in section 405 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, which reads as follows:

Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this title, cancer, shall be available for acquisition of land, or the erection of buildings only if so specified.

Under that language, Mr. Chairman, the Congress has, in identical language as in the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Wisconsin, accepted appropriations, and appropriations have been made with the identical language in fiscal years 1948 and 1949 appropriation bills. I think the language is certainly broad enough to authorize this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman.

The appropriation bill passed a year ago, on page 175, included practically the same language, it seems to me, when we said at that time:

And in addition to the amount herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to approve applications for research and training grants, including grants for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor, not to exceed a total of \$6,000,000, for periods beyond the current fiscal year, and such grants shall, if approved during the current fiscal year, constitute a contractual obligation on the Federal Government.

It seems to me that this language and similar language having been in the bill

in past years, it would be in order at this time.

I go along with the views expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that this is in order at this time.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say further, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the basic act, under which this national cancer program was set up in the bill to which I have referred, constitutes basic authority for this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has offered an amendment which has been reported. The gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH] has made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it contains legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair has examined the amendment and section 405 of the Public Health Service Act referred to by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Chair might comment on the statement made by the gentleman from Rhode Island to the extent of saying that although a provision of this nature may have been included in previous acts there may not have been any point of order made against it; so that could not be decisive in considering the question now presented.

The Chair is of the opinion that section 405 cited by the gentleman from Wisconsin does constitute legislative authority for the appropriation. The Chair invites attention to the fact that the pending amendment includes a provision for contract authorization beyond the present fiscal year, which, in the opinion of the Chair, would constitute legislation on an appropriation bill and would be in violation of the rules of the House. For that reason the Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time so that I may if possible have our Clerk draw an amendment to this section of the bill which will be practically the same thing and so it will not be ruled out of order. I had hoped that since we had in past years had unanimous agreement on these public-health measures dealing with heart, cancer, and mental-disease research programs, that no member of our subcommittee this year would raise a point of order on such a question on which there has been unanimous agreement in the past 3 or 4 years since this program was instituted, and because of the results achieved from the money we have appropriated over the last 3 or 4 years.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that I served on this Subcommittee on the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency for approximately 4 years. I never previously saw disagreement between the members of our subcommittee with regard to items in this bill for public health.

Mr. FOGARTY. There has never been any disagreement until this year, and

this present situation is one of my biggest disappointments since I have been a Member of Congress, to see a worthwhile program being scuttled and stopped in its tracks. If this were to be a continuing program that was going to run on for years and years and years with no estimate of how much it was going to cost in the end, there might be some reasonable argument against the appropriation of these funds. But when this program was instituted 3 or 4 years ago we had a definite time limit on construction of facilities for clinical laboratories, and so forth, to deal with this particular research in the cancer program. If we were allowed to continue, we would be out of the construction business in this particular program in another year and that would be the end of it and we would have accomplished more good by the few million dollars we spent in attempting to find the cause of this disastrous disease that no one knows much about at the present time. We can build all the hospitals in the world and fill them up with these cancer patients; it is going to cost in the end billions and billions of dollars unless we can find the cause, and the only way we are ever going to find the cause is to spend some money on research and get to the root of it.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. Is it not of utmost importance, does it not transcend all other considerations, the rules of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, that there must be an uninterrupted course of research regardless of objections or technicalities?

Mr. FOGARTY. Positively. The Federal Government today is spending about a billion dollars in research every year, yet only 10 percent of that billion dollars is going into research in the public-health system of our country. Why, we are spending at least \$25,000,000 a year for research into diseases of plants and animals. I am for it. I think we should do that, and I think it should be continued. But why in the world, if we are spending that much on the diseases of plants and animals, can we not spend something to find out about the leading causes of deaths? This does not affect one segment of our economy, this does not affect one class of our people; it affects every living person in the country at the present time, regardless of from what walk of life they may come, regardless of what side of the aisle they are sitting on today. That does not make any difference. We are all susceptible to these diseases. If we have the opportunity now to do something about it, let us do it.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I would like to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for the very excellent statement he has made. How much is involved in the construction program involving cancer, approximately?

Mr. KEEFE. For the initial program there is involved a contemplated expenditure of \$25,000,000. Sixteen million dollars has already been appropriated by the Congress. This amendment would carry that program forward only to the extent of \$3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman from Wisconsin stated is correct. The program involves an expenditure of \$25,000,000 spread over a period of 3 years. We have already spent \$16,000,000 on the program. As I remember, the Public Health officials asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$9,000,000 to complete the program this year. If we were allowed to get that \$9,000,000, the program would be complete, we would be out of the construction business and we would have something that all the world would be proud of.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. And we would have maintained an unbroken fight against disease instead of carrying on a desultory attack which every time we make a break in the program proves costly in lives and in further financing it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BURNSIDE. I commend the gentlemen for the excellent work they have been doing along this line. I would like to add that one out of every seven people in the United States is affected by this disease, and the paltry sum, and this is a paltry sum, of \$9,000,000 covering one out of every seven in the United States is not too much.

Mr. FOGARTY. We are not asking for \$9,000,000. The amount is \$3,000,000. What we want to do is continue this program so that it will not be stopped. Why stop something that is going to be a future guaranty to the people of this country and the whole world that ultimately we are going to find out the cause of cancer, the second leading cause of death.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Can the gentleman advise the House as to how many public cancer hospitals there are in the United States?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot give those figures.

Mr. McCORMACK. The only one I know of is in Massachusetts. I was wondering if there are any in other States, if there are any other public

cancer hospitals. We have a veterans' hospital, I think, in Brooklyn, but that is for veterans.

Mr. FOGARTY. The Memorial Hospital in New York is the oldest cancer hospital in the country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I acquaint the Members of the House with the fact that in a community such as the Borough of Brooklyn, with a population of over three million, there is no cancer hospital.

Mr. McCORMACK. My understanding is, and this is rather interesting, that there is no public cancer hospital, and I say this with some reservation, outside of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There is a veterans' hospital, they have some beds here and there. Certainly that shows the necessity for something being done. I know about the public cancer hospital in Massachusetts because I happened to be a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1926 when a group of us got together, some in the house and some in the senate, and I led the fight in the senate for the passage of the bill that brought about the public cancer hospital that now exists in Massachusetts. If there is one field that something should be done in, it is the field of cancer.

Mr. FOGARTY. I hope the distinguished majority leader will lend his support to this proposition, because we need his help today.

Mr. McCORMACK. The majority leader certainly has been inspiring the gentleman as much as he could.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is doing a good job. Let us keep it up.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, it should be borne in mind that we are going to save millions and millions of dollars if we can lick this problem, because at the present time there is no doubt that a lot of public hospitals throughout this country are faced with a costly cancer problem that they have to meet.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I also desire to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for his excellent statement here this morning. I wish to state that I concur with his views.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Do I understand correctly that the National Advisory Cancer Council, composed of eminent medical, scientific, and prominent laymen, drawn from all walks of life, have endorsed this program, and are convinced, if it is continued, that we are making real progress toward solving the problem of the cure of cancer and saving the millions of dollars to which the gentleman from Michigan has referred?

Mr. FOGARTY. There is no question about that.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I, too, wish to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for his statement in regard to this matter and to point out that the sum involved, insofar as cancer is concerned, is a paltry one when compared to the billions of dollars that this Congress has been appropriating for Marshall plan aid and other such aid to foreign countries.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. In answer to the statement made by the distinguished majority leader, I want to say that there are a good many branches to hospitals in the country that operate under the name of tumor clinics, that are really not identified openly as cancer institutions, but these tumor clinics are part of these hospitals. There are a great many of those in this country that carry on this work.

Mr. McCORMACK. My statement related to cancer hospitals.

Mr. JONAS. Well, there really are none. The statement that the gentleman made to the House recently about the necessity of research work is the crux of the whole thing. I have had considerable experience with hospitals, the President of a hospital board that carries on research work now. Research is absolutely necessary in order to find a cure for it, otherwise you can fill all your hospitals and not accomplish anything.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman. That is the kind of testimony that I, as a layman appreciate, hearing it from men like the gentleman who has had that experience.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WIDNALL. Does the gentleman realize that we spend more money to store potatoes that nobody can eat than we do for this worth while program the gentleman is asking \$3,000,000 for?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 139, line 18, strike out the period at the end of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and in addition to the amount appropriated herein the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to approve applications for research and training grants, including grants for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor, not to exceed a total of \$3,000,000."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I know of no field in which the Government could interest itself to greater advantage to the people not only of America but of the world than the field which is involved in this amendment and two subsequent amendments which I shall offer to this bill.

Let us get the history of this situation. This Congress by an almost unanimous vote adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce some years ago and established the National Cancer Foundation, and provided that that organization, to be operated under the direction of the Surgeon General, should have as its advisory council a council consisting of the most outstanding medical people and laymen in America to direct its functioning.

This is not a new program, this is an old program that is a functioning program and has been in effect since 1938.

What was the thing we discovered all over America? Thousands of men and women devoting themselves as members of the National Cancer Society to going out to the people of this country to solicit millions of dollars to carry on the fight against cancer. Carry on the fight how? They have found that they are using that money and are compelled to use it principally for the care of cancer patients. The amount that is available for expenditure for research purposes is dwindling and dwindling and dwindling, just as it is in the case of poliomyelitis. The incidence of the disease is growing so rapidly and the necessities for care are so terrific that the money the people are spending in these drives is being spent for care instead of research.

The little money we provided in 1938 started a program that attacked this problem at the place where the men and women engaged in research in this country said was critical. What was it? They said, "We have been engaged in a program utilizing rats and guinea pigs and monkeys to try to find the cause and cure of cancer in human beings." I went around the country and talked to these great researchers at that time. What did they tell me? They said the bottleneck in the program, the thing that was stymieing the program, was the lack of clinical facilities. They were not available, as the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts so well stated. So this Congress decided to do something about it. We decided to establish a program of assistance to the research centers of the country that would make available these clinical facilities, that not only would provide care and treatment but would afford the researchers the opportunity for finding the answer, if possible, through their observation of human beings instead of monkeys and guinea pigs or orangutans or rats.

This Congress in 1938 set that program in motion, and you authorized and furnished the money to build this great research center at Bethesda, which in turn is hooked up with all of the other research centers in the country in the field of cancer. Great progress is being made in that field.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, what does the present amendment contemplate? A measly \$3,000,000 with which to continue a program which has been endorsed not only by the Cancer Advisory Council but by every scientist in that field. Do they say only \$3,000,000 is necessary? They say over \$30,000,000 should be appropriated for this purpose if we are going to make a proper onslaught in the field of cancer.

We came into this subcommittee desiring to see to it that there would be expenditures limited to the very lowest level. We cut out of the public health part of the bill some \$26,000,000 on other projects in order that we could take some of the money and apply it in the field of cancer, heart disease, and mental illness. It amounted to some \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000.

The gentleman from Rhode Island and I voted for these cuts with the understanding that the money thus saved or at least a portion of it would be used to implement these programs which the people of America want.

Make no mistake about it but the work of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Society, and the Institute of Mental Hygiene working nationally over the country generally have aroused the people to the necessity for some action on the part of the Federal Government to help them in their fight against these dread diseases.

You can turn it down if you want to. I have done my part. The chairman of the subcommittee has done his part. I realize how difficult it is when people get up here and say, "Oh, you are overwriting the budget \$3,000,000—you cannot do that." Well, you remember what took place here yesterday. In the very same subcommittee they voted to cut the hospital construction program in two. When the vote came on the amendment to restore those funds the very members who voted to cut it in two walked through the tellers in support of the amendment. They had heard from home? I do not know. Perhaps they heard from the American people who are demanding that something be done in this field.

Mr. Chairman, as I said originally, it does not mean anything to me personally. I am going to leave the Congress. This will be my last service. This is my last effort in behalf of public health. You take the responsibility and carry on the fight. So I am not talking because I want to get votes. I am talking because in my heart I have the conviction there is nothing the Congress can do of more interest to human welfare than the promotion of these programs involving the fight on cancer, heart disease, and mental illness. If we do not make the fight the people are going to demand it and then you will face the prospect of State medicine. Make no mistake about it.

There are those who stand up here and decry socialism and the threat of socialism day in and day out. Yet when a program is submitted which is the very antithesis of socialism and which is the one program which is going to stop socialism in this field because of the few dollars involved, they will vote to defeat the program.

I cannot see it. I am not going to be bound by that sort of attitude in the remaining days of my service in this Congress. I have been here 12 years. I hope that the membership of this House will follow the leadership of the gentleman who is chairman of this subcommittee, who heard this testimony, not once but many times, and who is familiar with the problem, as is the gentleman who is now addressing you, and not take the word of someone who has never heard a word of this testimony which was given before the committee and who has heretofore shown no interest in this program that is so vital to the interest and the welfare of the people of this Nation. Do with it as you will. I have done my part. My conscience is clear, and outside of Congress I am going to carry this fight to the people, in an effort to awaken that great consciousness that controls all of it, in doing things for the people of America that ought to be done, instead of voting billions of dollars for other people, as have some of the people who oppose this little amendment.

Think it over, my friends, before you cast your votes on this amendment. It is in the interest of the welfare of the people of America for which I am pleading.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I would like to pay tribute to him. I think I speak the views and the heartfelt feelings of I hope a great majority of the Members of this House for the Herculean effort which he has made in behalf of the health of the people of the United States, particularly in those critical fields—cancer, mental health and heart disease—which have so baffled medical science and have been so frustrating and so helpless to so many millions of Americans.

The gentleman from Wisconsin said today something that I did not know, that he is leaving congressional service. I consider that a great loss to the people of America, for this particular fight alone, if nothing else, and the gentleman has rendered distinguished service in many ways. I wish him long life and hearty years in which to wage this fight for the people's health that he has so nobly carried on on this floor.

There are really three amendments which we are considering now. The gentleman will propose them in due course. We are taking first the one for cancer. There will be another for mental health, and another for heart. This is the trilogy of frustration, frustration for medical science and frustration for human beings.

There are two thoughts that I would like to leave with you. The first is that we hear a lot from many distinguished gentlemen on the floor that we must be solicitous about the taxpayers' money. We must not waste the taxpayers' money. Of course, we understand that, and that is our duty. But what is so little said is that there are some cases in which

the taxpayers want us to spend their money. They are asking us to spend their money, and to spend it wisely and well. That is one of those cases. The three appropriations for cancer, for mental health, and for heart, even when increased, as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will ask us to increase them, will amount to something in the way of \$55,000,000. A recent survey conducted by one of the survey organizations showed that 79 percent of all the people interviewed on heart disease research alone said they were willing to spend \$200,000,000 in order to find the causes and cures for that particular disease, which, incidentally is the No. 1 killer in our country. It kills about 650,000 people a year, of whom one-third are under 65. So let us not think that these people just die of old age.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman that the only fault I find in his amendment is the infinitesimal sum that it provides. It ought to be \$30,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000. It is the hardest thing in the world to sell healthy people a health program. I want to commend the gentleman from New York and the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin for their timely stand in this tragic legislation we have here that must be sold to the people and about the necessity of which the public seems to be entirely unconscious instead of realizing its importance. Let me say, based on a little experience I have had, that it takes from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to build up a good clinic for cancer research.

Mr. JAVITS. I had the pleasure of initiating the program for the National Heart Disease Institute in company with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], and with the help of our colleague on the Democratic side, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. Here is a situation in the case of heart-disease research, I repeat again, where the taxpayers want us to spend their money; we are not forcing it from them; we are not exacting it from them involuntarily; they want us to spend it.

And now the second point, and it is very important: It so happens that one of the greatest leaders in the cancer research program and who has figured very prominently in it, is also a friend of mine. He and I served together in the Army for 4 years, Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads. He is head of the great cancer research organization in New York City—the Memorial Cancer Center. Dr. Rhoads is one of those great medical pioneers who has demonstrated one thing which is true in all these three fields, whether it be cancer, heart, or mental health; he has pointed out that if we are to find a cure for any one of these diseases it cannot depend upon the scientist or the doctor working alone in his backroom laboratory. Discoveries have been made in this way in times past, but not soon enough nor surely enough—in the case of cancer it just has not happened; in the case of heart disease it

just has not happened, nor has it happened in the case of mental health.

Dr. Rhoads has demonstrated that if we are to make progress in these fields of medical research it must be by a mobilization of the scientific resources and with enough scientists and enough equipment where they can knock down theory after theory which may be wrong, and, with painstaking checking, build up conceptions which may be right. This can only be brought about by an adequate mobilization of scientists, researchers, and equipment. The result finally will be the saving of years and years of time because we are providing the men and facilities which otherwise could not be assembled. If we only do what the gentleman from Wisconsin asks us to do, support them, we will be taking advantage of the great advance which research science has made, that is the science of research itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. We must take advantage of these new principles in research. Nothing could be so short-sighted, as brought out by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, who has been an enthusiastic supporter of this program, as to curtail this program at this stage. Compared to the ultimate gain the cost is infinitesimal. Should we not, then, having discovered the secret of scientific research, the way in which to attack and solve a scientific problem, follow up the program with adequate support?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. How much money is appropriated in this bill for this purpose?

Mr. JAVITS. Forty-five million dollars for the three programs, in round figures.

Mr. STEFAN. Was that the amount of the budget estimate?

Mr. JAVITS. May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee to answer that?

Mr. FOGARTY. On direct appropriations for the cancer part of the program we granted the exact amount that was allowed by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. STEFAN. In all three programs you allowed \$45,000,000. That is, the budget estimate was allowed; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. On each of the three programs we allowed what the Budget sent up to us.

Mr. STEFAN. And this is an increase of \$3,000,000 over and above what the Budget allowed for that particular purpose?

Mr. FOGARTY. This in effect is trying to keep the program going which was started by this committee that the Bureau of the Budget cut out this year,

a program which we have been following up for 3 years.

Mr. STEFAN. But you gave them the budget estimate in the bill; you did not cut the budget estimate?

Mr. FOGARTY. On direct appropriations.

Mr. STEFAN. And this is a request for \$3,000,000 over and above what the Budget allowed?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. What we are asked to do here, is to review the whole program including what the Budget Bureau did, and to express our view that we want the cancer, mental health, and heart disease research programs to go forward in full vigor. That is a question we must decide and, which the Budget Bureau cannot decide for us.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In view of the colloquy that has just taken place, if you consider one item in this multi-item bill and say that you are overriding the Bureau of the Budget with respect to that item, that may be true; but if you consider all of the items in relation one to the other, there is no overriding of the Budget and a very substantial cut below the budget estimate. I tried to make that clear and it was the intent of the chairman of this subcommittee that out of those cuts that were made, \$10,000,000 for State and local health services alone, we would be able to take that money and apply it to these three programs to keep them functioning.

Mr. BIEMILLER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, there are certain points that ought to be made clear in this debate. As has been indicated, this is only the first of three amendments dealing with the question of construction funds for the Cancer Research Institute, the Heart Research Institute, and the Mental Health Research Institute. These are the diseases, particularly the first two, that affect older people, the co-called chronic diseases.

We have seen some rather startling advances in medical science during the last 50 years. We have seen the average life expectancy jump from 40 in 1900 to 67 today. During the Roman Empire the average age expectancy was 23. So that we have in 50 years advanced more than we did in 2,000 years in expanding the average-life span. We have done that because we have been successful with research techniques and the application of public health methods in cutting down on the diseases of children in infancy and curbing communicable diseases. We have begun to conquer those diseases. We have not done that with the chronic diseases that affect older people.

What we are endeavoring to do under the amendments now before this body is to make it possible for every human be-

ing to live longer. We think we are on the threshold of doing that through finding the cause of cancer, through finding out more about heart disease, and through the wonder drugs ACTH and compound E. We think that is a worthy objective of the Congress. We are only asking for a comparatively small amount of money to do that.

As has been pointed out before, the sum of money being requested for each of these three research institutes is simply to maintain existing programs. The funds are needed for that purpose and the funds will therefore be utilized in the most possible efficient way for the welfare of the people of all the country. I just cannot believe that anyone wants to stop this work from going forward.

Eminent scientists have pointed out one rather significant fact.

Mr. SCRIVNER. To what work is the gentleman referring?

Mr. BIEMILLER. Eminent scientists have pointed out one very important factor that seems to have been overlooked. In the animal kingdom the average life span of any given animal is six times the amount of time it takes that animal to reach maturity. Dogs take 18 months or 2 years. They live from 9 to 12 years, and so on. But a human being who reaches maturity at about 20 still has only an average life expectancy of 67. The reason for that is basically this: We have not licked these chronic diseases that affect old age. That is what we want to do and enable all humans to live longer.

I now yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My inquiry was this: The gentleman made some statement about work being stopped. I was wondering what it was.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Expansion of the clinical facilities for cancer, for heart and for mental diseases is the work that would be stopped if these funds are not granted. I want to state again, as I did in my colloquy with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and I pay great tribute to him once more and to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] for the very fine work they have done, that these amendments have the backing of eminent medical scientists, eminent laymen from all walks of life who give their time and energy on the various research and advisory councils. They have, as a matter of fact, recommended a larger sum of money than is being brought before this body today. I think we can afford to accept the opinion of eminent doctors who are on the various advisory councils and of the laymen who serve unselfishly on the councils, who give of their time and energy to this work.

For the welfare of the people of America, for the health of the people of America, and for the broadening of the life span of all of the people of our country, and last, but not least, for the effect that this kind of research will have upon the good will of the peoples throughout the entire world, I think there is no greater contribution that America can make toward the peace of the world than being the discoverers of those methods that

will expand the life span of all peoples—I hope, for these reasons, that we will pass all three of these amendments.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, 2,000 years ago the greatest healer of all times went about the world doing good and curing the diseases of that period. Leprosy was the great scourge of mankind in those years. Today the No. 1 killer, and equally as hateful to the human race, is cancer. Only those whose loved ones have been taken by this terrible disease can appreciate all of the agonies and pain which the victims go through before death. It is a creeping death. They die by inches. Yet, with all of our great abilities and men of science, we have been unable to exact or to discover more than a temporary halt of this dreadful disease.

I was reading an article not long ago which said that the cure is within the grasp of mankind due to the advance of science, and it may be from 2 to 5 years that we will have within our grasp the ultimate cure of this terrible malady. It behooves us then to leave no stone unturned, to take every possible step within our power to eradicate and eliminate once and for all the greatest eliminator of mankind that the world has ever known. So, with this great research which is being conducted daily—and as I understand there are various groups of scientists and medical men who are devoting themselves, their every waking hour to different phases toward the conquest of this disease—it behooves us to stop, look, and listen to the possibility of doing everything that we can within our power to aid and to help find a cure of cancer, and as to these other great diseases we are equally dedicated and devoted to their eradication and to their cure and to the successful conquest of them. But, at the moment, the real target of the medical profession and of all of the science of mankind must be geared or must confine itself to the conquest of this awful killer. As I have said, in the opinion of those closest to the wrestling for a cure of this disease, we seem to be within 2 to 5 years of a successful culmination of arriving at a cure. If we are so near and yet so far, we certainly owe it to our fellow citizens and those generations yet unborn to carry the fight to the last ditch and finally to conquer this No. 1 killer of mankind, cancer. I believe it is within our grasp and I hope that we may be able to put over that final step that will lead to successful culmination.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the comments that have been made heretofore, I am quite sure in my own mind, looking at this calmly and judiciously, that the action of the committee as reported in the committee

report was a proper action, and that the action of the committee as reported should be sustained. I am sure you understand that as one minority member I did not write the report.

I am quite sure the gentleman from Wisconsin did not mean to indicate that I was one of the gentlemen who might oppose this amendment because I had not heard the testimony. I have heard it. I am sure, too, that, knowing my record as he does, he did not mean to indicate to any Member here that I have been voting money for people overseas and am now trying to reduce expenditures for our own folks here at home, because that is not my record. There is not any idea, there is not any intent, there is not any purpose, there is not the result of scuttling any program by this action.

Look at the committee report. We heard the testimony, all of it. Incidentally, I had always assumed that the majority leader was to carry out the President's program here on the floor. The action of the committee was in keeping with the recommendation of the President by his right arm, the Bureau of the Budget.

If you will turn to page 100 of the report you will find that notwithstanding the urgent need for economy allowed the full budget estimate of \$20,086,000. Every Member of this House and every taxpayer in the Nation knows there is need for economy. We are running \$6,000,000,000 in the red this year and it will probably be \$7,000,000,000 next year. Economy must start some place. We treated all these as fairly and equitably as was humanly possible to treat them.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. McGRATH and Mr. KEEFE.

The Committee divided; and tellers reported that there were—ayes 16, noes 89.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JONAS] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The vote discloses the presence of a quorum.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, the committee realized there was need for economy. The committee says it has not imposed any reduction against the budget estimate of \$20,086,000 for the work in the field of cancer. That is not scuttling a program. Further than that the report shows the Atomic Energy Commission is allocating sizable sums to this very purpose of research in cancer. Together with the work of other Government bodies and the National Cancer Society and all these other societies a considerable sum of money is being spent for this particular purpose. For the benefit of some of those who might have some questions may I say that this \$3,000,000 does not build any public cancer

hospitals. It is for clinical research development building solely.

As far as the Congress and this committee is concerned we have been very liberal in this program since its beginning. If you will turn to page 1357 of the hearings you will find where I have reviewed what happened. It started out in 1946 with \$548,000 which is about a half million dollars. In 1947 the sum was trebled to \$1,772,000. In 1948 that sum was multiplied almost 10-fold to the amount of \$14,500,000. Here we now have \$20,000,000, an expansion of 4,000 percent in a few short years. In view of those facts there can be no accusation justly made against this committee or the Congress that we are trying to scuttle the cancer research program.

The same is true with respect to heart disease and mental health. This committee has given these agencies every single cent which the budget approved and the budget represents the President's own financial program.

There are times when of course these programs appeal to the heart. There is no question about that. It has a tremendous heart appeal, but there are times when the cold facts of life and the condition of our own Nation, rapidly going down the road to bankruptcy, where every dollar you can possibly put off spending today until some future date—and that is all the action does—must be delayed.

There has already been somewhere in the neighborhood of sixteen or seventeen million dollars made available for these research facilities. That is no small figure in any program. While those agency officials were there, of course they were bound by the President's budget. As far as I can recall, there was not any specific statement made as to what program would be followed or where this money would be spent.

I was thoroughly in accord with making available the two and one-half million for research in cortisone and acth, because those have been sold to the American public as great miracle drugs. I am quite realistic, and I was not swept off my feet by all those claims, but I realize it is a great advance in science and that we should get into this program to let the public know what these remedies will eventually do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. These items, compound E and ACTH, have been represented that—and I was thoroughly convinced by the testimony given to us—they would play a great part in the cure and relief of many diseases with which the American public and people throughout the world are now suffering. The source of these drugs is very limited. You can only get it from ox bile, and in some cases from the bile of hogs. We

were told that if we had all the bile available from all the cattle that it would only furnish a small amount needed. Therefore, we felt that if there could be developed some process by which we could get those drugs in a synthetic form, it would be a great contribution to the advance of medical science. So, while we have done that, I think it shows that the committee, in consideration of these items, was acting as fairly and impartially as it was humanly possible to do, despite the pull at our heart strings that these claims have. I was quite happy to read that the cost will soon be cut in half, although even then it will still be high.

As you come down to these other programs, it is anticipated they will each have a similar amendment. In mental health we granted every single cent that the budget had approved; that the President's right arm had approved. The committee realized that somewhere, somehow, sometime the increase of spending must cease. The same thing is true of the National Heart Institute. This entire budget estimate was allowed. We realize that heart disease takes its toll, but, at the same time, if you will read the hearings, you will find that this is another program that has progressively increased, step by step and million by million, each year. You eventually arrive at a time when you have got to figure how much you have to spend, and try to allocate it as impartially as you can. That is exactly what the committee tried to do.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The point has been made that they have asked the budget for more than the budget gave them. Is it not a fact that every division of every department that comes before the Appropriations Committee is asked how much they asked the budget for, and invariably they asked the budget for more than the budget gave them? But in this case the committee gave these divisions every penny that the budget allowed them?

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is exactly right. I am looking for the time—perhaps I am too optimistic in this—but I am looking for the time when some government agency will come before an appropriation subcommittee of this Congress and suggest that they could get along with less than the budget allowed. We know from practical experience that these agencies always ask the budget for more than they really figure they are going to be actually allowed.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. I wonder if there is anything in the testimony to show how much the public is giving voluntarily to all these programs—the heart program, the cancer program, and the mental program.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My recollection is that Dr. Johnson was talking about that particular point. I cannot tell the gentleman the page in the hearings where that was being discussed, but he pointed

out the amount of money being made available through all these programs. It was pointed out in the hearings that somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 or \$35,000,000 was being raised by the National Cancer Society, the amount of money that is being raised through the Damon Runyon program that is spark-plugged by Walter Winchell—they are all doing a fine job, and that is the way it should be; these programs should be supported by the people voluntarily, and if they want them badly enough they will voluntarily contribute their dollars. These great organizations have been doing a magnificent job in this field.

In this connection I might point out that there is another scourge that affects a lot of people, poliomyelitis, infantile paralysis. There are several civilian groups carrying on marvelous work in the infantile paralysis program. They have not appealed to the Government making any request for Federal funds, for which they are to be highly commended. They will not appeal to the Federal Government if that program is carried on in every part of the country like it is in my home town of Kansas City, Kans., under the leadership of Joseph McDonald who makes the infantile-paralysis program his hobby. He is doing a magnificent job, putting in long and arduous hours. It is all being done with voluntary contributions. What this organization has done surely others can do.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on time for limiting debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, say 20 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I am in no way trying to delay this bill. I was perfectly willing to sit here until 7 o'clock last night and if necessary every night to get this thing through, and I am willing to come in at 10 o'clock every day if necessary to complete it on schedule. But this is a very important subject and part of the bill. I have not objected when Members have sought an additional 5 minutes to present their arguments. I think the debate on this subject should run along for a little while and see how we get along with this particular amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair might state that there are only four Members standing. With the limitation of 20 minutes that would mean 5 minutes for each Member.

Mr. CANNON. If only four Members desire to speak, would not 20 minutes be ample time?

Mr. FOGARTY. The reason I offer that suggestion is that we have been very liberal under the 5-minute rule in granting an extension to all those who wanted it, and on this particular amendment the two last gentlemen asked and received additional time. There are other amendments to follow this one. If this were the only amendment I could see that if only four desired to speak there would be no necessity for more than 20 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Would the chairman of the subcommittee be willing to agree

that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto end when the four who desire to speak have been recognized?

Mr. FOGARTY. I might agree, if the last 10 minutes could be reserved to the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Is the gentleman for or against this amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. I am for the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. The committee, of course, is entitled to close, and the committee reserves the last 5 minutes against the amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I object to any consent request at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. No consent request has been submitted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, we ought to have two facts in front of us and remember them very distinctly. Last year there was an appropriation of \$19,000,486. This year the budget estimate was \$20,086,000, an increase of \$1,085,514. There was a contract authorization last year of \$6,000,000 to permit the granting of allotments for construction to different institutions.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that when we give an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year's appropriation we are doing as much as we ought to do at this time. You cannot appropriate a lot of extra money to anyone of these agencies and have them absorb it efficiently and effectively at any given time.

I want to see this cancer proposition followed through. However, the most interesting fact about the cancer-research situation is not this appropriation, nor is it anything fostered by Federal grants. According to my understanding, it is the discovery of a small-town doctor who set up his own laboratory and did his own research. That seems to be the thing that has been most productive. In other words, it is the inspiration that comes to a man who is in this sort of thing, who feels that it is his hobby and that it is something he wants to work out.

These grants are all right, but, perhaps, they are being scattered over too big a field to be extremely effective. It seems to me that \$20,086,000 is a lot of money. We are progressing. The Government is getting into this situation just as far as the funds that have been provided will permit. On the other hand, there is not in the testimony on the subject which I just finished reading a story of great advance. The great advance comes outside of the Government. I hope that great advance will continue and that the discovery that has been made will be very effective. I hope that some of these grants that are being made by the National Institute of Health and the Cancer Institute will prove effective in finding something that may be of real service in stopping cancer.

I believe if it is used effectively that we will have accomplished something by this \$20,000,000 appropriation. I do not think that it is going to add materially if we stretch ourselves too far in going beyond the budget estimate. I have never known the budget, in all of my

experience with them over 20 appropriation bill I have listened to, to be niggardly in approaching any such financial problem. I believe they have offered enough.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. If I did not believe that they had done as much as they should do, and have given every opportunity to increase the funds, I would be willing to consider it. But, I do not believe that it can be effective in getting any more results by adding more money to this appropriation.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that in this total appropriation that he has referred to there is not one dollar provided for construction for research facilities?

Mr. TABER. I am; and I am also aware that what construction facilities have been provided run into a lot of money and that ordinary business judgment would require us, in approaching this problem, not to spread ourselves out, but to encourage the institutions that are already engaged in it, and see if we cannot get some results out of it.

The thing I was most impressed about in the testimony, and I read it all, was that there was no report of substantial progress on the part of these institutions. That is tremendously disturbing. I like to see these agencies of Government produce, and I believe that they would produce more by not spreading out into more construction. Now, there are an enormous number of these institutions, according to the hearings, and the table that was put in the record showed requests for grants of \$12,000,000. There are an enormous number of those institutions that I believe could get the funds for any necessary construction that they want by an appeal to those people who would take an interest in that sort of thing. I believe if we concentrate our activities on the ones that are already at work, and do not do any more spreading out, that we might get more results out of this situation instead of less. Now, that is the thing that disturbs me tremendously. In other words, the poor devil off in the corner goes to work on his own hook, in his own private laboratory, and produces something, and the whole Government set-up, with \$19,000,000 appropriated for grants for research and \$6,000,000 for grants for construction, does not accomplish anything, and they have nothing to show for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, during the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses, under House Resolutions 30 and 45, a subcommittee was set up of the House Labor Committee to make a study of aid to the physically handicapped. I had the honor of being chairman of that subcommittee, which made an exhaustive study of the physically handicapped. Almost 500 witnesses appeared before the committee, among them doctors, scientists, and medical experts. Of the many disabling diseases studied by the committee were cancer and heart disease, with which we are dealing today.

My extreme interest in this matter stems from the information gathered by this committee. In the final report issued during the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, many recommendations were made and much factual information expressed. One statement referred to these two diseases, and I wish to quote it from the report:

Twice the number of people living in the State of Texas have heart disease; as many as live in Peoria, Ill., die every year from cancer.

This means that some 13,000,000 people have varying forms of heart disease, and 165,000 people die every year from cancer. Finally the report made this recommendation, which faces up squarely with what the Appropriations Committee is trying to do today:

Research related to problems of health and disease should be centered in the United States Public Health Service, and the Public Health Service should continue to inform the Congress of the progress being made, and of the developing needs. The Health Service should be authorized to make use of universities, State agencies, and other mediums of research, and should be provided liberally with funds for such work.

It is of great comfort to me, as chairman of that former subcommittee, to see the vigorous efforts the Appropriations Committee has made in promoting this research, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] are to be complimented on their great interest in it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have had to do some maneuvering in the past 15 to 20 minutes. Everyone in the House knows I am for this amendment. I thought, regardless of whether I was for or against the amendment, that being chairman of the subcommittee I would receive the consideration of being the last speaker, to close debate on the amendment. I thought I would at least receive that consideration. Apparently, however, in view of the parliamentary situation, I am forced to speak at this time,

and leave to the opposition to the amendment the last 5 minutes, although the chairman of the subcommittee will be on the other side of the amendment.

I concur in everything my colleague from Wisconsin has stated to the House this afternoon on these matters. In my humble opinion, there is not a Member of this House who knows more about the public health programs of this country than does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. This is not the first time I have made that statement on the floor. This is the fourth year in a row I have made that very same statement.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In my opinion, the words of the gentleman from Rhode Island are entirely correct. I served for 6 or 8 years with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] on that committee. I believe, as the gentleman from Rhode Island does, that he has done more for the general public health throughout the United States than perhaps any other one man.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not believe I have ever known a man who has put more time or more effort into a single subject than the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has into the problem of the health of the people of our Nation. I think he deserves a tremendous amount of credit for the work he has done for the past 10 years since he has been a member of this subcommittee on appropriations.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I was a member of the Labor-Federal Security subcommittee for 8½ years, and I served with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] from the time he went on until I left the committee in 1947. During all the time I have been on the committee, no abler man has ever served on the committee than the gentleman from Wisconsin, and that goes for his services on the entire Appropriations Committee. He has been particularly interested in social security and public health and has made a great contribution in those fields, which no one has equaled in my time in Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

I hope the gentleman from Michigan and the rest of his colleagues over on that side of the aisle who feel the same as he does and who have just listened to the gentleman's statement as one who knows the gentleman from Wisconsin so well and knows of the work he has done in this field will support his amendment when it comes up for a vote in a few minutes.

For the benefit of those on the other side of the aisle, may I say that I as chairman of this subcommittee am wholeheartedly supporting the amendment the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has offered. I sincerely hope we will have the support of the members on this side of the aisle for this most worth-while amendment.

Mr. Chairman, a year ago when we had this appropriation bill before us in committee for consideration, after hearing all the testimony, after sitting for weeks, we began to mark up the bill, and we agreed unanimously that there was not enough money being appropriated in these three categories of public health, namely, cancer, heart, and mental health. So in order to bring in a presentable bill, one we could justify on the floor of this House, and at the same time show some economy, we agreed to cut other items in the public health field and elsewhere in the Federal Security Agency, where we felt that could be done, and, by so doing, we re-allocated some of the funds to these three categorical programs.

We came out with a bill a year ago which had the unanimous approval of the committee. I was under the same impression this year, that we could get along as we did a year ago. I am sure if we could have worked our will in the marking up of this bill only a couple of months ago we would have had a bill on the floor of the House yesterday which would have been practically a unanimous report from our subcommittee as it was a year ago. Instead of going into our second day of debate that bill would have been read for amendment and would have been disposed of on yesterday and we would not be up here before you this afternoon unnecessarily prolonging this debate as it is being prolonged. We started to mark up the bill. I thought we were going to follow the same procedure that we did a year ago. As we went through the various items of the Public Health Service I agreed with the rest of the membership of the committee who wanted to show some economy in cutting certain phases of the public-health program to cut much more than I ordinarily would if I had thought for 1 minute that we were going to be outvoted on our own subcommittee on the reallocation of some of these cuts which were made all down the line to put back some of this money to continue these health programs. In the Public Health Service alone the committee bill reduces appropriated funds by \$34,054,000. We had hoped we could reallocate within the over-all sum two or three million dollars for research in cancer and two or three million dollars for research in heart disease and two or three million dollars for research facilities in the mental-health program. But when we reached the marking up of the bill I must be frank and say that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and I were outvoted and out-maneuvered on those particular programs. Let there be no mistake about that.

At that time the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] made known to the committee that he was going to offer these amendments when the bill was read for amendment. I made it known at the same time that I, as chairman of the subcommittee, would support the amendments. That is why I am in the well of the House now speaking to you in support of what I believe beyond

question of doubt in anyone's mind is one of the most important phases of our economic life.

I know every Member of the Congress is conscious of the drive for economy. I do not blame you for being for economy. I do not think I know of one person in the Congress who is not in favor of economy. But I think you are making a mistake when you carry it too far and are going to economize against the millions of people who are suffering from that disease this very day as well as Members of the House who may be afflicted by this dreadful disease this year or next year or within the next 10 years. How can we sit here this afternoon as human beings and legislate humanely and not give these great medical scientists who are spending 18 and 20 hours out of the 24 the help they need in their efforts to find the cause of this disease? If you cannot see your way clear to give these great men and women the paltry sum of \$3,000,000 I think you had better think about it a second time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanims consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The fact of the matter is that with the influence of the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, contributed to by the gentleman from Wisconsin, we cut appropriated items in this public health bill for the Public Health Service nearly \$35,000,000. Is that not true?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. And did so in items that were approved and submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, in order that we might have these funds available for transfer to these items of construction of facilities in the research program in cancer and in heart and in mental illnesses.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that when presentation was made to the Bureau of the Budget, the National Science Foundation bill was pending in the Congress?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. And the Bureau of the Budget took the position that if the National Science Foundation bill was passed in the form that they expected it to pass, construction funds would be appropriated to the National Science Foundation and not to any branch of the Public Health Service, and therefore they left these construction funds out of this bill on the anticipation that funds would be provided to the National Science Foundation for construction of its facilities. Now, that did not occur, and the Congress, in its wisdom, left this whole matter to the Public Health Service, and we now find ourselves in the position that no funds are available to provide construction facilities in connection with this research program.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] verify what I have said?

Mr. PRIEST. In every respect, and to state further that the conferees agreed this morning on the conference report on the Science Foundation bill. It was never intended that there would be any construction funds there. There are no construction funds in the Science Foundation bill.

Mr. KEEFE. And under that misapprehension—I talked with the Director of the Budget, and I know what I am talking about on this subject—we find ourselves completely out in the cold as a result of that transaction, and the construction of clinical facilities is going to be abated and stopped, and these research programs will be stopped, as far as providing facilities are concerned, unless these amendments are adopted. Is that not true?

Mr. FOGARTY. You are absolutely correct.

The membership of this House who votes against the amendments offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will be voting to stop this program right in its tracks. Let there be no mistake about it. We have supplied in this bill the cash to meet the contract obligations that have been incurred during the past 2 years. If that is allowed to stand, and Mr. KEEFE's amendment is not adopted, we are in effect stopping this program right here and now. That is something that I believe none of us wants to see done.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I understand, from what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] said, you had reduced the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget \$35,000,000, and that if we adopt this amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, which asks for \$3,000,000 more, you will still be \$32,000,000 below the Bureau of the Budget estimate.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. And as a matter of economy, you are still doing a good job.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman spoke of the fact that this was a new attack on this problem, a mobilization of resources on a national scale; something that could not be done from a philanthropic standpoint. Is that true?

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not know whether I got the gentleman's point or not, but I do know that by the Federal Government's taking the lead in this field that people of means are willing to give a tremendous amount of money each year to these various programs. It was decided in our committee to include multiple sclerosis. When we tried to find out some information on what has been done about multiple sclerosis we were sur-

prised to find out that there were no statistics to give any idea how many men, women, and children are afflicted with multiple sclerosis. There has been practically nothing done on research in that field.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. It was testified before our committee only 2 months ago in that regard that there was a man living in New York City who was willing to contribute \$10,000,000 to a research fund for multiple sclerosis, but there had been no fund set up, no step taken in this field. That is why the committee decided, as written in the bill, that multiple sclerosis should be included along with neurology that was included in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], which was just adopted. If the Federal Government takes the lead, of course, we are not going to be spending all the money for the program but we will only be assisting in the over-all fight. Others will give vast sums of money to keep the program going.

Mr. JAVITS. And tremendous scientific resources will be available.

Mr. FOGARTY. Positively. It has been said many times that we can spend millions and millions of dollars on research and not get anywhere, but you and I both know research is a very costly thing. What would have happened with those people suffering from malaria, typhus, and similar diseases if it had not been for research? The cause of those diseases was not found overnight, but only after years and years of research. Today, as a result of that research of many years, we have those diseases under control. If we can do it in those diseases, we can do it with heart disease and cancer as well; but it is going to take time, and it is going to take money. There are many outfits in this country that spend tremendous sums of money on research. The Standard Oil Development Co. expended about \$20,000,000 a year to develop better fuels, and that is only one single laboratory. All the way down the line industry has to spend money on research to keep alive, to keep competitive. What we are asking you to do is to provide this small amount of \$3,000,000 to keep alive this cancer construction program that was started by this committee 3 years ago. It is not going to be a continuing program; as I stated before, there is going to be an end to it. It would have ended in this fiscal year had the Bureau of the Budget allowed the \$9,000,000 asked for it, and we would have been out of the construction business as far as research, clinical facilities, and laboratories were concerned on cancer research alone. We are trying to end a program now that was started. We have spent already in the neighborhood of \$16,000,000 on this

program. Are you going to stop it and let some of the progress be lost, or are you going to go forward with it and finish it, and tell the people of this country that you are interested in doing something about finding out the origin of these leading causes of death?

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I hope the gentleman is not carried away with the program against these particular diseases, cancer and heart disease, important and dangerous as they are. I would point out to the gentleman what has been done in the field of tuberculosis and urge him to take comfort from the fact that the same arguments that are today being used against these great programs were then used against the program to combat tuberculosis. Through many years various programs of tuberculosis were coordinated and integrated into a program of counties, cities, State and Nation, until, as the gentleman knows, this disease has been practically wiped out. The same thing will have to be done in the case of cancer and heart disease.

Mr. FOGARTY. That, of course, is what we are trying to do; that is what we are urging, centralized programs of research; and that is what we will have if we are able to continue adequate support. They have \$12,000,000 in applications from leading universities throughout the country pending at the present time for cancer construction grants.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Constant reference has been made to the voluntary funds that are being raised to fight various diseases, including cancer, heart, and so forth. Is there not ample testimony that the overwhelming percentage of the funds so raised goes for care and alleviation and very little of the funds go into research? What we are trying to get here is funds for research so that the other funds may be used for care and alleviation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. Let me make this point, and I am quoting from Dr. Rhodes of the Memorial Hospital of New York, who I think is one of the outstanding men in this particular field, as has been stated by other gentlemen who have spoken this afternoon. I know from the experience of meeting him during the past 4 years that he is not one who wants to see this country go broke but he does have a sincere desire to see money spent where it will do the most good.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, he wants to see this money spent where it will do the most good and he is con-

vinced above everything I can say to you this afternoon that this is absolutely necessary. He gave a little example in justification of such an expenditure for research. He said:

I can give you one example of this situation. You as Members of Congress are committed to the care of veterans. Under the present circumstances something in the range of from 2 to 3 millions of veterans will be hospitalized or will be entitled to hospitalization for cancer. They will be in the hospital for an average of 1 year apiece. It will cost the taxpayers around \$3,000 per case and you are already committed to the expenditure of something in the range of \$3,000,000,000 for the care of these people unless advances can be made to reduce that financial burden.

What does he mean by that? The only way that we can reduce that financial burden is to find the cause of these diseases. We can appropriate millions and billions of dollars to build hospitals and staff them, but what good is it going to do if we allow these veterans, for instance, to stay in there for an average of a year at a cost of billions of dollars from now until time immemorial? Is that economy? That is what I term false economy if we attempt to vote down this amendment and ignore such examples as that given by some of our outstanding physicians, not only in our own country but in the world, who testified before our committee, man after man. They were not connected with any bureau here in Washington. They had no Government connections. They were speaking their own minds from their own experience and from the experience they had gathered through previous appropriations that this Congress had made to this end. I am willing to take their word for the need for continuance of this program. Not one man appeared before our committee, not one witness ever appeared before the committees since I have been a member of them for 4 years, who testified that this money is not needed, that this money is not essential, that this money is not necessary at this time.

O, Mr. Chairman, I know some people belittle research and talk about this or that discovery having been made by this little fellow working in a laboratory in a small town somewhere, perhaps out in the Midwest or somewhere else.

I do not say that many discoveries have not been made by individuals giving their lifetime to research out in some small country town, but I guarantee to you that if you were to go out and ask that individual that has been quoted here this afternoon who had made those discoveries if he thought it was necessary for the Federal Government to participate in a program like this, he would say, "Positively, we need more of it; there are not enough of us; we do not have the proper clinical facilities; we do not have the proper laboratory facilities. Give us something to work with and we will find the answer quicker than we will by working in the hole that I am working in at the present time." That is what we are attempting to do. We are attempting to justify this work that these individuals are putting into this cause that they are fighting for and working for by giving them the tools to work with to

make these facilities more accessible to them. Is that asking too much of the taxpayers of this country? I do not believe it is. I am convinced beyond anything I may have said here today that if this issue were put up fair and square to every individual paying taxes into our Federal Treasury, that 98 percent of them would say, "Positively, I want that program continued; I think it is one of the best programs I ever heard of."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I object, unless there is an attempt made to restrict debate on this particular amendment. I have been here for an hour now, and we have had no vote, and we have been given no time. I agree with the subject matter, but I think the time has come to restrict the debate, and I object unless there is some attempt made to restrict it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. FORD. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think one of the most regrettable statements I have heard was made today when my very distinguished colleague, at whose feet I sat as a new Member here, and with whom I labored so much, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is to leave this body. I have been asked by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK] to express to him our sincere regrets. Unfortunately, today we find ourselves on a different side of this question, but we do not differ with it fundamentally. I recognize that cancer is a dread disease. I know that it stalks along with death and reaches into many families, and I know that there are two approaches to this question: One is the emotional and one is the realistic approach. It is a popular thing to stand here and talk about cancer. It is a popular thing to say, as the distinguished majority leader said, "Something must be done about it," and the inference from that remark would be that nothing is being done, which is not the fact. I would love to agree with the very charming gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for whom I have the utmost esteem, but now let us look at this question and see what are the facts.

The budget estimate was granted in full—\$20,086,000. That is what the testimony in the record substantiates, and your committee by a majority vote granted the full budget estimate. That proves that something is being done on this question.

In addition to that I call your attention to the fact that \$14,000,000 has been given by the American public for cancer. Now it has been proposed by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] that a great deal of that amount is not given for research.

The fact is that five million plus out of the \$14,000,000 fund is used for cancer research. In addition to that, the report, substantiated by the testimony, is that the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service and other agencies are working in this field. Heretofore the Congress of the United States has appropriated an additional \$14,000,000 for contract authorizations. One of the great criticisms of the Appropriations Committee has been that it goes into the field of legislation. I have heard Members from both sides say, "You have no right to do that," and we have no right to do it. Because of that, a point of order was raised which was sustained. In the basic legislation no provision was made for contract authorization. I say to the Members of this House, if you want to change the basic law, if you have a quarrel with it, the remedy is not to appropriate more money here, the remedy is to change the basic law. This committee has gone through this matter carefully and by a majority vote decided that \$20,086,000, the full budget estimate, was the amount that was proper.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have been looking over the testimony on pages 523 and 530, and I find a very large number of institutions that have already had grants are included among those that have applications for additional grants for construction purposes. That looks like a rather unusual procedure.

Mr. McGRATH. I thank the gentleman.

Now we come to the question whether money and money alone is the answer to this question. Of course, a certain amount is necessary, and this committee tried to reach the amount that was proper. You cannot have a rule-of-thumb, but there is something that is more important than the dollar sign, and that is the human brain and the will to do things. I could cite on this floor many instances where, without one cent of Federal funds, great contributions were made to the field of science, Goodyear with the vulcanization of rubber, the monorail electric line, the sewing machine, the submarine, the reaper, the telegraph, and Coca-Cola. Listen to the story of penicillin.

The story of penicillin from the first delicate frond lifted from the growing mold by its discoverer, Sir Alexander Fleming, to the pure crystalline drug now ready for the purchaser, is more dramatic than any fiction. As related by J. D. Ratcliff in his book *Yellow Magic*, it is a story of headache, heartache, hard work, eased slightly by one fortuitous event.

This fortuitous event was the bit of mold that drifted through the open window of Alexander Fleming's workshop at St. Mary's Hospital in London in the fall of 1928. It settled onto a Petri dish and ruined one of the doctor's cultures. He was ready to discard the plate when he saw the green fragment. In his notebook he wrote:

For some considerable distance around the mold growth the staphylococcal colonies were

undergoing lysis [being dissolved]. What had formerly been a well-grown colony was now a faint shadow of its former self.

Fleming's chance mold was penicillium notatum.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York be permitted to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close at the end of the remarks of the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRATH. So, Mr. Chairman, I close these remarks with this thought. I ask you to keep in mind that if you vote against this amendment you are doing no injustice to those who are suffering with cancer. We are giving the full amount recommended by the President's budget. This additional \$3,000,000 was never talked about in our committee as far as authorization was concerned. You can go back to your people with your head high and your conscience clear, and you can say, "I voted for the necessary funds for the people of this country, and I did not go over and beyond that." If you do that, you will have discharged your duty and your obligation both to those who are ill and to your National Government, which today has a serious fiscal problem.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. We did discuss the \$3,000,000 on this construction facility.

Mr. McGRATH. I repeat, I said on authorization. It was only discussed from the question of contract authorization. I said in my statement we did not discuss it in terms of authorization. The gentleman is correct when he refers, however, to contract authorization.

Mr. FOGARTY. Does not the gentleman agree that the first time we discussed this he agreed at first to go along with the continuation of this contract authority for this construction?

Mr. McGRATH. We discussed it but we did not agree definitely. From a fiscal viewpoint, we cannot prejudge any one item until we determine what the entire bill contains. Then, when you have the sum total, you must compare it with the national income. That is the only sensible way to handle appropriation matters.

Mr. FOGARTY. Will not the gentleman admit that what we are trying to do this year, as members of the committee, is the same thing we did a year ago when we came in with a unanimous report? Did we not work it out that way, the same as we tried to work it out this year?

Mr. McGRATH. That is true. I assure the gentleman that, although we find ourselves in disagreement, I am

supporting the majority of the committee.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I commend the gentleman for the sound statement he has made on this amendment. As one who has had a good deal to do with cancer, both as a patient and a physician, in reputable and highly respected medical institutions, may I say that one's natural tendency is to vote more money, in the belief that just to provide more money will somehow solve the problem, which is what everyone wants. I believe that is not the right way to approach the problem. The right way is the one that the gentleman has discussed here, and that is to provide whatever amount is necessary to carry on a balanced and well-thought-out and well-managed program that is what the budget estimates and the committee have suggested. I believe the advice that the gentleman has given to the committee is the correct advice and if followed is the way to bring about the greatest progress in conquering this, one of our greatest health and human problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEEFE and Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 49, noes 83.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the act with respect to mental diseases, \$9,944,000, of which not less than \$2,375,000 shall be available exclusively for payment of obligations for research and training grants incurred under authority heretofore granted under this head.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer amendments to this section relating to mental health activities, and also with respect to the amount to provide facilities for research into heart and the diseases of the circulation.

It is perfectly obvious, in view of the discussion in connection with the amendment first offered, that there is no possibility of securing any favorable consideration by this House at this time for either of the increases that would be asked for in cases of mental illness research and heart disease research.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. Does the gentleman intend to offer his amendments, nevertheless? I hope he will.

Mr. KEEFE. No. I shall not offer them.

During my membership in the House I have never tried to do what appears to be a futile thing, just merely to make a record. So I want those who have been so very kind as to join in an effort to put this bill in shape so that it will properly and truly represent the interests of those who are interested in those programs to know that I appreciate their

help. I shall not offer the amendments, but I shall defer to anyone else who desires to do so. I do not want to take the time of the House in prolonging the debate, because it is perfectly obvious that the House is not in any mood to increase this bill by one single penny. If there is any other Member of the House who is interested in this program who desires to offer these amendments, I will defer to the gentleman from Rhode Island in that regard.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, even though the gentleman from Wisconsin and I have not agreed on this amendment, and some other matters, I do want, as best I can in my humble way, to pay a tribute of respect, high regard, and great esteem to him. The gentleman from Wisconsin is not only a fine American but he is also a great legislator. He has contributed much, not only to his State and to his community but to this Nation. If it were just a matter of personal feelings for the gentleman from Wisconsin, I would gladly have gone along with any reasonable increase that he might have suggested. It has not been because there has been any lack of regard or warm friendship for him that has caused me to take a position differing from his.

I feel sad in my heart that he is leaving the Halls of Congress where he has done such a magnificent job. The gentleman from Wisconsin, in my opinion, is without a peer in debate among the men on this floor. If I could just express myself, if I could just get over to the House and to the American public my points of view with the forceful eloquence that he does, I would indeed be very happy.

So it was with deep sincere regret, Mr. KEEFE, that I learned you have found it necessary to leave this service in the House of Representatives. As you go you can always rest assured that during the remainder of your life you will have following you my very best personal wishes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that my colleague from Wisconsin would offer the other amendments, but apparently in his judgment it seems futile at this time to attempt to get this House to do something for these particular programs of public health. The next amendment that he was going to offer touches one of the most sorry predicaments we find ourselves in in the country. I wish only that all Members of Congress could have listened to the more than 20 outstanding men in the field of mental illness in this country who testified before our subcommittee. I am sure that had the entire membership of this Congress been able to listen to the testimony of other physicians and leading medical scientists throughout the country during our hearings they would have voted for the last amendment. I am amazed to think of such inattention to this matter of mental illness. It is one of the most depressing things that the people of the country are facing. About 60 percent or so of all hospital beds today are taken up with mentally ill patients. Some of these people linger there at least 10 years;

they are forgotten; nobody ever goes to see many of them, and nobody seems to care about most of them; nothing much is being done for them. You will find that in practically every State of the the Union the mental hospitals are the poorest State-owned shacks there are. Once a person gets in there he seems to be forgotten.

It was not until 2 years ago that this subcommittee again attempted to take the lead in this field and provide money for traineeships, for fellowships, and for scholarships in order to get more trained personnel into this field. That is the same attempt that we have been making in the field of cancer and heart.

But in view of the tremendous number who voted against the last amendment perhaps it is useless to offer the amendments and take up the time of the House. I think, however, the facts should be brought out and drawn to your attention because, if in some future weeks you have the opportunity, you should visit the mental institutions in your own district and see how conditions are there, see how the people are being treated. Then come back here and I can guarantee that you will want the Federal Government to do something, because the States are not taking care of the situation. Make no mistake about that.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction and equipment of treatment building: For construction and equipment, including administrative expenses, of a treatment building (providing separate male and female facilities), and demolition and removal of those buildings designated as Oaks and Toner Buildings with their appurtenances and attachments, within the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended; and, in addition, contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$3,938,000 toward completion of such work at a total cost not to exceed \$5,588,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, for preparation of plans and specifications for two treatment buildings, shall be consolidated with this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing purposes, and any part of such consolidated appropriation may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to highlight a statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island who called attention to the fact that in this country today over 60 percent of all hospital beds are occupied by mental cases. What are we doing about it? I see my friends who are so economy minded raising no question about the millions that are in this paragraph entitled "St. Elizabeths Hospital." They are perfectly willing to go on year in and year out to build buildings out there, vote to care for these mentally insane, but they are not willing to vote for a dollar to increase the research facilities that might ultimately empty those hospitals and reduce the tremendous expenditure that is here before you now.

Look at the expenditures to maintain St. Elizabeths Hospital, if you please, one item \$1,948,000, \$100,000, \$406,000, \$1,500,000, \$3,998,000. Those are the appropriations for St. Elizabeths Hospital, year in and year out duplicated in every mental institution throughout America. The tragedy of it all is the utter futility of getting Members of the Congress to see how absurd these so-called talks of economy are in the face of that situation. Why, I can say to you that in one State today due to the utilization of new discoveries in the use of penicillin for the treatment of syphilis, congenital syphilis, if you please, they are lifting out of these institutions people who have been there consigned for life as incurable mental cases and restoring them to an active place in society. The research in that field has just started.

But, no, in face of all the medical testimony of all the great scientists of this country, we listen to some pseudo-scientists and doctors here on the floor of the Congress who discount all they say and say they have not accomplished anything, therefore we must not spend any more money.

All I have to say is that I am glad I have been able to play a small part in an effort to try to relieve that situation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Does the gentleman recall the account of the recent mental institution fire in Pennsylvania, a fire in which many patients perished because they were chained to concrete floors due to the fact they could not provide adequate help?

Mr. KEEFE. Why, the story is so tragic I hate to talk about it. You can repeat it in every State throughout the Union. We have been fighting year in and year out to build up a program that will do the research necessary to relieve your veterans' hospitals and your other hospitals of this ever-growing cost to the taxpayers of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. What do we find? Thumbs down. Well, I hope the other body will display more genius in its attack on this problem than has been indicated here today. I want to stand on the proposition that the Congress of the United States inspired in a nonpartisan, bipartisan manner, if you please, in the past under the leadership of the gentleman from Rhode Island, contributed to by the gentleman from Wisconsin, who has played a part in the development of this program. Those who want to see it stopped can accept that responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I just want to make one observation that this program was instituted by the gentleman speaking in the well of the House 2 years ago when he was chairman of the subcommittee, and I have just followed along with the program which was initiated and started by him. I know that he has played no small part in the building up of this program. He has played a tremendous part in it, and I do know of so many things that he has done that it is unheard of. I know there are Members of Congress that have come to him for information and help, something that they could not get from the ordinary practitioner. I know that he had an experience in his own family where the ordinary practitioner did not know anything about the case at all, but because of the gentleman's knowledge of the subject and his knowledge of these other men that he had been in contact with and had secured information from, that he was able to take care of two or three very dire situations. I think he deserves the commendation of this House for the tremendous part that he has played in building up the program that has been initiated by this committee.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, the gentleman is very, very kind, and I have no regrets, because you mark what I tell you. The people of America are going to demand that this program go forward, and will hold responsible those who have curtailed or hampered it. Make no mistake about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to say that only this morning I was talking with an official of the Veterans' Administration when the gentleman from New Jersey mentioned the hospital in Pennsylvania where, I think he said, some 10 patients were burned to death. Five of those ten were women veteran patients. They were hospitalized there because there were no other beds. I rejoice that the House in its wisdom passed the bill for the construction of 16,000 beds just the other day.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Since I made my observation regarding the institution in Philadelphia where they had a terrible fire, I have talked with some of my colleagues of the Pennsylvania delegation who tell me that the State of Pennsylvania itself has a most forward-looking

program in this regard, and I want to be recorded as reporting their comments.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very glad to hear that. I would also like to state that in research work it is just as important to know the cases that will not be helped by penicillin or aureomycin and the other powerful drugs. It is just as important to know that as it is to know the cases that they will cure, because sometimes, in certain instances, those powerful drugs hurt people very seriously, and that is why the research work is so terribly important. Medicine is not an exact science. We are always learning.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLOOD. I would just like to say to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey that for the first time since he has been a Member of the House has he made a statement which was not based on the fact. I realize that that information was merely given to him. Now, I must, out of an abundance of caution, point out that by no means is the State health program and mental institution program of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania forward looking. The contrary is the fact.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman did not mean that it is not forward looking, but that the buildings were inadequate and not fire-proof, and that is true with a great many places. Unfortunately, some of our Army and Navy hospitals are not the kind of construction in which to take care of mental cases. I think that probably is the point the gentleman from New Jersey is bringing out. He did not mean to say the care of mental cases is backward in Pennsylvania. But we are learning every day about the care of mental cases, of cancer cases, and the other very serious cases.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have remained here on the floor since this bill was started. I have voted for every motion to cut and I have voted against every motion to increase. I am not one of those who blames all the ills of our deficit on the Appropriations Committee. I think we are inclined to kick them around too much. There is something more far-reaching, and that is our basic opinions and convictions concerning government.

We do not pay enough attention to authorization bills. We do not determine well enough what functions of Government should be left to the States and localities and what ones can be undertaken by the Federal Government.

About 3 or 4 years ago the question of putting the Federal Government into the hospital business was before this Congress. We need hospitals in this country. I felt then and I feel now, however, that the localities, private individuals, and the States, were better able to do the job financially than the Federal Government. I voted against that authorization bill. I voted against the ex-

tension of it earlier in this Congress. It was supposed to be a \$75,000,000-a-year program. That has been doubled. We are going to go on and on and on, and there is no end to it. We have to decide which ones of these things are Federal responsibilities and which ones are State responsibilities.

We are about to read that section of the bill pertaining to social security. I call your attention to an item that is noticeable by its absence. There will be paid out in benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program this year \$725,000,000. It is not mentioned in the bill. I think perhaps that is the wrong procedure. It may some day be challenged in court. But I am not going to talk about that now. I want to get back to this business of authorizing.

When this social security program of ours matures, when another generation stands where we stand now in this House, making appropriations, they will have to appropriate somewhere between 12 and 20 billion dollars a year to pay for that program. It is a contractual obligation. This Congress has taken action which will require the expenditures of a minimum of 12 billions a year for social security 40 years from now. The taxpayers of that day will not have anything to say about it. The Congress of that day will not have a voice in the amount. It is in the nature of a contractual obligation. Do not misunderstand me—our old people are entitled to generous care. But the point is we have no right to legislate at this time fixing an obligation on future generations which they will have to meet. We are alarmed over the deficit this year. Authorizations have been put through which will call for a budget in the years that lie ahead many billions of dollars more than it is today. Present trends indicate the expenditures of the Federal Government will go up and not down. The Congresses to come after the present Congress will in many fields find themselves helpless because of programs that have been started.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the old-age survivors insurance program is not financially self-sustaining under the tax formula which our committee approved and which the House passed?

Mr. CURTIS. I am delighted that the gentleman asked that question. I hope I may have time to answer it. We have no assurance that the progressive tax rate provided for will go into effect. That is number one. Secondly, when we get that money in what shall we do with it? If we keep it in cash in the Treasury the effect on our economy is bad. That cannot be done. If we authorize the Administrator of Social Security to invest it in other than Government bonds he would soon control all the industry of the country or at least a great portion of it. That leaves but one place to put this so-called reserve of Social Security. That is in Government bonds. Let us assume that 20 or

40 years from now there are so many bonds in this reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, the recipients under social security have to be paid in dollars. The old gentleman or widow or orphan who qualifies for benefits has to be paid in dollars. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me on that. There are only three ways to get dollars to pay those benefits, just three ways. First, taxation in the particular year involved. Second, issue more bonds and borrow money from the people to pay those bonds, or, three, some form of inflation or printing-press money. It does not make any difference whether you have 1 warehouse or 20 warehouses of Government bonds in your reserve—when the benefits are due you have to pay the benefits in dollars which means either more taxation, more borrowing, or some form of inflation.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. The point I wanted to make to the gentleman was that this body had an opportunity to pass upon that issue. Only 12 members of the Republican Party voted against it and only 2 Democrats. I ask in that bill, H. R. 6000, whether or not it is a fact that the tax formula was set up to make this program financially self-sustaining. Is that not true?

Mr. CURTIS. I think that depends on definition. I do not think so but I respect the gentleman's opinion when he says it does.

Mr. CARROLL. Well, is it not true that insofar as the employer is concerned there is an excise tax levied upon him and upon the employee there is a gross income tax. The merging of those two taxes, assuming that future Congresses accept their responsibility by maintaining the tax formula will make this program financially sound.

Mr. CURTIS. No, I do not accept the statement of the gentleman as a sound proposition. Neither do the exponents of social security. Mr. Altmeyer has for a long time advocated one-third of the benefits being paid out of the general Treasury. At times he has increased that to one-half, I believe.

The individuals receiving these benefits now have not paid for their benefits. Take a banker in my district who this year reaches the age of 65. Under this bill, he and his wife can draw \$100 a month. His life expectancy is 12 years and hers is 14 years. Do you know how much he has paid in under this Social Security Act? Three hundred and ninety dollars—less than 4 months of the benefits that he and his wife will draw for a period of 12 or 14 years. The other people are not paying for their benefits.

This program stands today where the old-time assessment insurance companies stood when they started. They were taking in a lot of members. They were young men. The death rate was low. There were few claims. The money rolled in. They had a big reserve. But the time came when they could not pay, and when the older people were frozen out. Out of every five people over 65 years today only one draws insurance benefits. So they say, "Look at the huge reserves we are building up." The day will come in this program when five out of five people over 65 will be eligible to draw benefits. That is when the program will mature, and that is when the Congress will have to secure, somewhere, somehow, \$12,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000 to pay those people.

I think it is a serious question whether or not the Government can maintain a reserve system of this volume. I think there are some obstacles to it that we should consider.

Let me say again, I do not think we should be harsh with the old people. My answer to it is this: The people today who are blessed by having good health and a job should take care of those who are unable to produce for themselves today. We should leave to other generations the same responsibility, but we should not fix now upon the generations to follow a contractual obligation, an insurance contract that they cannot carry out with solvency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] has expired.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to pose as an actuarial expert, but to point out some simple fundamental facts which I think the Members may have gotten a misapprehension about from the remarks made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

It has been stated for many years that the social security fund has been raided for the general expenses of the Government. That is not inherent in what the gentleman said. I rise only to correct any impression that the Members may have gotten in that regard, and to request permission to extend, as a part of my remarks, a radio broadcast I made recently, in which I quoted from the Wall Street Journal upon this subject, giving the reasons for its belief that our social-security fund is entirely sound. I believe that article appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 9 of this year.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I read that article. It is a very well-considered article. But in addition to that there was appointed a joint committee, composed of leading men of this Nation, and they submitted a report, which is a congressional document, which has presented the same theory as stated by the Wall Street Journal and all other thinking editorials on this subject, saying, of course, that the building up of this reserve and the handling

of it under this trust fund was proper and followed the same procedure as that of all great insurance companies.

Mr. JACOBS. That is correct; in other words, it amounts to exactly the same thing as an insurance company; an insurance company having funds to invest invests them in Government bonds. When the time comes to pay the benefits under the insurance policy issued by this private insurance company, the private insurance company does not have the money in its vaults to pay the benefits; it has bonds, exactly like the social security fund has bonds.

The Government has not raided the social security fund. If any mistake has been made, the mistake was made when we failed to collect adequate taxes during the war to pay the expenses of the war as we fought it.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman from Nebraska, I think, made a very good point, and we ought to recognize it and clear it up. After having established this tax formula under House bill 6000 and the Congress fails to go ahead by way of failing to continue a progressive tax it is true that there would be a deficit, and it is true that eventually some day out of the Treasury we shall have to appropriate huge sums of money. That is why Congresses to come must not fall into the mistake they did before when they froze that tax.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the gentleman for his fairness. I do not want to be misunderstood. I have not shared the criticism of others that these social security taxes were misappropriated when they were placed in Government bonds; I think that is the only thing that could be done with them. They could not be retained in cash. I do not want the Social Security Administrator investing them in outside securities. But I do believe that we shall have to agree that as benefits are to be paid out they are going to be paid in dollars and that it becomes a moot question how many bonds are in the reserve account, because to get those dollars they will either have to sell more bonds, or through current taxation, or else do it through some funny inflation deal. I do not believe you can come to any other conclusion.

Mr. JACOBS. Under leave to extend my remarks I ask to have printed in the RECORD a radio broadcast over radio station WISH, Indianapolis, for March 18, 1950:

RADIO ADDRESS OF HON. ANDREW JACOBS, OF INDIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1950

One of the great public controversies of the day is the question: "Is social security a fraud?" Some say it is; others say it is not.

Of course, there are those people who claim that your Government has been a complete fraud ever since the Democrats took over. But we will disregard those folks as partisans. I am addressing myself, not to those partisans who would see nothing but evil in anything this administration does, but rather to those folks who are interested in the truth, and who reject partisanship as an evil sufficient unto itself.

In what respect do these folks claim social security is a fraud? In the first instance, they claim that it is fraudulent be-

cause the benefits are not paid to anyone who earns more than \$14.99 per month in covered employment. This prohibition remained in the law under the terms of H. R. 6000, the bill to amend Social Security, in the form in which the measure passed the House, but the amount was increased to \$50 per month. They claim that since the beneficiary paid for his old-age and survivors insurance, he is entitled to it regardless of how much he earns.

This assertion seems reasonable on its face. However, we must take into account the terms of the insurance. In other words, when you buy insurance from a private company, you had better read the fine print. In this case you don't have to read fine print, for the terms are all printed in the same size print.

And here it is. People who study insurance questions are known as actuaries. They know that a certain number of people will die each year; a certain number will have living husbands and wives at a certain age; that a certain number will be still able to work and occupied in trades and professions where their services will be still in demand at retirement age, etc.

We know that those persons engaged in trades and professions wherein they can still earn a substantial livelihood at age 65 will not retire for the small benefit they will derive from old-age and survivors insurance, unless they are otherwise disabled.

So this is one of the factors considered in fixing the premium charged for the insurance. The premium in this case is generally known as pay roll deduction.

In other words, the terms of this insurance could be changed so that those who continue to work could draw it. However, in such case the premiums or pay-roll deduction would have to be more.

This is true because the premiums or pay-roll deductions must be large enough to pay the benefits.

If those who are able to, and continue to work, draw benefits, then the outgo from the fund would be greater, and the pay-roll deductions would likewise have to be more.

If the Government changed the plan and thus changed more premium, the same people who are stirring up distrust, because those continuing to work do not draw the benefit, would then attempt to stir up animosity because the premiums were raised.

However, the Government has no choice in this matter. It must do one or the other because the old-age and survivors' insurance program is a sound program financially.

And this brings us to the next complaint which has served to confuse the public. Senator CAPEHART has used this assertion more frequently than any individual of whom I know. He has said that the social-security program is a fraud because the Government spends the money collected as premiums on unrelated projects. In other words, the Senator's assertion has been that the Government takes the social-security funds and spends the money on general Government activities and consequently the money is all gone—it isn't there any more for the beneficiaries—and the people will have to be taxed all over again to pay the benefits. The difficulty is that the Senator just doesn't understand the matter at all. Rather than use my own reasoning and logic to answer him, I would direct your attention to an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 9, 1950. This article blows the Senator's argument into a cocked hat. It appears on the editorial page and is written by Mr. F. A. Korameyer, who says:

"Letters to this newspaper from subscribers, among other things, show that misunderstanding of the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' insurance of the Social Security Act is still widespread. Many persons still believe what some insurance company officials asserted in the middle 1930s, that the accumulation of a pension reserve fund in-

vested in United States bonds was purposeless, that the reserve was a fiction and that it could actually result in the cost of pensions being paid twice over. Those insurance company men have long since realized their error; a sort of vicarious recantation came in 1945 from a committee representing the 3 principal associations of life companies. The committee said, in part:

"The first step in understanding this problem is to agree that pay roll taxes are collected so that workers may currently make a contribution to the support of the OASI system from which they hope later to benefit. The money might conceivably be held in the form of cash to be used when needed. However, the Government must currently borrow large sums, and will later need large amounts for refinancing at least some of its rapidly maturing obligations. It is reasonable for the OASI system, if it has funds available, to take advantage of this opportunity to earn interest on its money by purchasing Government bonds.

"Furthermore, the apparent double taxation does not involve an avoidable burden if it can be assumed that the excess of income over outgo is used by the Government for some essential purpose, and does not by its existence and availability stimulate unnecessary expenditures. The purchasing of bonds by the OASI system means that, later on, when it needs money in excess of pay-roll tax receipts in order to pay benefits, the interest on the bonds (raised, of course, by general taxation) will be available to meet the additional benefit load. However, if the bonds had not been bought by the system but were in the hands of the public, then not only would the interest on the bonds have to be raised by general taxation, but additional general taxes would have to be levied to cover the deficit in OASI operations. Current pay-roll taxation to create a reserve fund, therefore, makes possible the use of interest which the Government has to raise by taxation anyway for a purpose which would otherwise require further general taxation on its own account."

Mr. Korsmeyer then comments that Brookings Institution of Washington had recently published a work incorporating an article which "unfortunately repeats the now stale errors about the alleged illusion (i. e., misbeliefs) of an old-age and survivors insurance trust fund." He points out that the Brookings Institution, by a foreword, actually disclaims responsibility for the article. That is to say, Brookings Institution published the article but obviously disagreed with it, as did Mr. Korsmeyer, who refers to it as a "weirdly untrue statement."

He further says about this article:

"The authors do not support their assertions that the Government bonds in the pension reserve have less value than fresh toilet paper."

Mr. Korsmeyer then concludes by saying: "There is much that is open to criticism in OASI and the changes therein proposed by pending bills. But it is impossible to assert rationally that part of the national debt is rubbish and the rest is prime investment."

Then is social security a fraud? These charges must stand or fall on the facts. Senator CAPEHART says that pay-roll taxes have been collected for social security and that "the Government has used the money for other purposes." Thus he charges in effect that your Government has embezzled the social security trust fund.

Now what are the true facts? The Social Security Act provides that all taxes collected to finance the old-age and survivors' insurance program must be transferred to a trust fund and kept separate. The Secretary of the Treasury is the trustee of this fund. He is directed by law to invest the money, not currently needed, in interest-bearing Government securities.

This is exactly what the Congress of the United States directed and it is exactly what the Secretary of the Treasury has done.

The social-security program is an insurance system. Thus, by investing its reserve in Government bonds, it has done exactly what private-insurance companies and trustees have done, generally by legal direction. Of course, the Government will be required to collect taxes to redeem all of its bonds. These taxes are for the purpose of paying the Government's debt, whether it be a debt to the social-security fund, or to a private-insurance company, a bank, the administrator of an estate, or you as an individual bondholder. The obligation is exactly the same in each case.

The charges of fraud are based upon this reasoning: "The Government must now collect income taxes, etc., to redeem bonds owned by the social security trust fund. Therefore, the Government is collecting taxes to pay your social security for which you have already been taxed by the pay-roll tax." Therefore, say the opponents of this administration, the social-security fund is in debt to you and has nothing with which to pay its debt to you (its ownership of Government bonds being momentarily disregarded).

All right, let's apply this to your insurance company. You buy a policy of insurance. You pay premiums. Thousands of others do likewise in the same company. The insurance company accumulates a reserve from these premiums. It invests this reserve in Government bonds. It owes you the benefits provided in your policy, but it, like the social-security fund, doesn't have the money (also momentarily disregarding its ownership of Government bonds) to pay these benefits.

You pay income, excise, and other taxes to the Government, and the Government uses that money to redeem bonds owned by your insurance company.

Question: Are you being taxed to pay the benefits due to yourself from your insurance company?

The truth of the matter is you are being taxed to pay your Government's debt. Your Government incurred this debt by borrowing the money from your insurance company, from you, your bank, your neighbors, and your social-security fund; to pay its expenses, principally the costs of the war, including current preparation for defense. The cost of the war would have to be paid whether these bonds were held by the social security trust fund, or by some bank or insurance company. The Government's borrowing of the money through the sale of bonds is not and never was in any way dependent upon the existence of the social-security program. Had there been no social-security program, the same amounts of money would have been borrowed by the Government from other sources. The social-security fund derives additional revenue from interest on the bonds, which interest would otherwise go to private investors. Would these critics expect the social-security fund to remain uninvested?

The war cost about \$350,000,000,000. The cost was higher because of inflation. Huge profits and earnings resulting from war work and scarce civilian production caused inflation.

The Government borrowed \$210,000,000,000 of the three hundred and fifty billions with which to pay the costs of the war. Had the Government raised that two hundred and ten billions by taxes, inflation would have been whipped and our public debt would be \$210,000,000,000 less today. Your Federal debt is \$256,627,417,985 and this includes the amount of bonds held by the social security trust fund, as well as your own bonds.

No, the fraud is not with the Government, rather the fraud is found in the argument. The mistake was not made by the social-security trustee. The mistake was made by the Government in not convincing the people they should pay more taxes out of their ab-

normal war profits and earnings during the war so as to have paid the costs of the war rather than to have left it a burden to the returning veteran and future generations.

And the blame, to a great extent, must rest upon the people themselves for resisting higher taxes at a time when such taxes would have reduced inflation and the public debt.

Watch carefully those who charge this fraud against social security. You will observe that they will never mention the war-incurred debt, which is the other half of the truth.

The most vicious falsehood is generally a half truth.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. CURTIS and Mr. JACOBS asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary expenses in carrying out the act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S. C. 18a), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

(Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point of the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, during the past decade the birth rate in this country has risen rapidly. Inevitably we must be concerned with what the future holds for these millions of children who will become, as they grow older, the inheritors of our democracy. At a time when all the world is in chaos, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the basic strength of democracy lies in the vitality and well-being of each succeeding new generation.

While the birth rate of the United States has reached unexpected heights, the appropriations of that division of government charged with working directly with the problems of children has lagged behind. This year, for example, the appropriations for the Children's Bureau recommended to the House by the Committee on Appropriations is for \$1,500,000, which represents a decrease of approximately \$20,000, from the sum recommended in the President's budget. While the budget recommendation itself appeared on the surface to provide an increase of approximately \$40,000 over the previous year's budget, it actually represented an increase of less than \$3,000, because of salary increases established by law. The end result, if the figure of \$1,500,000 is approved, will be a net loss in funds available to this important agency. I,

for one, do not propose to be panicked by cries of economy into failing to discriminate between trimming off the fat and cutting into bone and sinew. In my judgment, money spent for the betterment of our children's health and welfare is the best investment that this country can make. There is no substitute for strong and healthy citizens.

A small fraction of the sum spent for a single improvement on a river or in a harbor would make possible research of the highest importance. Here is one example of the kind of return we can expect from an investment in the work of the Children's Bureau; approximately 40,000 premature babies are born each year. Of this number about one-third die in their first year of life. There is good reason to believe that research into the causes of prematurity would repay the investment a hundred-fold in lives saved.

It is urgently necessary that now, when the demand on our resources throughout the world and the United States is so great, we exercise our best judgment in choosing those fields in which money can be spent most profitably. In my judgment, the Children's Bureau is one of the agencies in government doing a most valuable and essential job, and I earnestly hope that its appropriations will keep pace with its increased responsibilities.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to continue for a moment the discussion participated in by the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Indiana. I think the gentleman from Nebraska observed that he would not want these funds invested in so-called private securities. If there were no Federal debt at the present time, in what would our present life insurance companies invest their reserves?

Mr. CURTIS. I think the gentleman will have to realize that a Government insurance program, a social insurance program, covering 150,000,000 people, and that insurance company having the power to tax and the power to spend for all other things, the parallel with an insurance company is not an accurate one.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us assume now that the social security proposal absorbs all Government bonds outstanding. If we are ever going to get on a sound financial basis that might happen. Would the gentleman care to comment on a situation of that kind?

Mr. CURTIS. That is why I advocate a pay-as-you-go program and let us do as good a job as we can today for the old people of the present time and pay for it now. Let us make no promises for the future. I am sure those who follow us will do the same thing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is what I wanted the gentleman to get in the record. Let us go one step further. Let us assume this reserve fund reaches \$45,000,000,000. That is within the concept of the proposition, is it not?

Mr. CURTIS. The social-security program goes on forever.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us take the figure that was discussed in the com-

mittee, \$45,000,000,000. That is not a big figure is it?

Mr. CURTIS. No; it is one-fourth of that now.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us assume we create a reserve of 45 or 60 or 87 billion dollars, which is within view we will say, what is to prevent a Congress at that time disposing of the securities then in the hands of the Social Security Administration to raise money for some other emergency of the Nation, taking those securities in that fund at that time and selling them on the open market for the people to raise funds for some other purpose? What is to prevent that?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not know.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well, there is not anything in the concept to prevent it, is there?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, I think so.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is there?

Mr. CURTIS. These bonds belong to the social security trust fund.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is true.

Mr. CURTIS. How many bonds there are is a moot question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. When this reserve fund gets to the point where it can absorb all Government issues outstanding. That is the point I am making.

Mr. CURTIS. There are those who believe that that was the reason this particular plan was adopted, thinking they could pay off the national debt with it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I would like for someone someday who believes that such a thing is possible to take the floor and demonstrate on cross-examination that any of these schemes that have ever been proposed in connection with social security is sound from an economic standpoint.

Mr. CURTIS. Lest we be in danger of making an attack on the old people, I want to point out that, under the bill the House passed, 10 years from now there will be almost as many people over 65 outside these insurance benefits as there are now. At the present time there are about 8,400,000 of our people not eligible. Ten years from now there will still be 7,200,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You have millions of people all over the United States who at no time have been permitted to participate by making contributions for their own benefit.

Mr. CURTIS. Why, it is definitely a lottery.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Certainly.

Mr. CURTIS. Some people are getting a 40-to-1 shot.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman from Nebraska said that those who are now producing should support those who are now not producing.

Mr. CURTIS. Not able to produce.

Mr. VORYS. I want to bring up the point that the only people in the country who can support those who are now not producing are those who are producing and unless that support is expressed through taking from those who are now producing part of their produce by way of taxes currently we are getting into an

inflationary situation where we are trying to get something for nothing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. The able gentleman from Nebraska when he was making his presentation mentioned a situation with which we would be faced when, instead of one out of five of the people drawing benefits over age 65, five out of the five would be drawing them. Now I rather think that that situation would never arise, as I understand the picture, because—and I address my question to the gentleman from Nebraska—is it not a fact that even under the social-security program now envisioned there would never come a time when more than, let us say, two out of the five would be drawing benefits?

Mr. CURTIS. I think a more correct statement would be the time when five out of five are eligible for benefits. Now if they do not choose to retire, that is a different thing, but about 40 years from now they will be eligible, and that is when your costs will be up.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the chapter be considered as read and be open to amendments at any point thereof, and subject to points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, the chapter includes through page 155; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. BIEMILLER. And the request does definitely preserve my right to raise a point of order against any section in the chapter?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FLOOD. At this time, in view of the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island, if I have a point of order to make against any section of the chapter, am I permitted to make that point of order if the unanimous consent request is granted?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on page 154, line 8, against the language from the colon to the period on line 13 on the ground that this language constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill in that it repeals existing legislation; that it goes beyond the scope of this bill, and that it goes beyond the appropriation provisions of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this language in the appropriation bill was put in here by the Bureau of the Budget and is a problem that we have been trying to deal with during the last 3 or 4 years in arriving at an estimate of military credits that were due to those men working on the railroads that went into the military service. As I remember 2 years ago we asked for an estimate of the total amount due, and the Bureau of the Budget refused that estimate, and we went along with the Bureau of the Budget and did not allow anything in that particular bill a year ago, but the Senate did allow the full amount. We worked out an agreement in conference with the Senate a year ago to spread this full amount over a period of 4 years, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953, to pay off these military service credits. So, the committee is being consistent again this year as it was a year ago in following the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, and we have gone along with this language.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has made a point of order against the language appearing in the bill on page 154, as quoted by him. The Chair has examined the language and notes that it carries a provision repealing existing law, which of course would clearly be legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order to this title of the pending chapter?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against section 202 on page 149 that it involves additional duties on the part of the Federal Security Administrator and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is the same situation we were up against yesterday. I guess I am in the same position I was yesterday. I will have to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes a point of order against the language appearing in section 202 on page 149 of the pending bill. The gentleman from Rhode Island concedes the point of order, for the reasons stated on similar points of order heretofore made.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the same grounds against the language appearing on page 150, lines 1 to 5, starting with the words "payment in advance" and ending with the words "to the general public."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. I think it would be a waste of time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order against the language appearing on page 153, lines 17 to 20, starting with the words "payment in advance" and ending with the words "to the general public."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. I guess the same condition exists here, Mr. Chairman. I will say no more.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order to the remainder of this chapter? If not, amendments are now in order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 149, line 14, insert the following language:

"Sec. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment remedies the defect in the language which was stricken on the point of order raised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. KEATING. The proposed amendment has to do with the activities of Mr. Oscar Ewing, the Federal Security Administrator. If adopted it will permit the continuation of practices in which he and others in his administration have been engaging in going about the country spreading the doctrine of socialized medicine and compulsory health insurance programs. The views of many of us as to the undesirability of a compulsory health insurance program are well known. We prefer that encouragement be extended to the promotion of voluntary health insurance plans through tax concessions or otherwise. I am not disposed to get into a debate on that subject although I am ready and willing to do so. Whatever our views may be on socialized medicine, however, there should be no difference of opinion among us about the impropriety of spending the taxpayer's dollars to propagandize for any legislation.

I simply feel it should be abundantly clear to the Members what the issue is which is involved in this amendment. If it is desired by the Members on either side to curtail the activities of the Federal Security Administrator in any respect here is the opportunity. I shall oppose the amendment not only because of my opposition to socialized medicine but because I feel neither this Administrator nor the head of any other Government department or agency should be attending meetings all over the United States at the expense of the taxpayers to promote some particular program which happens to be a favorite of his or

of other leaders in the present administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and, the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 47, noes 51.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. KEATING.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 65, noes 66.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 148, line 7, strike out "\$2,383,100" and insert "\$2,145,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to cut \$238,100 from the administrative expenses and salaries, Office of the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. I have done this because the amount carried represents an increase over last year, and because I believe that a very considerable saving can be effected if the Administrator will cut out this propaganda-chasing around the country and will organize his office on a more businesslike basis. I hope we will save the \$238,000 and that the Committee will vote for the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Is the figure that the gentleman has suggested equal to or more than was allowed last year for this activity?

Mr. TABER. No; it is not. It is below, but the amount that the committee recommended is above the figure that was allowed last year. The figure allowed last year was \$2,316,000, and I am proposing \$2,145,000.

There is no reason why this amendment should not be adopted. In the analysis of traveling expenses, the present picture is that the Federal Security Agency is listed for \$3,000,000 of traveling expenses this year; and the budget estimates for next year carry \$4,000,000, indicating an absolutely unnecessary increase. We could therefore proceed to cut down on the amounts that are provided for the Federal Security Administration and the whole of this agency where they are available for traveling expenses, and I hope that the Committee will adopt this amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. And I want to call the attention of the gentleman and the rest of the committee members to the fact that under the proviso in this particular paragraph, which seems to me an unusual one, the Administrator is authorized to take out of other appropriations, funds which are to be advanced to this appropriation to finance regional office activities; in other words, money can be taken out of other activities under

the Office of the Federal Security Administrator which, I understand, includes Public Health Service, and be transferred into this provision for administrative expenses which is headed "Salaries in the Office of the Administrator."

Mr. TABER. That is, he can do it for the purpose of financing the regional offices connected with the constituent organization.

Mr. KEATING. That is true, but it is a rather unusual provision.

Mr. TABER. It is very unusual.

Mr. KEATING. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think I should say for the benefit of my friend, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. TABER], and to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] that complete reorganization took place in the Federal Security Agency 3 years ago under the leadership of this committee and under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I fought it on the floor of the House because I did not think it would show any economy. But I had to say 2 years ago, and I did admit on this floor, that I had been wrong the previous year; that the action taken by this committee under the leadership of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] did show better coordinated activities in the field and getting people out of Washington into these regional offices; they made a tremendous showing of economy by that so-called reorganization and I admitted it on the floor of the House.

The action which was taken 3 years ago by this committee was for that purpose. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] missed the boat, and also the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], when they talk about all this propaganda of Mr. Ewing in behalf of compulsory health insurance. You sure missed the boat when you had a chance to vote for a \$3,000,000 appropriation for research into cancer, because that is one step you could have made in the direction of opposing compulsory health insurance if you sincerely do not want compulsory health insurance.

Now, we cut this particular item a total of \$135,800. That is, the committee did. Every new job that was requested was refused. It is true the bill shows \$66,893 more than was allowed them a year ago. We state in our report that none of the regional offices shall be cut. The bill as reported, after taking account of Ramspeck promotions, pay act costs, and other mandatory costs, will require a cut in personnel of 12 or 15. They will have to be taken out of the Washington office headquarters here. They will have a cut of perhaps 12 to 15 below what they had for the fiscal year 1950. If your cut is allowed to go into effect it is going to be

here in Washington, it cannot be spread out through the regional offices because we have directed Mr. Ewing in our report that the cuts have to be made at the Washington level. If this cut is made you are going to wreck the office. You do not know how far you are going. This committee went as far as it could in cutting to the bone the Office of Administrator when we marked up this bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact that when we reorganized this situation 3 years ago and set up the consolidated regional offices and consolidated activities in the Office of the Administrator, we did so by combining in the Office of the Administrator many functions that formerly were appropriated for in separate items?

Mr. FOGARTY. Right.

Mr. KEEFE. And that accounts for what appears to be a large sum of money for the Office of Administrator?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct. To repeat, we cut this right down to the bone. We cut out all the additional positions they asked for—and there were several. They will have to decrease their personnel because the \$66,000 increase allowed means nothing when you take into consideration the mandatory increases involved in the pay acts and other such things. They will actually have less for personnel than they had in 1950.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman point out to us where in the bill are these savings which are offset by the increased figures in this office and the parts of the bill that are reduced to make up that figure?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot show it here because that was a reorganization started 3 years ago. They reorganized 3 years ago. We were able to show it 2 years ago and again last year. They are completely reorganized. As the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] stated, this program started 3 years ago.

Mr. KEATING. It looks to me as if all of the provisions all through the bill are in excess of last year. There are very few that are less than last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARCANTONIO: On page 151, line 5, after the period, add a new section:

"SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation under this title shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institution in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory practices deny equality of educational opportunity or employment to anyone to pursue such educational courses or employment as are provided by such a grant."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

I do not see how those conclusions can be escaped. It is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, and an attempt to interfere with and direct the affairs of every State in the Union and of every Territory. The point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman. I refer the Chairman to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 8, 1948, page 2356. This identical amendment was offered by me on that day and a point of order was made by the gentleman from Mississippi, against the amendment. It is the same amendment, word for word, to the same section of the bill, and the point of order was overruled. It is definitely a negative limitation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to state in reply that because one Chairman makes a mistake does not bind the House for all time to come. There was an error on the part of the Chairman, 2 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Mississippi knows that the present occupant of the chair is bound by the decisions and precedents of the House.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has offered an amendment which has been reported, and the gentleman from Mississippi has made a point of order against the amendment. The Chair has examined the amendment and has compared it with the language appearing in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York on March 8, 1948, against which a point of order was made by the gentleman from Mississippi on the same grounds as stated by him on this occasion. At that time the Chair ruled that the amendment was a limitation on an appropriation bill. Of course, it is the duty of the occupant of the chair to follow the rules of the House and the precedents and decisions of the House. So, in view of this decision the Chair is compelled to and has no other recourse than to overrule the point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. For the purpose of limiting debate on this amendment?

Mr. CANNON. With the gentleman's consent I would like to submit a unanimous-consent request. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is an important amendment. It is not offered just for the sake of making the record. It is offered in a sincere endeavor to bring about results in a situation which is crying for results everywhere in the country. This Congress must be judged by the status of civil rights in the Nation; it must be

judged by its record on civil rights. As a matter of history, the character of any period or of any institution must be judged by the status of civil rights. As long as oppression of the Negro continues, aided and abetted by government, then that government is a retrogressive and reactionary government. I am shocked and I think the American people are shocked at the neglect, the indifference, the calloused indifference with which this Congress has been dealing with this subject. The majority of this Congress was elected on the pledge of civil rights enactment. There are no more than about 110 Members who come from below the Mason and Dixon's line. They do not constitute a majority in this House. That is a mathematical fact. Yet, we have not been able to pass a single piece of civil-rights legislation. The FEPC bill? That was not FEPC at all.

Every time an amendment of this character is offered in the Committee of the Whole, what happens? Only last week I offered a similar amendment with respect to the District of Columbia. I noted what happened on the vote on that amendment. Fifty percent of the Members present remained in their seats and did not vote. The Dixie Democrats did not remain in their seats. They voted. They voted against the amendment. They voted in accordance with the manner in which they campaigned. They campaigned against civil rights and they voted against civil rights. Yet, the minority becomes the majority in this House because the majority, which campaigned on the proposition that if elected it would enact civil-rights legislation, is reneging, reneging on its campaign pledges.

I submit that this is a matter of conscience. The civil rights issue must not be a political football. Civil rights are a challenge to the dominion of white supremacy. By virtue of what law, by virtue of what legal right, by virtue of what ethical right, by what morality do you take the money of the taxpayers, Negro taxpayers as well as white taxpayers, and with that money, with these grants that you make in this bill, grants to States and grants to institutions, place the stamp of approval on the doctrine and practice of white supremacy? You place the stamp of approval, and you do it with Federal funds, on segregation, discrimination in jobs, and discrimination and segregation in education.

How do you justify it? You cannot put up the States' rights argument on this one. You are taking Federal funds, and when you take Federal funds you take those Federal funds subject to the conditions under which the Government gives you those funds. There is no States' rights proposition involved here, although I have never had any respect for that kind of argument, the use of so-called States' right to defeat civil rights. You cannot advance it on this kind of proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. These are Federal funds, and the Federal Government has a right to say to the recipient States or institutions how these funds are to be spent.

This is supposed to be a civil rights Congress. I am calling on this Congress to say to the State or to the institution, the recipient of these funds, "Look, you cannot spend this money for the purposes of segregation or discrimination in jobs or in employment."

You cannot answer this argument except by asserting the racist arrogance of white supremacy. That is the only basis upon which you can vote against this amendment. Honesty, morality, decency, and law, yes, the Constitution, requires that this House adopt this amendment.

Yes; the Eightieth Congress, the Republican Congress, did nothing on civil rights.

What is this Democratic Congress doing? Where is the leadership of this Democratic Congress on the issue of civil rights? What explanation are you going to give the 14,000,000 Negro people? Oh, you are going to say, "It was the Dixie Democrats." Yes, but they are only a minority. People can add and subtract. They are a minority. We expect them to be against us. Where is the majority? Where is the leadership of the majority? Where is the Democratic Party that said, "Elect us; let us take over, and we will give you civil rights." You have had an opportunity to answer time and time and time again. Here is another opportunity to answer. Are you going to dodge this issue by not voting? Go ahead. But the American people will judge this Congress as a Congress which will go down in history as the worst betrayer of the Negro people.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has not said anything, I do not care to take up the time of the House. His attacks on the South are not only silly but stupid. He and his communistic followers do not give a tinker's dam about the Negroes of the South and the Negroes know it. I ask for a vote on his communistic motion.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were ayes 17, noes 49.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this chapter of the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, in order that the Record may show how many Members are present, and how many voted on the amendment, I now make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-seven Members are present; a quorum.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that these men rushed in from the cloak rooms were not on the floor a while ago when the vote was taken. There was no quorum present at that time, or the vote against the Marcantonio amendment would have been much greater.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair counted everybody who was on the floor at the time the Chair counted.

Are there any further amendments to this chapter of the bill?

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have now considered about one-third of the one-package appropriation bill of \$29,000,000,000. I think this bill was reported to the House early in March, and I accepted the new procedure with an open mind, but with some reservations. Now I am convinced that this arrangement is not going to prove very satisfactory, and if we proceed in the future and future sessions of Congress undertake to have a one-package appropriation bill of this size, I believe we will have to arrive at some method by which the President will be permitted to act on separate items in the appropriation bill.

This bill is only one-third approved by the House at this time. It is evident that considerably more time will be required for the House, possibly 2 weeks or more. Then the measure must go to the other body. How much time the other body may need to properly consider this measure, I have no idea. However, after that it will have to go to conference, and it occurs to me that it may be late in June before a conference report is finally approved.

I have no disposition, of course, to anticipate what the President of the United States, in his wisdom, may do that would not be respectful. It seems to me it would be hard for any President—I do not mean President Truman, because I have no criticism of him—it seems to me that under this parliamentary procedure we are getting into a situation where any President will find it difficult to veto an appropriation bill of this kind late in June, when the new fiscal year is ready to start. I think that eventually we will have to come to some arrangement which will permit the President to scan and consider separate items, and perhaps veto separate items in a bill of this size. I am of the opinion that there ought to be some way for the Members of the House to vote on separate chapters of the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Lecompte. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not think I can agree with the gentleman that we should give the President the right of appropriation. That is what the suggestion of the gentleman would be.

Mr. Lecompte. I have never been for the proposition of giving the President a chance to veto parts of one bill and approve other parts of the same bill, but it seems to me we are getting ourselves into a position where we are likely to come to that very thing. Of course, I would not be in favor of it with any other kind of a bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do think as we finish a chapter provision should be made to go into the House and finally decide on any amendment which might have been offered. Of course, under the present system, we are up against the peculiar situation of perhaps waiting 3 weeks after debate on a particular amendment, and consequently everybody will forget the discussion had on the amendment.

Mr. Lecompte. I think the gentleman has a good point there, but we are not proceeding by that method. We are eventually going to get to the point where we will have to consider the bill in its entirety and eventually we may have to permit the President to veto one separate item of the bill.

A little later we are going to take up the chapter devoted to agriculture. I think the committee has tried to do a good job on the whole. The committee has reduced the amount of money that is available for research and experiment in connection with the European corn borer, which is a scourge and a devastating insect in the corn area of the Middle West. At the proper time I will offer an amendment that will give a little more money to meet the corn-borer threat in the Middle West, which took a hundred million bushels of corn in Iowa alone last year.

(Mr. Lecompte asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: Page 151, line 21, strike out all of lines 21 to 25 on page 151, and lines 1, 2, and 3, inclusive, on page 152.

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Five minutes in addition to his?

Mr. CANNON. No; at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BAILEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be again read for the information of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that lines 21 to 25 on page 151 and lines 1 to 3 on page 152 be read for the information of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the matter referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 17, noes 69.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks during the debate on the amendment providing \$3,000,000 for the Cancer Research Institute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill now before us is disappointing in that it fails, in my opinion, to fully appreciate the importance of the research work now being done by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., now consisting of six institutes: Experimental Biology and Medicine, Microbiological, Cancer, Heart, Dental Research, and Mental Health. The Institute of Mental Health was transferred to the National Institute of Health in April of last year. From these six institutes, important contributions have flowed into the world-wide stream of medical science.

The testimony of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service is extremely revealing and encouraging as given before the Appropriation Committee of the House. I wish the time available would permit me to make an extended review of the same, but this I cannot do in the limited time. Hence a mere reference to the wonderful work being done.

Expanded medical research means an increased need for trained personnel. The Public Health Service programs for the training of research scientists and of clinicians in certain special fields are already paying valuable dividends to the Nation. In the past year, 437 research fellows received help in 97 institutions in 30 States.

The Public Health Service program of financial aid to scientists in universities, medical schools, and hospitals also has produced valuable new medical knowl-

edge. At present, more than 1,300 research projects are receiving our support. These projects are carried out in more than 200 institutions, located in 44 States and the District of Columbia. We have been gratified to find that expanded Federal support has stimulated, rather than replaced, private expenditures for medical research. There is every indication that this healthy division of effort will continue.

Mr. Chairman, I wish now to make a few remarks relative to the voluntary health agencies.

One of the outstanding contributions to the health of our Nation is being made by the voluntary health agencies in their fight against disease. Working in close collaboration with the United States Public Health Service, these agencies have established an enviable record over a long period of years.

Inspired by the energy of small groups of leaders interested in a specific disease such as cancer, heart, tuberculosis, and polio, national organizations have come into being. They have kindled the zeal of countless thousands at the grass roots, where nourished in the soil of public opinion, the health agencies of the Government have joined with them in seeking the cause and cure of specific diseases.

The peoples of the Nation have indicated their desire to seek the cause and cure of our chronic and crippling diseases. They have set the pace for the fight in their annual drives for funds. These contributions express the voluntary giving of the public to the cause best known to them.

There has been tabulated for me an over-all summary of the general funds and research funds contributed by the people of the United States to the 18 leading voluntary health agencies. I intend at another time to enter this tabulation in the RECORD.

The Members will be interested to know that these agencies—the American Cancer Society, American Foundation for the Blind, National Council To Combat Blindness, National Society for Prevention of Blindness, American Diabetes Association, American Hearing Society, American Heart Association, American Social Hygiene Association—national, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Maternity Center Association, National Association To Control Epilepsy, National Committee for Mental Hygiene—national, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Foundation for Cerebral Palsy, National Multiple Sclerosis Society—AARMS, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, National Tuberculosis Association, and the Planned Parenthood Federation received contributions totaling \$55,899,184 in 1948. Of this sum, \$6,306,000, or about 11 percent, was allocated for research. It is interesting to note that the American Cancer Society, which devotes one-fourth of all its contributions to research in the field of cancer, allocated \$3,300,000, or over one-half of the combined total of all the 18 agencies. The encouraging research reports coming to light in the field of cancer more than justify this mass attack.

While we note the dollar magnitude of the effort these 18 agencies are putting forth, let us not lose sight of the task ahead and how much this effort means to those who die and suffer from these diseases. Mr. Chairman, 1,082,116 people died in 1948, and an additional 36,199,959 were disabled by the group of diseases. In terms of averages, this means 1.41 per death due to heart, 4.31 per death due to tuberculosis, 17.39 per death due to cancer, 4275.20 per death due to polio. We recognize that polio is a crippling and not a fatal disease.

Since the average cancer case requires about 100 days of hospitalization at an average cost of \$15 per day it is evident that this \$1,500 coverage cancer cost can be an economic catastrophe to most families. With cancer deaths in the United States in 1948 estimated at 188,000, it is at once evident the cause and cure must be sought out with all the speed possible in keeping with the trained manpower and research facility available.

It is interesting to note in this study that there are three national organizations in the field of blindness with little or nothing being spent on research in this problem, which disables 250,000 annually. We find no research being conducted in hearing by the American Hearing Society, yet we all face a decline in the acuteness of our hearing.

Congress has before it many bills within the broad scope of public health. Many of my fellow Members have taken part in the creation of the Institutes of Public Health at Bethesda, which now include cancer, dental, heart, mental, microbiology, experimental biology, and medicine. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] has introduced a bill which would meet the multiplicity of bills now before the House for the establishment within the United States Public Health Service of various institutes for these specific diseases where these institutes do not exist. This bill would empower the Surgeon General to create an institute within the United States Public Health Service for a specific disease when the need became apparent. I hope the Members of the House will have an opportunity to act favorably on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I had the pleasure and good fortune to endorse the National Science Foundation bill in this and previous sessions of Congress. I am informed the conference committee is now ready to report this bill to the House. I hope it will receive the favorable action of the House tomorrow. The need is more pressing than ever. The Division of Medicine within the Foundation would undertake the broad basic studies on man which must be solved before the problem of the specific diseases can be successfully conquered.

I want to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge this praiseworthy work of these voluntary agencies and to urge the Members of Congress to support them in this effort.

But, notwithstanding the admirable work that has been done by voluntary agencies and individual contributors, there still remains a tremendous amount

of work to be done. It is at this point that there arises an obligation, or duty, upon the part of Government, to supplement the work of private sources and make available funds that will assist in fundamental research.

I am convinced that the Appropriation Committee of the House has made a serious mistake in failing to provide more substantial Federal aid to these great undertakings in research. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] to increase the amount for cancer research is meritorious and should have the support of the membership. Similar amendments are in order for additional funds to other research projects, such as relate to the heart, mental, dental programs. The objective is worthy and the good already done and expected to be done entitles each to the favorable consideration of this House.

And, may I say that there is no one who has rendered more intelligent and aggressive leadership in this great cause than the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. His work in this particular will ever stand out as a monument to his zealous endeavor to advance medical science to benefit the people of this Nation.

I do hope that the Members of this House, knowing of his fine service, will follow his leadership in the effort to supply adequate funds for all of the worthwhile research programs now being conducted.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, when human lives are the stake economy becomes the accomplice of murder. There is a proper place for economy in our consideration of items of Federal appropriation the same as there is in the consideration which any housewife must give to the items of household expenditures. But I have never known a mother or a father at the bedside of a gravely ill child withholding from getting every possible medical aid and attention because of fear that the household budget would not balance. I wish to commend the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] for the historic fight which he is making in this Chamber to save us from becoming the accomplices of murder by putting economy in priority to the saving of human lives through research, expansion of hospitalization facilities and other ways. I have heard the gentleman state that he is retiring from the Congress, not being a candidate for renomination and reelection. I wish to say to him—and we have disagreed on other matters and are of different political thoughts—that in the fight he has made on this floor today, and on yesterday, for the placing of human lives high above narrow consideration of the principles of a false economy he is closing his long congressional career in a blaze of glory which will make long remembered his name.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent request heretofore agreed to, not to exceed 2 hours of general debate are in order on chapter VI.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that when the Com-

mittee rises today general debate be considered as ended and that the bill may then be read under the 5-minute rule upon convening tomorrow. I may say that there is no intention of cutting off anyone. We have had no requests for time other than from members of the committee and it would be my purpose to stay here until all those who want to speak have had the opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. My understanding is that it is the intention of the chairman of the subcommittee that general debate will proceed as long as there is demand for it within the 2-hour limitation, and that at the conclusion of debate a paragraph probably will be read, but that no amendments will be considered tonight.

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as we are concerned on this side, I would like to announce that it will be our intention to move that the Committee rise upon the reading of the first paragraph, in the event we get that far now.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I heard the gentleman say there were no requests for time. I did not know this matter was coming up at this time and therefore I had not requested time, but I would like to have 15 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Of course, it will be my purpose to recognize members of my subcommittee first. I did not mean to say there would not be any time, but I used that expression to illustrate that there was not too much demand for time, and I will be glad to recognize the gentleman from Texas later.

Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to preface my remarks by paying tribute to my colleagues on this committee. The gentleman from Oklahoma, BILL STIGLER, and the gentleman from Indiana, ED KRUSE, are two of the outstanding Members of this House. They are able, sincere, and, above all, courageous and independent. The Republican members, the gentleman from Minnesota, CARL ANDERSEN, and the gentleman from Washington, WALT HORAN, are able, sincere, and are leaders of their party in the House of Representatives. We have joined to try to do a good job in handling this problem of recommending to you this chapter on agricultural appropriations. In our work we have had the services of a fine administrative secretary, Ross Pope, serving his first year but doing a fine job.

In preparing this chapter of the bill our committee was faced with the necessity of trying to strike a balance between the urgent need for many activities of the Department of Agriculture and a Na-

tional Government which owes more than \$256,000,000,000, and which is now operating in the red. We have tried to meet that responsibility and to provide for new programs started last year covering also the expansion of certain existing programs based on prior commitments of Congress. These mandatory allowances involve new programs, such as rural telephone, rural housing, reforestation, and fire protection, which were started during fiscal year 1950 and now must be provided for on a full-year basis in 1951. They also provide for the establishment of an estimated 150 new soil conservation districts in 1951, cover increased costs for marketing quotas and acreage allotments necessary to prevent surpluses and to return land to non-soil-depleting use, provide for the extension of the Federal crop insurance program to 240 additional counties in 1951, and cover the conservation and use of agricultural land resources program announced last year and to which the Government is committed. In addition, the pay increases pursuant to Public Laws 359 and 429 will cost the Department approximately \$6,568,000.

For these programs the Bureau of the Budget recommended some 2,600 additional employees for 1951. The committee has eliminated such additional employees and has allowed increases only in sufficient amounts to permit the Department to continue positions authorized for 1950 on a full-year basis in 1951.

On a comparative basis with the present fiscal year, the amount recommended in this bill represents a decrease of \$9,250,917. If pending 1950 supplementals totaling \$7,085,000 are taken into consideration, the total reduction in the 1950 programs on a comparative basis is in excess of \$16,300,000. To cover the new and expanded programs mentioned above in 1951, there is provided \$41,955,011, which makes a total in this bill for direct appropriations of \$764,032,701. This is \$42,245,745 below the amount proposed in the 1951 budget estimates. In addition, the committee has reduced by \$199,990,000 the revolving fund for resubscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and has approved a reduction of \$125,000,000 in the revolving fund for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal land banks.

Attention is directed to the fact that direct annual appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for each of the 3 years preceding the last war were in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The amount appropriated in 1940 was \$1,543,000,000, more than double the amount for 1951 carried in this bill.

Our subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations spent more than 2 months in day-long hearings on the chapter on appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. These hearings began at A and went through Z so far as the operations of this Department are concerned. In approaching our job there were many conditions of which we were cognizant. We realized that the Federal Government now has a debt of approximately \$256,000,000,000 and that at the present time apparently we are

to lack several billion dollars of meeting expenses. At the same time we had to keep in mind that many millions of people are dependent upon agriculture as their means of livelihood and further that the entire Nation is dependent upon agriculture for the health and well-being of our people, and in addition the welfare of agriculture and those engaged in it are a key part of our economy with the soil our chief capital asset to which we must look if we are to ever meet our national debt.

In addition to these duties, the committee has the responsibility of investigating by its examination, the work of the Department and of recommending such changes as will eliminate waste and provide the maximum results for the money expended.

Last year the Department requested and the Bureau of the Budget approved the sum of \$250,000 to construct a refrigerated building for research on the use of fuels. The committee directed that this sum be held up pending an investigation by the Department of the use of such a building that the Department of National Defense at Eglin Field, Fla. The Department found that the Department of National Defense had such a building and further that they would be glad to arrange for this work without cost. Now it develops that there is such a building available just out of Washington.

Also last year I felt that there was too great a difference in the results obtained by some soil-conservation districts as compared with others. This question was developed fully and the facts we uncovered showed that in the case of two similar districts, organized about the same time and in the same State that one district had done twice as much work or produced twice as much results as the other. The committee directed that a standard of minimum work progress be set up by the Soil Conservation Service. That was done and the Soil Conservation Service reported this year that there has been a hundred percent increase in the progress of its work under this program.

Last year I served temporarily on the committee which then handled the requests for various control programs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The justification appeared to be inadequate, and when this matter was transferred to our committee for this year we had our investigators to investigate the operations of the Bureau. The results of this investigation were startling in the evidence of waste and bad management. It disclosed inadequate planning, the maintenance of a large permanent office in the field for emergency programs with those whose jobs were at stake determining whether an emergency existed. Quite naturally they have found an emergency existed each year since 1935. Other faults were the payment of exorbitant amounts for rental or aircraft, the withholding of old automobiles and trucks from being traded in when new ones were bought, the maintenance of numerous offices in the same city handling related or similar work and actually the separation of

pieces of equipment so that it would not be sought by other branches of the Department, together with the holding of huge amounts of equipment, all in violation of the directions of the Department. These facts were carried by the press, and I am sure you are familiar with them. As a result of these disclosures we have substantially reduced the funds for this work and have directed an over-all planning, and the Department is making a thorough survey of its operations to see that such practices are eliminated.

For several years the committee has tried to keep straight the operations of the Department with regard to funds for research under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. We believe in that act and the work contemplated by it. We believe in the committee system whereby it is contemplated that those in the industry shall have a say in the work selected to be done. We believe in the directive in that act that "where feasible the work shall be done with the facilities of the Department." However, the testimony this year convinced us that in many instances the Bureaus of the Department had doubled their permanent personnel to do this work. We do not believe that was intended. The facts we were able to develop also convinced us that the former practice of setting up a separate sum for research under this act was an invitation to every Bureau to get in on the work and there is much to indicate that those allocating these funds were unable to hold back and to judge a request solely on its merits but to some extent allocated funds to each bureau to keep it satisfied. The same was true of the special research fund. In this bill we have consolidated those funds that the Congress may review each project on its merits without regard to the bureau; that we may insist on certain projects being done by contract so that when the particular project is completed we will not have all this permanent personnel on the Department's hands. In taking this action it is the determination of the committee that work under the Research and Marketing Act, the use of its commodity committee system and its contract provisions shall not be reduced but actually strengthened.

Our committee has provided funds for loans for the housing program. We have provided funds for the printing and distribution of plans. We have not approved the millions requested for "research in farm housing." The Congress has provided funds for such research for years. The Department has more than 75 plans and bulletins on farm housing which it has prepared. Notwithstanding this fact and the further fact that the Farmers Home Administration has charge of this program, just about every bureau in the department wanted to get in on this "open sesame." The Bureau of Human Nutrition wanted to take a census. The extension department, notwithstanding the fact that they have millions to do their job which includes farm housing education, use of materials, and so forth, wanted an additional \$750,000, and so on through the department.

We have denied these requests. We feel the housing program should not be delayed, while every bureau does over again what they have been getting money to do all along. They should use the plans they have.

It is the opinion of a majority of the committee that the various agricultural agencies too frequently want to be complete in themselves; that they do not properly make use of the services of other branches but too frequently try to develop their own "technical" aids. We have directed that such practices be stopped and the services of the various divisions be properly utilized. Separation of services can be worse than duplication.

We have directed that the Department, in view of the facts developed by our committee, make a thorough study of its operations to remedy these faults. However, I wish to assure the membership of the House that we are requesting a thorough investigation by our own investigatory staff. By taking this action I do not mean to indict this Department or say that it is worse than any other. In many ways I think it is far better run than most Government departments. However, its field of operations is so vast, it is bound by the civil-service regulations, whereby if they get rid of an unsatisfactory employee, when they expand another program the same individual is sent back to them by the Civil Service, it is dependent upon annual appropriations and cannot tell until just before the beginning of the new year just what funds are available, and I relate these facts that you may be assured that we, on this committee, are doing our best to get a dollar's worth for each dollar spent. And in this effort we have the help of the many fine and able people in the Department of Agriculture.

The records disclose many disturbing facts which have developed the last few years. For instance, the income of the farmers of our Nation in 1948 dropped more than 20 percent below that of 1947. In 1949 the income dropped 15 percent below that of 1948. The outlook at the present time for the current year is that the income of our farmers will be approximately two-thirds as much as in 1947. Since 1947 gross farm income has fallen more than \$2,000,000,000 and during the same time cash expenses have gone up more than \$1,000,000,000. The farm-family purchasing power in terms of 1947 dollars has already dropped since that date by \$4,000,000,000, and it is anticipated that it will drop more than \$2,000,000,000 this year.

These facts are disturbing not only as to their effect upon those engaged in agriculture, but the history of depressions in this country in years past would show that the first break has been in prices received for agricultural commodities and that the fall in such prices has pulled down the income of those engaged in other activities. These facts which I have mentioned are particularly disturbing when it is realized that 3,300,000 families or about half the families living on farms in 1949 had incomes of less than \$2,000, and that a fourth of all farm

families had less than \$1,000 income for the whole family. I mention these facts in view of the attacks that have been made in recent months on the farm support-price program. In this connection I would like to also call attention to the fact that most of our farm-surplus problems arise from the fact that during the war the farmers of our Nation were urged to expand their production to the limit in order to supply our people and our allies. They expanded their production just as industry expanded its production and now we are faced with the necessity of cutting back to peacetime production rates for many reasons, among them the need to not needlessly exploit our soil. This need presents a terrific problem, already resulting in controls which have been approved by the farmers for many crops and in my judgment such controls will follow with regard to other crops. During this period when the farmers are faced with this necessity as has been pointed out, prices received by farmers have dropped 23 percent and yet the prices paid by farmers have come down less than 4 percent.

The Congress has tried to meet this problem through its price-support program financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation the funds for which are recommended by this committee. It is interesting to note that throughout the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation the total cost of all price-support programs for the last 10 years has been only approximately \$1,000,000,000, less than one-fourth the amount spent on consumer subsidies on a few commodities during the war. Of course we have on hand many commodities in which the Government now has invested something like \$3,500,000,000, a reserve of commodities that could be a blessing in case of conflict or even in the event of a disastrous farm year. Complaints appear daily in the press about this program. It should be noted that the records show that the Federal Government spent about \$6,800,000,000 in enabling industry to reconvert after industrial capacity had been expanded to meet wartime needs and sold and additional \$3,900,000,000 of real property to industry for \$1,250,000,000. The Congress approved excess-profit tax reductions totaling nearly \$5,600,000,000. This is in addition to authority for corporations to receive certain tax credits for their operation during wartime. While these benefits apparently went to industry the prime reason for such action was to maintain employment for the millions of workers in such plants.

These facts are mentioned not to justify spending any money on agriculture which we can get by without, but to show that the total expenditure in the support of agricultural prices during this period of adjustment is much less than the money spent for adjustment in industry. The hearings before our committee disclose that as a result of the price-support program that the drop in agricultural prices has been nothing like as drastic as the drop after the last war when we had no such price support. Certainly it would appear that such price supports have been the factor which has

saved the situation, and have contributed materially to the present welfare of the United States and to the fact that we have not yet, at least, gone into a tailspin of depression. I mention these facts because a number of persons through the press are continuously making attacks on the whole price-support program for agriculture commodities. Certainly these programs are justified though of course the present method of handling potatoes and certain other commodities cannot be justified and the Congress has corrected that for next year. It is likely that corrections will have to be made in regard to other commodities where there is no control of supply or which cannot be satisfactorily stored. It appeared in the hearings that some changes would have to be made so that surplus commodities will be made more readily available to charitable institutions and others who are unable to pay the support price for many commodities. The fact that these changes may be in order, however, should not be taken as evidence of the need to strike at the whole price-support program.

It has been argued many times that the law of supply and demand should operate with regard to agriculture. It is said that people do not get all the food they could use. In this connection I point out that the law of supply and demand has been repealed insofar as labor is concerned by minimum-wage laws and by the bargaining power of labor unions all of which is reflected in higher prices for manufactured articles. It can just as readily be said that the people do not get all the refrigerators, automobiles, or other manufactured articles they could use. Yet it is not argued that industry should sell its products below the cost of production. I think almost all will agree that minimum-wage laws and labor unions, even with their excesses on occasions, have resulted in prosperity for our Nation and I know of no one that would go back to the old days when the law of supply and demand was completely operative with regard to labor. Farmers cannot organize to the same extent as labor and it will be dangerous for them to organize to the extent that they could absolutely control the food supply. But since the law of supply and demand has been repealed with regard to labor costs that go into the cost of consumer goods, it of necessity follows that unless some floor is put under the basic raw materials that the high cost of the other elements that go into consumers goods will run the price paid for raw materials down to the ground with the resulting effect of forcing this Nation into another terrible depression from which I do not know that we could recover. Many people ask why we do not export our farm surpluses. That is easier said than done. Where formerly this Nation spent millions of dollars in other countries which gave to such countries dollars to buy from us, today we are largely self-sufficient.

At one time we bought thousands of tons of cryolite from Greenland. During the war we built up a synthetic industry and now we do not need to buy.

Before World War I we got practically all our nitrate fertilizer from Chile. But today we can manufacture in the United States twice as much as we need.

In 1913, Germany produced 80 percent of the world's dyes and furnished the ingredients for the remaining 20 percent. Today we make our own dye.

In 1940 we bought 1,800,000,000 pounds of crude rubber. During the war we built up our production of synthetic rubber to more than 2,000,000,000 pounds. Vital to the production of radio, radar, electric generators and insulators is mica. Before the last war we obtained 95 percent of our supply from India. Today we manufacture a synthetic at home. From Formosa came millions of pounds of camphor, now we make camphor from turpentine, more than we can use.

Thirty-five years ago our optical glass came from England, France, and Germany. Today we produce 95 percent of all we use.

Formerly we bought \$10,000,000 worth of cigarette papers annually from France. Today we produce our own. We bought eighty to ninety million pounds of silk from Japan. Today we use nylon or orlon made in the United States of America.

We then bought sugar and soybeans, figs and dates—today we produce or can produce surpluses at home.

We formerly obtained tungsten from China or Bolivia, shellac from India, hair bristles from China, now we produce synthetics and it is estimated that we in the United States are 94 percent self-sufficient. In one way that is fine, but it does mean that since we no longer buy from other countries to any great extent, we cannot sell to any great extent. It means that we must avoid production of large agricultural surpluses, for there is no substantial outlet for foreign countries, and if sold on the domestic market the price of the surplus tends to become the price for the whole supply of the commodity.

This is only another of the problems we face, for according to many economists, supported by the records of the Department, each depression has started first with a drop in farm prices. According to these records, a drop in farm prices shows up about seven times that amount of drop in national income. Through the farm-support program we have retarded such spiral. After World War I agricultural prices dropped 50 percent in 12 months. For 2 years after World War II the drop has been less than half as much for twice as long a period. In addition to that many of the charges made against the farm program have been relative to the increase in cost of various consumer goods. And yet the record shows that in the case of bread, for instance, during the period October 1947 to October 1949 the cost of the ingredients in a loaf of bread paid by the baker went down from 5.9 cents to 4.7 cents. Yet during that same time due to the high cost of labor, transportation, and other elements in producing the finished loaf of bread, the retail price to the consumer increased from 13.3 cents to 14.5 cents. Evidence before the committee showed that with regard to some

foods going into New York City more than half the retail cost of some commodities were added after the commodities crossed the Hudson River.

These matters are not mentioned to strike any argument with those that come from nonagricultural areas but is to point out that there is a real need that proper attention be given to agriculture. Our Nation is extremely fortunate in the world today to be able to produce more in the way of food than we need. Most of this surplus production was built up under the wartime need. And yet we can see that if we are to enjoy peace further demands are going to be made upon agriculture and upon the soil. The records show that during the last 10 years our population has increased by 19,000,000 people. If that same rate of increase is followed for the next 50 years you can easily see that the demands on our soil will become greater and greater. We, as a nation, need to use only that which is necessary, in soil-depleting crops, and to place the balance in grass or to other uses that will save and restore this most vital natural resource.

It makes us aware of the fact that our soil, which is perhaps our greatest natural resource and on which the Nation is dependent, is the basis for the real security of our people in the years to come. Certainly a study of other nations throughout history will show that once agriculture has been permitted to take more from the soil than is put back in, so that in effect more is being extracted than is being replaced, eventually it has led to the destruction of such nations. You can look around the earth today and any country that has paid attention to the fertility of the soil and to other natural resources you will find a prosperous nation. You can look then to Greece, Palestine, China, India, and to any of the other countries where the people are having a terrible time existing and you will find that behind it all is a depleted soil structure and wasted natural resources. In other words this Nation should have foresight enough to know that we must include as a part of the cost of food, shelter, and clothing a reasonable amount to be set aside for the restoration of our production plant, our soil. No business would think of failing to set aside for maintenance and repair of its plant. The soil is the nation's plant.

Dr. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, has testified before this committee that we have today 70,000,000 acres of lands in the United States that have been wasted and will have to be restored before they could contribute anything to the Nation's food, clothing, or shelter. A few years ago Milton S. Eisenhower, who has served as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and president of Kansas State College and who has spent a lifetime in contact with agriculture and its problems stated in an article appearing in Collier's magazine that throughout the world there was approximately 2 acres of land which was keeping each person alive, that originally this 2 acres had an average of about 7 inches of top soil which stood between you and starvation, but that in many

places on the earth this 7 inches has been reduced by erosion and neglect to 5 or 3 or 0; that in the United States we have more than the 2 acres of land. That is where we are fortunate. But as the years pass and the population increases at the rate which it has in the last 10 years we too will reach that point unless the problem is met through the years.

In one way of looking at it we have done a wonderful job of production in this country. Through research by the Department of Agriculture and others we have learned to make two stalks of wheat grow where one grew before and so with regard to other plants. Through this means we have increased materially the production per acre in this country. It is a matter in which we all can take pride. But when we consider the matter from another viewpoint no nation in history has wasted its natural resources through the same period of time to a greater extent than has the United States. It was testified that it would take an increase of approximately 85 percent in the appropriation for the Forestry Service to adequately meet their needs in the way of reforestation and to properly supervise and protect the forests which we have remaining. Of course in view of our present financial situation that is impossible. I mention it to point out the real need that we have. We could well spend 10 times the amount of money involved in this chapter on appropriations for agriculture and the money would be well spent if we had it. We do not have it.

This depletion of our natural resources is easy to understand. When our forefathers settled this country, land was the cheapest thing available. It was good business insofar as present income was concerned, to drain the land of its fertility and then to clear more. Our forefathers followed that practice and succeeding generations grew up to believe that was the way to farm. Then in many States we became dependent on one crop, in my own area, cotton, not simply because cotton would grow well in our States, but for the further reason that we had no cash markets for much of anything else. In other areas it was tobacco, in another wheat, and so on. As all now know, this depleted the soil and in most cases financial returns were so small that the money was not to be had to protect or restore the soil. Recognizing that the Nation and future generations had an interest in this great natural resource, fertility of the soil, the soil conservation program was set up by the National Congress. Under the program the National Government said to the farmer that if he would follow food soil practices and if he would restore his soil, the Nation would make a contribution toward the costs. This Federal contribution has averaged about one-half of the money cost with the farmer putting up his labor in addition to his half of the cash outlay. The Nation must see to it that our soil is preserved. You may say the farmer should do that on his own. He has not and there are only two ways to see that he does it, one is through our present system of leadership and aid or

to make him do it by law, and that is not the American way.

There is no question but what the great natural resources of our Nation have been the real basis of our high standard of living. Therefore, all our people have an interest in our soil fertility, in its productivity. The fewer people it takes to provide shelter, food, and clothing for the rest of us, the greater the number of people left to produce radios, cars, refrigerators, and the thousand and one things for all of us, luxuries to most of the world, but taken by our people to be necessities.

The people of our towns and cities have a real interest in the fertility of the soil in the adjoining areas. The merchant has an interest, the doctor, the lawyer, yes, and the preacher. They have a real interest in the methods of farming employed by the farmers of the country though the farmer owns his land and has the legal right to farm it any way he wants, for all prosper only as the area around them prospers, the Nation prospers only as all its areas prosper. Let the farm production go down, let the land become exhausted and half the people will have to move out of our cities and the half remaining will have more of a struggle to make a living. Let that happen over the whole Nation and more and more people will have to be employed in the production of food and clothing and fewer people will be left to provide the manufactured articles that all enjoy. That has been the situation which helped to bring about the low standard of living in much of this troubled world today.

In spite of the concrete results we have obtained through our soil programs, this program will have failed unless our people continue this change in their way of farming unless they continue to take care of the soil, rotate their crops and preserve in the land the ability to produce not only for today but for future generations. This program was started because of the tremendous need. In view of the cost it was believed that the Federal Government should institute such program, contribute toward its cost in order to awake a consciousness in the minds of our farmers of the very real danger that we would, in a few years, find all our soil gone. The Government has helped to finance practices only to bring about such practices by the farmers themselves. Whether that course was wise will be determined by what our farmers do on their own initiative in the future. We must guard against any thought that it is an obligation of the Federal Government to pay our farmers to do right by their own soil. Such a feeling would destroy our initiative and independence.

Our committee, of course, in preparing our recommendations to the Congress had to keep these problems in mind and at the same time to recognize that the Nation already owed \$257,000,000,000 and was not meeting expenses now. Where to draw the line, where to strike the balance has been our problem and we have tried to meet our obligation in this bill. We hope that we have provided reasonably adequate appropriations for

the Soil Conservation Service and the Production and Marketing Administration so that at least the Nation will continue to maintain the present level of fertility and in the hope that we may restore some of the damages that have been done to our natural resources in years past.

For many years it was taken for granted that the farm people couldn't expect to have electricity or the same conveniences that others in our Nation have had. The Congress a few years ago realizing that farmers were a part of our national economy, set out to enable the farmers to help themselves by making available electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration. We made it possible for farmers to secure loans to buy farms and made it possible for farmers to do many things for themselves with full payment to the Government for services rendered. At that time, in 1935, only 743,950 farms had electricity. Since that time, through the Rural Electrification Administration, the number has been increased to 4,850,000 farms, not on a gift basis but by the use of Government loans which are being repaid, and on which the Government actually is experiencing no loss. It may surprise you to know that less than 0.6 of 1 percent of REA cooperative borrowers are delinquent as much as 30 days on the amount due on these loans. This has actually freed these farm families from drudgery and has made the situation such that we can expect in the future a sufficient number of our people to be interested in farm life to stay on our farms and supply the food and clothing for the rest of us. As fine as that program has been, it still means little to the 16 percent of our farmers who still do not have electricity available to them. And the committee has constantly urged area coverage. During this same period many thousands of farmers have been enabled to buy and own a farm home, and here, too, we find the record of repayment to the Farmers Home Administration is excellent. In other words, we have helped the farmers to help themselves. These programs have both been considered by our committee, and there again it was our problem to determine a reasonable basis on which these programs could be carried forward and the overhead expense kept at a minimum. Already both of these programs have reached the point where more money is paid in each year than is loaned under the loan authorization carried in this bill. We have started similar programs for rural telephones and rural housing, for which the farmers will pay the entire cost.

In this chapter on the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture we deal with the research activities of the Department. Some may think that in view of the present surpluses it is well enough to drop research. Nothing could be further from the truth. The history of the world will show that as nations get old and as land is used through the centuries, in all too many cases diseases that destroy plant life become more prevalent. In our own Nation we have seen the chestnut tree go, the victim of disease. We have the problems of the white pine

blister rust and recently oak wilt. The thousand and one diseases that strike at our tree and plant life at the present time must be retarded and if possible controlled. Except for research on the part of the Department and others today we would not be growing wheat in this Nation, but would have to import it, for periodically disease has struck down the wheat which we plant and it is only by the development of resistant varieties that we have been enabled to keep up our production of this important food. The same is true of practically every product which is grown. There is a never-ending fight by the Department and those engaged in agriculture on behalf of the plants which supply us with food and fiber against the diseases which attack and will destroy.

We must ever wage the battle against diseases being brought in from other areas. We are all familiar with the Japanese beetle, brought in years ago from that country on plants imported here. We are in the midst of a fight now to prevent the fruitfly in Hawaii from coming over here and destroying our fruit which is so vital to the well-being of our citizens and which plays a great part in the financial well-being of many areas. Today we are spending millions of dollars in Mexico in an effort to eradicate the foot and mouth disease of cattle which if it ever got started in this country would wipe out the cattle industry. When such industries are wiped out it is not only the farmer in the business who is ruined, but the millions of consumers who are dependent on the farmer for food suffer just as greatly. These problems tend to become more urgent in view of the airplane and the rapid means of travel and the number of planes which move to and from foreign countries. In this bill we also are faced with providing funds to meet the problem of preventing diseases in animals within our own borders and eradicating and preventing diseases which from time to time have threatened to wipe out our food supply. Notable is hog cholera which the Department managed to wipe out years ago, but from time to time new types spring up. We have had the same experience with other animals and I am sure these bureaus could well use more money than is provided in this bill.

If, today, all the cattle we have in this country were the types which our early forefathers had, we would not have half enough meat. The same is true of corn, wheat, hogs, cotton, fruit, and of practically everything connected with agriculture. In our country we take such progress for granted, but behind it is the continual study, research, and experiment led by our splendid Department of Agriculture. Funds must be provided to continue this work. We have in this chapter the farm credit structure so vital to agriculture and the Nation. These agencies are now on a sound basis, but we must provide funds to properly supervise such activities that they will remain in a strong condition. Throughout the consideration of all these various problems which face agriculture and the Nation, our committee has had to try to

balance the need against the national financial situation and to try to see not only what the need was but what it appeared that we could afford to spend in meeting these needs. I am sure we have not done a perfect job in that connection but we have made a determined effort to hold down expenditures on the part of this Department, being conscious always of the fact that the entire Nation is dependent upon agriculture for its food and for its future life and that our overall financial condition is dependent upon the well-being of such a large segment of our population.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Unfortunately some of the most bitter critics of the farm program today are among the very groups that the gentleman has mentioned which received out of the Treasury between \$10,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000 to bring about an adjustment of industry following the cessation of hostilities. And that is exactly what the Secretary of Agriculture has been trying to do over the past 2 or 3 years at a total loss in the support-price program of less than \$500,000,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. Unfortunately the statement the gentleman has made is correct as to the sources of many of these complaints. I would like to believe these complaints are made because the people who make them are not informed. I think in most cases that is exactly the case.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am very glad to hear the gentleman bring out the analogy between the minimum-wage law and what many of us have been fighting for years for on this floor, parity for agriculture. After all, if the minimum wage is fair and just to the laboring man of this Nation certainly nobody should kick about the theory that the farmer is entitled to 100-percent parity for that which he produces.

Mr. WHITTEN. Proceeding further, it has been asked: Why do you not sell your surplus in foreign markets?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I wonder if my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, would care to say anything about the fact that ECA funds have been used to build up synthetics in France, and this has depleted our cotton market over there.

Mr. WHITTEN. In this connection—and I do not want to appear local and provincial in my handling of this committee—but that is a thing that disturbs me. Last year I was one of two who started out in the Appropriations Committee to reduce our commitments made to ECA through appropriations and was taken severely to task by some of my southern friends on the basis that the ECA said we could reduce the amount of cotton you exported under the ECA. My answer to that was that they spent

only about 5 cents out of a dollar for cotton, that it would be cheaper to give the cotton away than to have them spend 5 cents out of the dollar for it; further, that the record showed that in Italy with ECA aid, rayon and synthetics went up to more than 50 percent above prewar use and cotton was down to 40 percent; and that was done with ECA dollars. But I do not want to get into that. There is no reason but what we have to support the ECA, but it does mean that that is not entirely an agricultural outlet, and it can easily be shown that they have used much of that for the purpose of getting these countries started again rather than as an outlet for our commodities.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will recall that Mr. Wells testified before our subcommittee. For the information of the House, I may say that Mr. Wells is the chief of the bureau that has to do with economic investigations such as the collection of statistics relative to agriculture. Mr. Wells testified before our subcommittee about 2 years ago, if you recall, to the effect that even in the year 1947 a laboring man paid something like 22 percent of his total earnings, whereas in 1939, prior to the war, that same laboring man with a lesser income paid only 1 percent more; that is in 1939 he paid 23 percent of his total income for food; and, going back 6 or 8 years later, in 1947, his percentage for food had dropped 1 percent.

So I do not think the laboring men can kick.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not either and I do not want to put these things into a competitive category. I am going to be frank. It is my view they are one and the same, that agriculture is depending on a high income in industry; on the other hand, I think it is a two-way proposition and that industry also has something to do with it.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. May I say that no Member of the House is held in higher esteem than the gentleman from Mississippi and we all appreciate the fine work that he and his committee has done on this agricultural chapter of the general appropriations bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the fine statement of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to compliment the gentleman from Mississippi for his presentation which has been very interesting and informative. It shows that the gentleman has given deep study and attention to the agricultural problem, and I join with the other members of the committee in thanking him for his very interesting talk.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I would like to say to the gentleman that I think we all appreciate the fine work that this committee has done. In my experience in the House I do not recall when there has been any antagonism to amount to anything as between the city dweller, or the Members who represent people in this House from city areas, and those from country districts. I think we have had unusually fine support from the city people.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I interrupt the gentleman to say, and I am glad to point this out because my remarks may have been misunderstood, that there has not been better support for the farm program than we have had from the city Members in the Congress. My remarks were directed to the press and certain other people, but not the attitude of the Members of this House, and I appreciate the gentleman giving me an opportunity to clarify that.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. I call attention to the fact that the farmers of this country are benefiting the whole world under the reciprocal trade agreements in that the farmers of America purchased \$28,000,000 of supplies from other nations last year.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I just want to add my remarks of commendation to the statement that the gentleman has made. As a Representative from one of the three or four greatest cities in the land, the city of Los Angeles, Calif., I want to say that I subscribe entirely to what the gentleman has said, particularly in regard to the mutuality of interest of the workers in the cities and the people on the farm, and I realize very deeply the significance of the balancing of the income of the farmer so that he can buy the products of the city worker and the balancing of the income of the city worker to get the purchasing power so that he can buy the products of the farm. I am glad that the gentleman's remarks did include a recognition of the fact that there has been on this matter of agricultural interest almost unanimous support, at least on this side of the aisle, and I am not saying that disparagingly, as well as the other side of the aisle, of those things that are of benefit to the agricultural districts of this country, and we realize that mutuality of interest.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. I want to say that he is one of those that has contributed to that program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE].

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, the American farmer is again in the news. But to some he is no longer the hero he was during the war when his all-out production of food and fiber meant the difference between our Nation winning a war or suffering a defeat. Unfortunately, the farmer is now pictured by a few as the tool of the politicians, as a leech on the Federal pay roll. Yes, and I regret to say there is a growing indignation against the American farmer—and all because certain people of our Nation are interested in making political capital out of a difficult situation. In other words, the farmer is becoming the scapegoat for a condition which is not his fault.

Yet amid it all, the farmer continues his daily chores from sunup to sundown to provide our Nation of 150,000,000 people with food and fiber—products without which they could not survive.

It is unfortunate that some of our leaders cannot rise above their bickerings and concentrate with sincere interest on doing something constructive for the American farmer and his family.

A lot is happening to the American farmer today. He is in an insecure position, and he knows it. He can still remember the 1930's. He does not know from one day to the next what to expect in the way of agricultural programing. He does not know if there will be a reasonable market for his crops next fall. Besides that, as an annual worry because of the vagaries of weather, drought, and disease, he is not sure that he will have a crop by harvesting time. He figures that if things break reasonably well, he can get back his expenses with a little extra for his labor. He hopes that this little extra will be enough to give his family a reasonable standard of living for another year, at least until the next harvest comes around.

All of this does not mean that we have failed to help our farmers. Congress has done a great deal in recent years for the farm families of this country. We can be proud of the help we have given. We have gone far in providing farmers many of the same opportunities which those who live in our cities enjoy. There has been some questioning of why our State and Federal Governments have had to take the lead in providing these opportunities. I believe, however, that anyone who understands the business of farming realizes that some group—and in this case it was the State and Federal Governments—had to assure the responsibility of making these opportunities available to our farm people.

We have been able to do much in the matter of better educational facilities for our farmers. The State and Federal extension services jointly are carrying out their programs of getting the latest findings of research and other agricultural information to our farmers through their county agents and other extension employees. Without question all of us have benefited from this great

program. It should be expanded and encouraged.

We have also benefited as a result of our soil and water conservation programs, better credit for our farmers, rural electrification, better rural roads, and our vocational agricultural programs. We have gained, too, by our crop price support programs. Farmers have had a reasonable purchasing power to buy the products produced in our cities by labor and industry. We know well the damage which reduced farmer-purchasing power has on city employment. In addition, we have had more good food costing less of our income than ever before.

Among many fine programs, there is one which is doing and can do much in helping both our farmers and our Nation out of our present difficult agricultural situation. That is our soil conservation district program. To some, soil conservation may seem of little consequence at this time other than conserving what good land we have left. We should recognize, however, that the type of conservation work being done by soil conservation district cooperators does more than primarily save our land resources. It is a long range program. It not only enables a farmer to diversify his production by putting his eggs into many baskets instead of one, but it also enables him to reduce the cost of production per-acre, per-bale, and per-bushel, and so on. I believe that modern conservation farming reduces the problem of surplus crops without destroying farmer income more than any other individual program now being carried on by our farmers. It is a boon to the security of our farm families, and passes along many benefits to every family of the Nation.

A survey conducted among 618 soil conservation district cooperators in Arkansas revealed that as a result of applying their soil conservation district farm conservation plans these farmers in the last few years have reduced their acreage of corn nearly 16 percent and their acreage of cotton more than 19 percent. When these conservation farm plans help reduce acreage of crops which are in surplus, every segment of the population gains. But this type of conservation farming does even more. These farmers also increased their acreage of hay and pasture 54 percent on the average in the same period. Numbers of dairy cows increased 70 percent, beef cows 178 percent, and feeders 154 percent. As can be seen by this, modern conservation farming not only reduces the acreage of crops which are in surplus, but also enables the farmer to maintain or better his income by increasing his production of beef and timber crops which our Nation has in relatively short supply.

If every acre of farmland in this country were being cropped according to the way it could be used best economically and permanently, our surplus problems would be far less than they are now; and less than they promise to be in the next 2 years. In fact, proper land use is the No. 1 job that soil conservation districts are undertaking. This is not necessarily because of the surplus problem, but rather

because proper use of every acre is also the basic job in bringing to a stop the loss of our soil and water resources.

Through our soil conservation district programs, farmers throughout the Nation are well under way in reducing their acreage of cultivated land on the average by more than 9 percent, increasing their acreage of permanent hay nearly 150 percent, pasture or range 15 percent, and woodland crops nearly 5 percent.

But with proper use of our land, there is also the job of treating each acre with the various other soil and water conservation practices to aid in the fight against erosion and loss to our water resources. To do these jobs properly takes more than guesswork. It takes a careful study of such factors as the slope of the land, type of soil, precipitation, degree of erosion, and other land and water factors. Such information has now been inventoried on more than 300,000,000 acres of our Nation, and is being obtained at the rate of about 30,000,000 acres a year in our national soil conservation program.

Modern conservation farming is also helpful to farmers because it reduces operational costs. Friends of soil conservation believe that it is cheaper to farm the conservation way. There is less loss of seed, fertilizer, and productive soil that uncontrolled run-off carries away with it, they contend. Fewer crops are washed out and destroyed. Fewer gullies means less breakage of equipment. Farming on the contour takes less gas and oil for the tractors; there is less wear—all of which costs money. The end result is less expense and thus a greater net income for the farmer and his family.

These are but a few of the major reasons why our national soil conservation district program has moved ahead so rapidly. When we realize that this program enables farmers to take full responsibility and leadership in soil and water conservation, it is no wonder that the program holds such an important place in farming. More than 2,200 of these districts have been organized in the United States. They cover more than four-fifths of our farmland. I am naturally proud that Arkansas was the first of the 48 States to pass legislation enabling farmers to organize these districts as legal parts of their State government, and is now practically 92 percent covered by districts.

We hear a lot of talk and read a lot these days about the so-called threat of Federal dictation and regimentation in national farm programs—and what it will do to destroy the farm family as such. Those who fear such a development should very definitely give attention and support to the soil conservation district movement devised by the Congress for the Federal Government to help farmers with their problems and yet leave the full administration of the program completely in the hands of the farmers themselves. Our farm programs must be kept in the hands of the farmers themselves. As you know, the contribution of the Federal Government to the farmers in this conservation program is through the Soil Conservation Service which assigns conservation tech-

nicians to these districts to help farmers with their conservation problems. This is only done, however, when the soil conservation district supervisors request such assistance. These technicians are well trained in the art of soil and water conservation. But even though the Federal Government furnishes this help of the Soil Conservation Service, the district farmer-supervisors themselves actually administer all phases of their soil and water conservation programs with the farmers of the district. The farmers themselves are in control at the district level.

In other words, the farmers have this program under their own control—as any farm program should be. They are assuming their rightful responsibility in bringing a stop to the wasteful erosion and loss of valuable water resources of this Nation.

As a member of the Public Works Committee of the House, I have had a special opportunity to learn the importance of soil conservation districts and soil and water conservation in our national flood control operations. Flood control to many means dams, reservoirs, and other large constructions on the lower part of our rivers. Effective flood control is much more than that, however. It begins where the rains fall and runoff starts. It involves many conservation measures to get maximum absorption of rainfall, and the construction of storage basins and detention reservoirs in the upper reaches of the watershed. This is where approximately 75 percent of all flood damages occur, along the headwater tributaries where soil erosion and runoff are excessive. If left uncontrolled, this eroded soil soon becomes sediment in our river channels, thus reducing their water carrying capacity. Reservoirs also soon become useless because of sedimentation. The storage capacity of these reservoirs is being damaged at the rate of \$50,000,000 each year because of this sedimentation.

We are especially cognizant of this in Arkansas because, primarily, of various forward-thinking associations and organizations such as our conservation districts and the river valley associations in the State whose leaders and members understand our soil conservation and flood-control problems and are getting the facts before the people. Such groups as the Keep Arkansas Green Association, Friends of the Land, and other business, civic, professional, and social organizations also have done much to support our soil conservation district work and to spread the gospel of soil and water conservation. Our flood-control results would be negligible were it not for this teamwork.

The Nation is awakening to the reasons why it is important for everyone to put his shoulder to this conservation wheel, and why we must continue to recognize and support the two most basic factors in agriculture—the farm family itself, and the conservation of our soil and water resources. More and more this modern conservation is receiving widespread support because it means the conservation of our land resources, a better income for our farmers, a better balanced

agricultural production, fewer crop surpluses, and relief from heavy expenditures in our crop-price support program without it being at the entire expense of the farmer himself.

Add to this most valuable soil conservation district program the accomplishments being made in better farm credit, better rural roads, rural electrification, and the educational programs of our State colleges and our State universities and we see a better way of life and a higher standard of living for the farm families of our Nation—which is a direct objective of most of our Federal farm programming. All of them make the farm a better place to live, a better life for our youngsters who will carry on where we leave off.

It is therefore essential that we never lose sight of the real objectives of our national farm programming—and strive continuously to see that everything we do in agricultural legislation will in some way add to the accomplishment of these objectives and not to their destruction.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, no nation is stronger than its natural resources. We must never forget that simple, basic fact. If the United States is to maintain world leadership, if we are to be prepared for any emergency, we must be sure that our natural resources are constantly increasing rather than dwindling.

I wish to call your attention to our forest lands. I want to raise the question as to whether a dollar spent on these forest lands today may not be returned to us manyfold. I should like to consider whether a stringent economy in the protection, management, and use of our forests may not be very short-sighted indeed—whether it does not actually impair our national strength.

In the United States, we have approximately 624,000,000 acres of forest land. Three-fourths of this land is privately owned. The other fourth is in public ownership.

By and large, our total forest resources are on the downgrade. Each year three trees of saw timber size are being cut or destroyed for every two that are being grown. Fire, insects, and disease are taking their toll. The quality and size of our timber are deteriorating. Large areas that could grow good timber now have only low-grade hardwoods or scrub growth.

Let us look back to World War II for a moment. From 1941 to 1945 inclusive, we used an average of 36,800,000,000 board feet of timber each year. We reached a peak of 43,800,000,000 board feet in 1942. We were able to produce this much lumber by importing some of it from Canada and by drawing heavily on our lumber stock piles.

What would our lumber needs be in the event of another emergency? Possibly nobody knows exactly, but it is almost certain they would be considerably higher than they were in World War II. I think we should bear this in mind.

I am distressed to see that the appropriation bill, as it now stands, carries u

cut in funds for most of the protection, management and use programs for our national forests.

On these national forests we have about 600,000,000,000 board feet of saw timber, or about 30 percent of the Nation's total volume of saw timber. Many sawmills and communities are dependent on national forests.

The yearly cut of timber from national forests, on a sustained yield basis, now runs around 4,000,000,000 board feet. If we had more access roads to remote areas, this timber yield could be increased by at least 50 percent. Many trees in these remote areas are over mature. They should be harvested. It is a good dollars-and-cents investment.

Reforestation is needed on some 3,000,000 acres of national forest land. Most of this land was cut over or burned over before it became a part of the national forest, but it will never be very productive unless it is replanted. An additional million acres is so poorly stocked that fill-in planting is needed.

The same thing applies to grazing land in national forests. From three to four million acres need reseeding. The demand for grazing privileges exceeds the available range, and we should do everything possible to see that our national forests produce more forage for livestock.

National forests protect the watersheds. They provide water for power and for the use of farmers and city people. More than half of the total stream flow in the 11 westernmost States, for example, comes from national forests.

Consider the matter of recreation. Last year, 5,000,000 Americans went to the national forests to hunt or fish. More than 26,000,000 Americans who wanted to enjoy the glories of nature went to the national forests to camp overnight, picnic, climb mountains, enjoy winter sports—or just to relax.

These are important values, I think, even if we cannot measure them in money terms.

Instead of cutting appropriations for national forests, we actually need to increase them. We should have more adequate fire protection. We need more access roads. We should replant range and forest land at a faster rate. For better management, we need to acquire some lands within national forests that are not now under public ownership.

I am not asking for an amendment to the appropriation bill. I do believe, however, that we should support any increases recommended by the Senate and that the House conferees should go along with the Senate increases.

Money spent now for the improvement of our national forests is a guaranty of our future strength and security.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the rural telephone program. May I say to the committee while it has not given the rural telephone program as much money as many of us think that organization might well use, I know that the United States Treasury is not inexhaustible and I recognize that the committee was torn

with the problem of trying to be fair to the taxpayers and at the same time to provide adequately for these needed programs. I wish that it might have been possible to have provided at least \$50,000,000 for telephone loans. I think that with less it is going to be impossible to meet much of the need for loans. I understand that REA now has applications pending which ask for more than \$50,000,000. So far loans are being made to practically no one except existing companies. I fear that it is rather unfair to the local cooperatives who have, under the terms of the amendment put on the basic legislation last fall, had to wait a year to present their applications, to be told that they cannot expect to even get their applications considered.

If I had my way I would provide more money for telephone loans. I fear that without it many Members of Congress as well as rural citizens are going to unfairly blame the REA for its inability to provide the needed loans. On the other hand the committee had a hard job and I have no disposition to condemn. I know that every member has tried to do a fair job.

I am especially disturbed about administrative funds. It appears at least possible that the wording of the report might limit the Administrator of REA to the expenditure of \$900,000 in administering the rural telephone program.

I am afraid that that would greatly hamper the program and if it did not hamper the program it would result in loose administration which might mean a loss to the Government of the United States. I wish the chairman would explain to us whether it is the intention of the committee that the entire \$8,150,000 that is made available to REA for administrative purposes may be used for the rural telephone program if need be?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to say to the gentleman that the funds for the administration of REA and the rural telephones are carried in one figure in the bill. Insofar as the intent of the committee, it is that the employees in either agency can be used to meet the needs of the rural telephones with the understanding that if used on rural telephones that their charges would be charged up to rural telephones. And, I would like to add this, too, that in recent years there seems to be a whole lot of argument as to who is the father of REA, and so that there will be no argument in the years to come as to who is the father of rural telephones, the gentleman from Texas is the father of the rural-telephone program.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman for his generous statement. I am proud to have had a part in the rural-telephone legislation but it became law only because a majority of the Members of this House supported it. I understand the Chairman to say that if the Administrator, in carrying out the REA program, finds that he needs to use a man maybe for 2 weeks on the telephone program and maybe for 2 weeks on the electric program, that it is not the intention in this appropriation bill to say that that man must be assigned to only one job, and

that it is not intended that when any specific amount, whether it be \$900,000 or some other amount, is being used in telephone work, if it is still within the total appropriation, that the REA cannot do any more for telephones, but it is intended that the limit is all over for all of the work of the REA—that is, it is for electric and telephone work combined.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want to say that it was brought to our attention many times that the prophecy that the gentleman made when the rural-telephone bill was on the House floor, that it would automatically extend more lines into the immediate area where they could be served, has already come about, and it is very encouraging to us.

Mr. POAGE. While it is my understanding that there have only been six loans made up to yesterday, I think there have been many thousands of rural telephones already connected that would never have been connected had it not been for the Congress making this loan program available. The more rural phones the private companies will provide the less the Government will need to loan. It is telephone service we want.

Mr. HORAN. That was our observation.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman. He has been most helpful in the fight to get this program going. I know that had he and his committee felt that it was possible they would have provided more money.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER].

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, after approximately 2 months of hearings, the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Agriculture concluded its deliberations and marked up the bill. During these hearings more than 250 witnesses were heard including representatives from the Department, Members of Congress, and the public. With few exceptions, not a single witness asked that we reduce appropriations, but practically all urged increased funds for this or that agency, depending on where their interests lay. This made our task extremely difficult and most trying.

Before discussing some of the various items which make up the Agriculture appropriation bill, I wish to state that this is my second year on this subcommittee and I continue to find it a source of rich and new experiences. It has been a genuine pleasure to work with the other members of the subcommittee.

I doubt, Mr. Chairman, if any committee could have a more capable, conscientious, fearless, and experienced chairman than we have in the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. He has a great grasp of agricultural economics. I have found his

attitude quite sympathetic, yet his inquisitive and investigative mind always demands a full exploration of all subject matters which come before our committee. I want to take this occasion to salute this great friend of agriculture and publicly express my own appreciation for the privilege of serving with him on this great committee.

I, too, would pay tribute to my other colleagues on this committee: Messrs. KRUSE, of Indiana; ANDERSEN, of Minnesota; and HORAN, of Washington. My association with these gentlemen last year was extremely pleasant but as time goes by that association becomes more delightful as one witnesses their deep understanding of the problems of agriculture. In all our deliberations, I never heard any word of partisanship uttered by any member of our committee.

I cannot let this opportunity go by without paying well-deserved praise to our executive-committee clerk, Mr. Ross Pope. This is his first year with us, but his splendid assistance enabled us to report out such a well-balanced bill as we did.

The bill came to us with a budget-approved request of direct appropriations totaling \$806,278,446, as compared with \$731,328,607 for the fiscal year 1950, or a net increase of \$32,704,094, but a decrease in the 1951 budget estimate of \$42,245,745.

Last year Congress appropriated for the present fiscal year the sum of \$731,328,607. For 1951 we recommended \$722,077,690 plus the following:

Salary increases (Public Laws 359 and 429)	\$6,568,000
Capital improvements (non-recurring):	
Improvement and acquisition of property for operating purposes	690,450
Flood-control and water conservation projects	1,915,000
New programs approved last session of Congress:	
Reforestation and fire protection	1,275,000
Rural telephone	600,000
Farm housing	550,000
Expanded activities based on prior commitments:	
Conservation and use of agriculture land resources	25,456,561
Federal crop insurance	1,800,000
Other new programs:	
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	2,100,000
Soil-conservation operations	1,000,000
Total increases	41,955,011

The amount recommended in this bill represents a decrease of \$9,250,917 as compared with 1950 appropriations after taking into consideration the mandatory increases as stated above. If 1950 supplements totaling \$7,085,000 are taken into consideration, the total reduction in the 1950 programs on a comparative basis is in excess of \$16,300,000. To cover the new and expanded programs for which Congress provided last year, there is provided \$41,955,011, which makes a total in this bill for direct appropriations of \$764,032,701.

As was further pointed out in our report, "direct annual appropriations for

the Department of Agriculture for each of the 3 years preceding the last war were in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The amount appropriated in 1940 was \$1,543,000,000, more than double the amount for 1951 carried in this bill."

When we began marking up our bill, item by item, we were faced with the unpleasant fact that our Government has a \$256,000,000,000 national debt and is now engaged in deficit spending which will exceed \$5,000,000,000 by the end of this fiscal year. We were also faced with the fact that in addition to providing the necessary money to cover essentials in the regularly established agencies of the Department of Agriculture, we were confronted with various new laws which Congress previously passed authorizing expenditures of new money for new projects. For instance, last year, Congress passed the Housing Act of 1949. The budget allowed \$25,000,000 for loans in 1950, which amount is to be borrowed from the Secretary of Treasury and \$50,000,000 for 1951; \$2,000,000 in grants and loans for 1950 and \$5,000,000 for 1951; and approximately \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses and operational purposes for 1950 and approximately \$5,000,000 for 1951. Our committee approved \$35,000,000 for housing for 1951; \$2,000,000 for grants and loans and \$3,550,000 for salaries and expenses and operational purposes.

On June 25, 1949, the Forest Resources Survey Act was approved and an increase in the sum of \$402,000 was allowed by the Budget for 1951 for forest resources investigations.

The reforestation and revegetation law of the Forest Service was approved October 11, 1949, and was allowed an increase of \$870,000 by the budget for reforestation and \$510,000 for revegetation; in addition the sum of \$1,000,000 was allowed for cooperation of States in reforestation matters. Our committee allowed \$350,000 for reforestation, \$200,000 for revegetation, and \$224,600 for cooperation with States.

Congress also amended the Federal Crop Insurance Act. It was approved August 24, 1949, and the Budget approved an increase in the sum of \$2,396,000 to carry out the terms of this act. Our committee approved \$1,800,000.

The sum of \$25,000,000 was approved by the budget for loans in borrowing authorizations for farm ownership and water facilities on reclamation projects. We allowed \$24,000,000, being a decrease of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate.

In order to carry out the proposed programs of the Department of Agriculture, we were asked to provide money for 2,600 additional employees. With the money at hand this was impossible as well as complying with some other Budget requests.

During our hearings I was convinced that practically all the projects administered by the Department of Agriculture are worthy and most desirable for our folks. But at the same time, I could not help but be appalled over the amount of money requested to carry the projects through. Therefore, in our conclusions we endeavored to put first things first

and distribute the money to those departments and different projects which we considered absolutely necessary to a balanced economy. In so doing we endeavored to keep in mind a statement that has been made many, many times in the past, that as our farmers prosper so does our Nation.

The time allotted me in discussing this bill forbids a discussion of each item, all of which are important to agriculture as a whole. I shall, therefore, confine the balance of my remarks to some of the testimony of Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan.

The Secretary pointed out that last year the farmer had less than four-fifths as much as in 1947 and next year he may have only two-thirds as much as in 1947. Since 1947 gross farm-cash income has fallen more than \$2,000,000,000 and the cash expenses have gone up by more than \$1,000,000,000.

Last year, he said, the farm operators had about \$14,000,000,000 after paying production expenses. This was 15 percent less than they had in 1948 and at least 20 percent less than in 1947.

We were also told the farm-family purchasing power, in terms of 1947 dollars dropped about \$2,000,000,000 in 1948 and about \$2,000,000,000 more in 1949. It could drop another \$2,000,000,000 in 1950 or another 15 percent if farm prices are not improved. Farm living expenses are not coming down as fast as net income. Carrying charges on debt and taxes are increasing and farm debts are going up.

This paints a very dismal picture to me, and looking behind these general trends an even more distressing picture is projected on the screen of our vision. It cannot be denied that most of our farm people have been in the Nation's low-income group. The Secretary pointed out that we were recently reminded by the subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report that in 1948, 3,300,000 families—about one-half of all the families living on farms—had money incomes of less than \$2,000, and that one-fourth of all the farm families has less than \$1,000, and these are not per capita figures. Instead, they represent family cash incomes, or estimates of actual dollars available for purchasing of nonfarm goods and services, for savings and for paying debts. It was further pointed out that most commodities today are bringing less than parity, and parity ratio is now less than 100; that while farm income has gone down more than 20 percent since 1947, the personal incomes of nonfarm people has gone up 10 percent. Moreover, at the same time, per capita food consumption has declined during the same period.

This picture, as I stated, is not very bright, but it would even be worse were it not for the Federal price-support program. Even with all the criticism which has been leveled at our farmers in some of the newspapers, by news commentators and others, may I say to you had it not been for the cushion which the Commodity Credit Corporation used, the shock of declining farm prices would have been greater and, in my judgment, we would have been headed for the great-

est depression this country has ever witnessed.

There are many people in our land today who for good reasons of their own do not agree with Secretary Brannan's plan with reference to agriculture. But, after listening to him testify before our committee the past 2 years, one must be impressed with the fact that he has a wealth of information relative to agricultural economics and is endeavoring to place those ideas into a plan of operation. I doubt if anyone is completely satisfied with the present farm-support program. I know I am not, especially when it comes to surpluses. But, I am convinced that with the great reservoir of knowledge and information the Secretary has relative to agriculture, some satisfactory and permanent solution will be found ultimately which will be far better than the plan we have now, and will insure a fair return to the farmer for the commodities he produces.

[Mr. HORAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE].

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, the hour is late, and I wish to make only a few comments relative to the bill before us today and relative in particular to the work of our committee.

I believe I would be remiss in my duty here if I did not pay tribute to the chairman of our committee. It has been a privilege and a pleasure for me to have served under the direction of our able chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. I also wish to commend the other members of our subcommittee.

I come from an agricultural and industrial area, so I am well familiar with the cross-currents of criticism that are being particularly leveled at the farmers of this country. I wish that all Americans who indulge in such criticism could read the speech our able chairman delivered here on the floor of the House today.

I believe that much of the present criticism of our agricultural program is unfounded, while at the same time I certainly recognize that it is not perfect. Most certainly our present agricultural policies and programs must be continually reviewed and in many respects changed or corrected. I am convinced, however, that much of the criticism today is due to a lack of understanding or knowledge as to the costs of and the manner in which our present program operates. For example, I would like to point out that the bill before us today provides less than half of the amount appropriated for this same program in prewar 1940; it is also significant to note that the price-support programs operated by the Commodity Credit Corporation have cost the American people the approximate sum of \$1,000,000,000 during the past 10 years, far less than the amounts spent following the war in enabling industry to reconvert to peacetime operation. Agriculture is very much interrelated to the rest of our economy, and our investment in agriculture is

justified by virtue of its contribution to the over-all economy. The continued conservation of our natural resources is vital to the continued welfare of our Nation.

One thing I have learned since serving as a member of our subcommittee is that agriculture is basic. The problem is not political. Our country would rue the day if politics became the dominant factor in our consideration of such an important and basic question. I know that at no time has politics ever entered into our discussions while our committee has been in session, either this year or last year. I think that is the greatest tribute that can be paid to the individual Members.

There is considerable talk about economy these days. Since I have been here I think I have followed as independent a course of action as any Member of the Congress. I have never hesitated to oppose the administration if I thought they were wrong. I have voted against some of the large spending programs that have brought before us in the past year and a half, and I will continue doing so in the future if I am convinced they are not in the best interests of the country, but I know that much of the criticism directed toward Government spending today is ill-timed and also is founded upon an erroneous conception of what we are doing with the money, and a notable lack of understanding of how our Government operates.

Not too many people seem to realize that about 70 to 75 percent of all our expenditures today are related directly to past wars or presently disordered world conditions. Some people criticize the relatively insignificant expenditures for our agricultural economy, when they constitute but a very, very small percentage of our over-all expenditures.

I believe one of the greatest services the average Member of Congress can perform to the people whom he represents, in addition to representing them with a sense of integrity, is to help clear up some of these misconceptions.

I wish to again say at this point that I am as concerned about mounting governmental expenditures as is any Member of this House, and I have on frequent occasions been highly critical of various proposed expenditures and also of new legislation which would inevitably entail enormous expenditures in the future. However, indiscriminate and ill-timed criticism does not contribute to a constructive solution of the problem; surely it is far better that we apply ourselves continuously in an intelligent and enlightened manner and then take that action at all times that is in the best interests of our Nation as a whole.

I think our bill this year is a good bill. It was significant that much of the increase in the bill in certain specific items was due to new legislation. Therein lies one of the big problems so far as cutting down on expenditures in the future is concerned.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRUSE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that had it not been for the new

legislation which the Congress adopted last year we could have brought in a bill considerably under the present figure? In fact, we could have shown quite a saving under 1950.

Mr. KRUSE. That is very true.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KRUSE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I want to congratulate the gentleman on the sincerity of his approach and his devotion to his assignment as a member of this committee.

Mr. KRUSE. I thank the gentleman very much. Mr. Chairman, in connection with my remarks concerning the need for further economy in Government, I should like to call to the attention of the Members of the House the following editorial from a recent issue of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette. The editorial reads as follows:

CONGRESS MUST DO ITS DUTY

Congress is one of the three separate and distinct branches of the American Government.

Congress is elected by the people and is answerable only to the people.

Therefore, it cannot evade its responsibility for what goes on in Washington.

People say Washington is a far-flung, loose-jointed network of bureaucracies, and it is.

People say Federal taxes are too high, and they are.

People say public expenditures run rampant, and they do.

If these things are true, and they are, Congress has not done its duty to the public.

No dollar can be spent by the Government which has not been authorized by Congress.

No tax can be levied which Congress does not approve.

No bureaucrat can be paid unless Congress votes the money.

The fact is that a majority of Senators and Representatives are too responsive to the pressure of minorities which are bent on making raids on the Federal Treasury. Many Congressmen have formed the annoying and expensive habit of talking economy out of one side of their mouths, while voting for increased expenditures out of the other side of the same mouths.

The trick then is to pass the buck to the executive department which may have requested a bloated budget. The executive department must and does face its share of the blame, but that does not clear the skirts of Congress.

The President proposes. Congress disposes. The President may recommend. He cannot legislate. The power to legislate under our Constitution is invested solely in the House and the Senate.

The American people have been alarmed for years by the overgrowth of boards and commissions in the National Capital. They have talked against it. They have adopted resolutions against it. But the increase of bureaucracy has been accelerated—all because the people's duly elected Representatives in Congress have failed to stand up to their responsibility.

(Mr. KRUSE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak briefly on the item for emergency control of insects by the Bu-

reau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The Appropriations Committee leveled some very serious charges at this agency in connection with its operations in the grasshopper eradication campaign last year. As a result of the committee's investigations, the Commission made very sizable reductions in the amounts requested by the Bureau.

While I praise the committee in its efforts for economy, the fact remains that the sums appropriated in the recent deficiency bill and recommended for appropriation in this measure are not adequate to control a grasshopper plague of the proportions we now expect in Montana and Wyoming.

Terrific destruction of crops and ranges are in prospect if the hoppers are not controlled this spring, before they have a chance to spread over the countryside. It is a job that the local people cannot do alone. Far the larger share of the land involved is in Federal ownership. It is a Federal responsibility not only to prevent grasshopper destruction of the range it owns, but also to control grasshoppers so that they will not spread to the adjacent land in private ownership. The ranchers and farmers in the area have a right to expect that the Government will take care of its own problem, and they also wish to have Federal assistance on a 50-50 basis for the campaign against hoppers on State, county, and private lands.

The original Bureau request for \$3,523,000 for this spring's work was cut by the Budget Bureau to \$2,200,000 and further reduced to \$1,000,000 in the urgent deficiency bill. The Bureau also requested \$2,500,000 for 1951 which is cut to \$850,000 in the pending bill.

These amounts I fear will not be adequate for the work ahead. I am told that a supplemental request may soon be submitted for additional funds for this spring's work, and I hope it will have the speedy attention of the Congress. I also hope that a suitable adjustment will be made for the 1951 fiscal year.

At this point I wish to include in my remarks an expression of concern from the county commissioners of six counties in northeast Montana. A similar situation is in prospect in southeast Montana and in Wyoming.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING EMERGENCY GRASSHOPPER FUNDS

Whereas a severe infestation of grasshoppers, both local and migratory, is expected; and

Whereas most of the present infestation comes from migration of hoppers from other States; and

Whereas county funds have been exhausted during the severe winter and farmers have come through a long, expensive winter; and

Whereas last year's crops were short as a result of drought and grasshopper damage. There is no money or foreseeable method of grasshopper control for the six northeast Montana counties; and

Whereas more than one-third of the land in these counties is State or Federal owned and not taxed by the various counties; and

Whereas the Bureau of Entomology program has been explained and little or no assistance can be expected from them from presently appropriated funds. Federal funds are needed because farmers do not have

money for spraying crops and spraying is not effective when crops begin to ripen and/or dry out.

Whereas the State leaders of 16 Western States, at their annual meeting in November 1949 based their estimate of need at \$3,523,000 for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control in 1950, upon the known facts as of that date. No new facts have been established to reduce these estimates. The State leaders reaffirm that the original estimate was based upon facts determined by sound survey methods. Therefore, to do the job properly, the full amount requested is still needed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the county commissioners of these six northeast Montana counties at a joint meeting in Wolf Point, Mont., April 17, 1950, That emergency funds in the amount of \$500,000 be made available to the Bureau of Entomology to assist in fighting the severe expected infestation of grasshoppers in our area. We request an additional \$350,000 to be allotted for Fort Peck Indian Agency and other Federal lands within these six counties, for the purchase and spreading of bait for control of hoppers, which we understand are Federal responsibilities.

The funds which we request for private lands will be matched on a 50-50 basis through obtaining, mixing, distributing, and spreading baits.

To be of any value in coping with the grasshopper emergency in this area funds should be available not later than May 15, 1950.

F. H. Danielson, Henry Walder, Sheridan County; Harry Bummer, Thomas Thronson, Harvey Wagar, Daniels County; George Eckhoff, Donald W. Pentre, Richland County; Floyd Davis, John Breitbach, McCone County; Stanley Nees, C. H. Peterson, Roosevelt County; Roy A. Biddle, Valley County.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman apparently there is some misinformation and misapprehension with regard to the handling of this program to which the gentleman has addressed his remarks. The action of the committee in fixing the amount of money in the next fiscal year was not intended to include the program for next year. I am sure the gentleman is familiar with the problems we have had in connection with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in this year's report. The committee felt we ought to let them have the money this year, which came in a supplemental bill, and see what they do with it before we fix the amount for next year. So far as the committee is concerned it is the intention to bring them in next spring rather than to provide for them in this bill. I just want the gentleman to know that there was no desire to cut the heart out of the work. They are on trial. I think they invited that, but we expect to be fair with them.

Mr. D'Ewart. May I state that I read the committee report carefully and I sympathize with the committee. I am sure that if the results as they appear later in the spring show that there is a need for more funds in grasshopper control they will be forthcoming. I am sure the committee realizes that and will take care of the situation at the proper time. I thank the gentleman very much.

(Mr. HESELTON (at the request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the remarks I made during general debate on April 5 beginning at page 4829 with reference to the provision in the committee bill, page 193, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to pay out of section 32 funds transportation and handling charges on surplus commodities owned by the Department or any of its instrumentalities or agencies for the purpose of distribution to public-welfare agencies. You will find that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] to whom great credit is due for sponsoring this important provision, discussed it with me and said he felt that the provision needed broadening considerably. Both he and I agreed that we could not conceive that any Member of this body would assume the terrific responsibility of objecting to such a provision which attempts to make available these gigantic quantities of surplus perishable products to the people in America who need that food.

I then placed in the RECORD two versions of amendments which could be considered. After consultation with a number of my colleagues and consideration of other comparable legislation including the conference report on the disposition of surplus potatoes, now a law, section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the provision in the ECA Act, I have decided that the second of the two proposals is best adapted to accomplish the purposes I believe the great majority of us have in mind. For the benefit of my colleagues I want the language of this amendment which I shall propose readily available. It is as follows:

Page 193, line 18, strike out lines 18 through 24 inclusive, and insert "In order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations which are found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized and directed to make available such commodities as follows in the order of priority set forth: First, to school-lunch programs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Federal, State, and local tax-supported institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, schools, penal and mental institutions, and public-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States; fourth, to intergovernmental or international nonprofit welfare agencies, for assistance to needy persons outside the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture shall first determine that such commodities are in ample supply over and above such reserves as may be required and deemed in the public interest. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Corporation shall make any such commodities available at no cost at point of use within the United States or at shipside at port of embarkation. The Secretary and the Corporation may pay as against handling and transportation costs in making delivery up to the equivalent of 6 months' storage costs on any such commodities turned over: *Provided*, That no transportation or handling charges shall be incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation or Department of

Agriculture if in so doing it would lower the total amount of agricultural commodities acquired by any institution or organization through the normal channels of trade and commerce."

Finally, I want to call attention to the tabulation which I placed in the RECORD that day of the items of food which could be immediately used, their cost, the comparable carrying charges for fiscal 1949 and the first half of fiscal 1950. This should be considered in connection with the more recent reports of heavily increased purchases as well as the announcement of the Department yesterday that all loans must be paid or the collateral, that is these surplus food commodities, would be taken over. I attempted today to get exact information from the Department as to the quantities now on hand but I was unable to get anything specific. I shall try again tomorrow morning to develop this but I have serious doubts that there is information available in any form which accurately reflects the amount of food being stored at the continuing heavy expense to the American taxpayer and at the very real risk of spoilage, if that has not been the case in large measure up to now. I can conclude in no better way than to quote from a memorandum prepared by the Friends Committee on National Legislation following a 10-day seminar from January 31 to February 10 of farmers from 18 States on the question "What could and should American agriculture do for a hungry world?" I quote:

The important thing is that food or agricultural products paid for by the American taxpayer should not be allowed to spoil, be eaten by rats, or be destroyed. It should actually get into peoples' mouths at home or abroad.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, today I take the floor to call the attention of this House to the plight of 20,000 Endicott-Johnson shoe workers in the triple cities area, if certain proposals to lower tariffs now being made by our State Department become the law of the land.

From a recent answer I had from the Secretary of State to an inquiry I made, I quote the following:

A proposal to eliminate the use of American selling price is being considered in connection with possible legislation, which it is expected will be submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department in the near future.

Mr. Chairman, during the past week, I have received the greatest mass protest in the mail from the Endicott-Johnson workers and their friends of any I have ever witnessed since I have served in Congress.

A whole table in my office is weighed down by a tremendous pile of more than

20,000 penny post cards, signed personally by each worker, and addressed to me with the following exhortation:

As a resident of the triple cities area and an Endicott-Johnson worker, I am opposed to any reduction in existing tariffs on imports of rubber-soled canvas and waterproof rubber footwear. Such reduction may come through negotiations under the reciprocal-trade program or through enactment of a proposed bill to revise administrative procedures of the Bureau of Customs which calls for the elimination of the American selling-price principle for assessment of duty on certain items, including canvas and waterproof rubber footwear. I regard any reduction in tariffs on canvas and waterproof rubber footwear as an economic threat to the community in which I live and therefore of a most serious threat to my own security.

I would like to have brought these cards into the well of this House to display to the membership. However, such a vast bulk as 20,000 post cards packaged together would have made it impossible to carry. Nevertheless if any would care to see this gigantic expression from patriotic American workers, I will be pleased to show them if you will come to my office.

Supported by such intense enthusiasm and demands for action, I cannot remain silent longer upon the subject of the State Department's proposal to abolish the American selling-price principle in relation to regulating duties on imported rubber-soled shoes.

According to the many statements from those who know the rubber-footwear industry in my section, to abolish the American selling price as a basis for figuring the amount of duty on rubber footwear sent from Japan or from behind the iron curtain, will flood our country with shoes of such low value, that our high standards and wages will collapse and our rubber-footwear industries will be put out of business.

As one who voted for the minimum-wage law in the first session of this Congress, I oppose any action by the State Department or by this House which will destroy that minimum wage or eliminate the jobs of any individual or group of American working men and women.

Tragic and paradoxical as it is, the State Department is in favor of this, to quote further from their answer: "require that dutiable value be based on the actual value of the imported merchandise and not on the value of domestic merchandise."

This means, for example, that a canvas oxford coming from Japan at an invoice price of 49 cents is given unfair advantage over a comparable pair made by Endicott-Johnson workers that sell for \$1.80.

The American selling price therefore is \$1.80 and the present tariff for the 49-cent Japanese pair is 33 percent of the \$1.80 or 62 cents.

This makes the total price of the Jap pair \$1.11. But if we figure on the new basis, the tariff will become 17 cents, and the same pair will be sent into this country for 66 cents.

You do not have to scratch your heads to conclude that Endicott-Johnson workers' rubber footwear or any other American firm's can never compete with a sit-

uation which practically erases American competition with Japan and iron-certain countries right here in our own front yard.

Perhaps the State Department thinks this is a triumph in international relations. I, for one, cannot go along with them on this and I will fight as hard as I can to defeat their attempts to ruin the present arrangement which is working out satisfactorily for the workers I represent.

Let us examine this plan from another angle. The rubber-footwear industry is one in which the labor cost in proportion to the total cost of the shoe is very high, namely, 47 percent.

In Japan, the labor cost is very small, the Japanese shoe worker receiving about 67 cents a day in contrast to our American workers' hourly wage of an average of nearly \$1.50 an hour.

In the Binghamton-Johnson City-Endicott-Vestal area, workers enjoy as high a standard of living as there is in America and the world. They own their homes, many drive cars, buy United States savings bonds and spend their money in the triple cities. The Endicott-Johnson workers earn living wages but they do not have money to throw away. They cannot afford to take a pay cut and they do not want interference from the State Department with the good work they now do.

Ever since I have served in Congress, I have tried to work for things which would benefit our valley of opportunity and fight things which tend to hurt it. I do not recall an incident which will prove as disastrous to the Americans in my district or to the country at large as the abolition of the American selling-price principle in the rubber-footwear industry.

Although there are nearly 1,500 workers engaged in the actual manufacture of canvas rubber-soled and rubber shoes, the whole Endicott-Johnson factory personnel of 20,000 workers will be directly or indirectly affected.

Whatever friendly international feeling the State Department might bring about by giving reduced duty to foreign made shoes and allowing Japan and other nations to engulf the American market with inferior products, I fear will be greatly outweighed by serious and widespread unemployment, and the closing of the doors of some American factories.

With the unemployment problem now No. 1 in some sections, can we afford to tolerate such ridiculous procedure?

Yet the State Department is apparently boldly accepting the certain results of American labor competing with Japanese made shoes. Note the following statement made by a prominent official working in close conjunction with them that "he is aware that many in America will lose their jobs but that the Government should take care of such jobless employees and rehabilitate them to new types of work."

In answer to that amazing statement, let me say that Endicott Johnson workers are essentially shoe people, skilled in the technique and art of making shoes.

This is their life's occupation, their chosen profession.

It seems outrageous that any scheme of power politics would contemplate abandoning large American industries to the fate of being jeopardized or closed entirely because we want to curry favor with any foreign nation. I question the wisdom and the ultimate success of such a policy.

Certainly, I am not going to stand idly by and see thousands of people engaged in the time honored pursuit of making shoes relegated to the dole or the bread-line, while Japanese workers receiving about the world's lowest pay are encouraged to send in their products in unfair competition with our own people.

The United States cannot survive that kind of a program, however commendable and humanitarian it may appear to other nations. Some consideration must be given to the welfare of American labor and industry along with the rest.

In extending the high American standard of living to the entire world, we must likewise preserve it for America; else we defeat the very purposes of our well-intentioned aid and succor.

As one Member of Congress who has generally supported the foreign aid program, I have long been chagrined at the failure of those in charge to recognize that spending American dollars abroad must be carried on so as to bring home large demands for goods upon American industry so that our domestic production and employment will boom and prosperity will reach American shores while it pervades the globe.

I do hope that State Department officials, yes and the administration directing them, will reconsider their decision to ask that Congress tamper with our tariff again. In the name of the 20,000 interested Endicott Johnson workers, whose signed demands for action are now in my office, I implore Mr. Acheson and his associates to keep the American selling price principle in effect so that American-made rubber-soled shoes and rubber footwear will remain on the market.

In the name of these thousands of hardworking, earnest, patriotic Americans, I ask the Congress to protect our industry and our workers.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I am glad the gentleman informed us of the fact that the wage in Japan is about 9 cents an hour. How does he expect our industries to compete with such pauper wages?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. It is absolutely impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

BRANNAN PLAN

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries a lot of money for agriculture. It does not carry a dime that is not deserved. I believe that there are ways that the Government can save money on its agricultural program. At

the present time the Government is engaged in the business of making loans on perishable commodities as well as those that are nonperishable, handling those commodities, transporting them, storing them, and selling them; the Government is in a big business in perishable products. There is a way that the Government can get out of that business of handling, transporting, storing, and selling perishable products. That plan has been suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan.

There are two things about that plan that I desire to especially invite your attention to: No. 1, it will get the Government out of the business that I have already stated; No. 2, it will preserve agriculture for the family-sized farm.

Today it is difficult for any person to go into private business in a line that is already dominated by large concerns. What chance has a young GI going into the grocery business, for instance, when one large concern admits that in 29 percent of the areas they sell at a loss? Naturally, it results in putting the little stores out of business; and to add to the bad effect, the Government permits them to have a tax deduction for those losses, thereby subsidizing out of the United States Treasury the concerns that destroy the independent small merchant in this country. Take the large steel concerns, they are not just in the steel business; they are in the fabricating business; they are going into all lines of business. What chance has an individual going into competition with them when the big steel companies have absolute control of the supply of materials and can cut off the supply of an individual any time they desire? He does not have any chance at all.

MONOPOLY IN FARMING?

In agriculture monopoly is beginning to rear its ugly head, although agriculture has only been real prosperous in the last few years, and only in the last few years have farmers had any degree of security; yet, after that short period of time, 1.7 percent of the farmers are producing one quarter, 25 percent, of the farm income. That is a warning to us; that is a warning we should heed. Let us not have monopoly in the farming business; let us preserve the farming business for the family-type farm.

Under the Brannan plan there is a limitation of \$25,000 that can be paid to any one farmer. Under the present program one potato farmer, a Boston banker who happened to own land in Maine, received \$576,000 last year. That is ridiculous; it is scandalous. It should not be permitted; it should be stopped. The Brannan plan will stop it.

Mr. WHITTEN. I hesitate to interrupt the gentleman but the gentleman has reference, I presume, to the Legislative Committee. I tried to insist to my friend from Texas that this was a matter that was properly before the Legislative Committee rather than the Appropriations Subcommittee. I hope the gentleman will make that clear.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman remembers, I said "The great Committee on Agriculture." That is in the Record.

Mr. WHITTEN. Everyone does not understand the distinction between the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Agricultural Appropriations as the gentleman does. I have not made any point that this is not in order and do not wish to, but I feel I was in order in asking that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, there is opposition to this plan. I have been a Member of Congress for nearly 22 years and I have never known a national organization representing the big fellows and the little fellows that did not wind up representing the big fellows alone. Take the United States Chamber of Commerce, which is a very powerful organization. They are composed of the biggest businesses and industries in the country, the medium sized and the smaller ones. They often boast of the fact that most of their businesses are small. They are right. But I have never seen a time during the 22 years I have been a Member of Congress when there was a conflict of interest between the big ones and the little ones that the United States Chamber of Commerce did not take the side of the big ones.

There are quite a few Members on the floor here today. If there is any Member who ever remembers the United States Chamber of Commerce in its 38 years of experience failing to take the side of big business and against little business when there was a conflict of interest I would like to know, and I yield to anyone for that purpose.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

The same is true as to the National Association of Manufacturers. They brag about having big ones and little ones. They boast about the fact that most of their members are little fellows, but they always are on the side of the big fellows.

There is an obvious reason for that. The big fellows attend all of the meetings, they become chairmen of committees, they go anywhere in the United States and attend these meetings. They go to the top rather fast and they dominate all these groups composed of the big fellows and the little fellows. I have never seen that organization fail to take the side of the big fellows when there was a conflict of interest as between the little and big fellows.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

Now, I may mention the American Farm Bureau, which is no exception. They have members who operate the big factory-type farms in their organization. They have the big farmers, the medium farmers, and the small farmers. But you know where the pressure comes from in the American Farm Bureau. The big fellows are right around the offices all the time, if they are not the officers themselves. They are always right around the officers. They

have tremendous influence. They go to all the meetings. They are on good terms with all the officers and they dominate just exactly like they do in the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

I regret exceedingly that the great American Farm Bureau president, Mr. Kline, has taken a side in opposition to this great plan. Yet he does not offer any plan as a substitute or as an alternative. He is just opposed. Possibly there are some parts of it I do not like. But I appeal to the great Committee of Agriculture of the House, the chairman of that committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the Members who work with him, and it is a fine committee. I hope they will take this bill up and further consider it during this present session, because something needs to be done in 1950. It should be done right now. If there is any other plan that is better, let us adopt the other plan, but if it is not better, let us take the plan that will get the Government out of the business of perishable products, the handling, storing, and selling to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars a year, and also limit the amount that can be paid to any one farmer.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I compliment the gentleman from Texas for the courageous speech he is making and say that such a plan would be for the best interest of the farmers of America and for agriculture as a whole as a great element of our national economy.

Mr. PATMAN. Certainly, and the people in the cities are entitled to the lowest price that they can get consistent with the farmer's interest. I want to compliment, like the gentleman from Mississippi did, the Members from the cities. The Democratic Members from the cities of Chicago, New York, and Boston have better farm records right here in the House of Representatives than many of the Members from agricultural sections. The distinguished majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN McCORMACK, of Boston, has an excellent record on farm legislation. I am talking about Members now. They almost invariably go along because they know it is in the Nation's interest, but we do not always go along with them, and sometimes we should when we do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, what I wonder about the Brannan plan is, Who will ever give this House or the Congress an honest estimate of what that plan will cost the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not think the gentleman can fully answer that question. I refuse to yield.

Mr. PATMAN. I will give the gentleman the answer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am sorry; I do not think that he is fully qualified to answer that question because nobody has come before our subcommittee who has been able to give us that answer. As far as I am concerned, I do not intend to let the farmers of America hold the sack at the end of the year because we are not able to get through Congress a huge appropriation of several billions to make good our promises if such legislation as the Brannan plan is adopted. I question sincerely that particular feature relative to the Brannan plan. How much will it cost? Also, if it does come to a show-down, will the city Members, who urge it now so as to get cheap food, vote for the huge appropriation necessary to back up the Brannan plan? Those are the questions to which I, as a farmer, have to have the answers before I discard this 90-percent price-support program I have always worked for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read down to and including line 7 on page 156.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXPLANATION

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, on the first roll call this morning the Committee on Agriculture was very busy considering important bills, but because of my attendance at the committee meeting I was not able to get here in time to answer to my name on the roll call. I was advised by our chairman that the committee had the authorization of the House to sit during the sessions of the House today. I think perhaps that is a reasonable excuse for not answering the roll call.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

EXHIBIT BY LOBBYISTS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, may I offer condolences to my colleagues unfortunate enough to have offices on the third

Golden	Lodge	Rains
Gore	Lucas	Redden
Granger	McSweeney	Rhodes
Grant	Macy	Riehlman
Hall	Martin, Iowa	Roosevelt
Edwin Arthur Miles		Sabath
Harden	Miller, Nebr.	Sadlak
Harrison	Morgan	Scott, Hardie
Harvey	Morrison	Shelley
Heller	Murdock	Smathers
Hobbs	Nixon	Smith, Ohio
Javits	Reifer,	Steed
Jenison	Joseph L.	Vursell
Jenkins	Pfeiffer,	Whitaker
Kee	William L.	White, Calif.
Kelly, N. Y.	Plumley	Wolverton
Kennedy	Poulson	Woodruff
Keough	Powell	
Kunkel	Quinn	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 355 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that—

The chapter on agricultural appropriations be considered as read and open to points of order and amendment; that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] have consent to offer a blanket amendment relating to administrative expenses;

That when the House adjourns on Friday it adjourn to meet on Monday next; That no debate be in order on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday except general debate;

That general debate on the civil functions appropriations bill be confined to Tuesday;

That when the House adjourns on Tuesday next all general debate be concluded on the entire bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PACE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman's request include the waiving of points of order under the agricultural title?

Mr. CANNON. No points of order are waived under the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this restrict the offering of amendments in any way?

Mr. CANNON. No restrictions of the right to offer amendments are contemplated.

Mr. PATMAN. Or debate?

Mr. CANNON. Debate is to be confined to general debate. There is no provision for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The bill will not be read for amendment until Wednesday morning.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the general debate is confined to the bill and is not available for anything else except the chapters involved.

Mr. CANNON. Of course that is a part of the original agreement. All debate is confined to the bill and to the chapter under consideration.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the general debate on the other chapters of the bill, not mentioned in the request, follow in sequence?

Mr. CANNON. In regular sequence, with the exception of the civil-functions

chapter, which will be confined to Tuesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. But all general debate closes on Tuesday?

Mr. CANNON. All general debate on the bill and all chapters of the bill closes on Tuesday, and we begin to read the bill under the 5-minute rule Wednesday morning.

Mr. TABER. That does not prevent people offering amendments and receiving recognition to speak under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have a genuine amendment. I want to ask the gentleman, if you are limiting the debate to 1 day and the time is all taken up, if there will be a chance to offer my amendment and to speak on it for 5 minutes?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman will have every opportunity to offer his amendment when the chapter to which it applies is under consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this unanimous-consent request provides for waiving no points of order, and has nothing to do with the restricting of time for amendments.

Mr. PACE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the request contains consent for the gentleman from Minnesota to offer an amendment. Does that request carry with it a waiver of a point of order against that amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Under the pending request no points of order are to be waived on any portion of the bill or any amendment thereto.

Mr. TABER. Except that it will cover more than one paragraph and it will be a blanket amendment.

Mr. CANNON. But no points of order are waived.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, the chairman has said that the debate will follow in sequence on the chapters in the bill. Then there is a special mention made of the civil-functions chapter. Is it to be understood that on Wednesday we will start considering the chapters of the bill in sequence, for amendment, without respect to civil functions?

Mr. CANNON. In their regular and orderly sequence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this mean that general debate on Interior and the military portion of the bill would have to be disposed of on Monday or Tuesday?

Mr. CANNON. On Friday, Monday, or Tuesday.

Mr. CARROLL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, with reference to the Interior Department, is there anything in the motion that precludes the submission of an amendment under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. CANNON. Every opportunity will be afforded under the rules of the House for the consideration of amendments offered by any Member of the House.

Mr. TABER. I understand that with reference to the pending agricultural chapter there will be no attempt to close debate on that until after all legitimate amendments have been discussed?

Mr. CANNON. The pending chapter will be considered under the regular rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement when the Committee rose yesterday, chapter VI, relating to the Department of Agriculture, is considered as read. It is now subject to points of order to any part of the chapter.

Is there any point of order to be made to chapter VI?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in lines 15 to 17 on page 157, reading "Except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University," on the ground that it is legislation in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to the fact that under the Research and Marketing Act, section 7-A, 7 United States Code 427 (h), the Department of Agriculture is authorized to construct agricultural buildings without limitation on the amounts. This committee has put restrictions heretofore on these amounts, fixing the individual amount at \$15,000 per unit. We carry that provision with the exception that in this instance we let them go above it.

It traces back to the legislative authorization in the Research and Marketing Act under which they have authority to build such houses without any limitation.

In effect this is a limitation.

The authorization reads as follows:

The money appropriated in pursuance of this title shall also be available for the purchase or rental of land and the construction and acquisition of buildings necessary for conducting research provided for in this title.

In effect this is a limitation fixing the amount they may spend for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York has made a point of order against the lan-

guage appearing in the pending bill on page 157, lines 15 to 17, on the ground it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair has examined the provisions of existing law cited by the gentleman from Mississippi and invites attention to the fact that the first part of this paragraph appears clearly to be a limitation and the latter part of the paragraph appears to be an exception to the limitation for a purpose authorized by law.

The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in lines 6 to 7, page 204, "travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field."

Mr. Chairman, I ask to be briefly heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be very pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, in previous chapters we have had before us a similar provision but in each instance the wording has contained the phrase in substance "as approved" or "as authorized by the Secretary." In those instances the particular section has been held to be subject to a point of order because it involved additional duties on the part of the Secretary. In this case those words are absent. There is nothing in existing law to my knowledge—I will be glad to be referred to it if I am uninformed—to authorize such expenditures. Indeed, if there had been, there would seem to have been very little reason for the inclusion of previous sections which we have adopted conferring such authority. Therefore, it seems to me that these travel expenses for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture are subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that as to whether this language is surplusage or essential in this bill is beside the point. To properly discharge the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture under the basic law setting up the Department and the duties of the Secretary, this is absolutely essential to carry out those duties and it is authorized in that way. As to whether it may be necessary to carry this language might be something else. I would like to point out to the gentleman that it is under this language that inspections in the field are made by the Congress. I know that from time to time we have to undergo criticism for our efforts in trying to cut these appropriations, but last year, I would like to point out to the gentleman, as the result of our investigation we turned down a quarter of a million dollars for the building of a refrigeration unit for research, because they had one in Florida. On a check it was found that the Army did have one, and we saved that amount of money. As the result of our investiga-

tion of the foot-and-mouth disease, I think I can point out that we have saved untold amounts of money, and I think if you go further you will find that this committee, by reason of its investigation, has brought about 100 percent increase in productivity as the result of the soil-conservation policies, and I certainly offer no apologies for the efforts that this committee has put into those projects. I think the point of order should not be sustained, because it is essential to properly discharge the duties of the office under the legislation setting up the Department of Agriculture, and the duties of the Secretary.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the force of what the gentleman from Mississippi said. I have no reason in any respect to question the good faith or the value of the work of his committee in the field. My point of order is made against that provision, and I think if we are going to enter into the type of activity which he describes—and if it should be done, as to that I have no views at the moment—then we should do it in an appropriate way by authorizing legislation. I still think that this is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] has made a point of order against the language appearing on page 204 of the chapter beginning in line 6, which has been quoted by him, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. The Chair has examined the language and has listened attentively to the arguments presented and has also made an examination of the precedents and decisions of the House. It appears that in 1938 a point of order was made against language similar to this, and the Chairman, Mr. Jones, of Texas, overruled the point of order. The decision is found on page 2656 of the RECORD of March 1, 1938. On the basis of that precedent and decision the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order. I make the point of order against the language in lines 16 to 20:

For necessary expenses, including dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$713,293.

It involves additional duties on the part of the Secretary, and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to call the attention of the Chair to 5 United States Code, section 83, which seems to cover this matter.

Mr. Chairman, a further review of this matter raises a question in my own mind as to whether the language "when authorized by the Secretary" does not make the point of order in order; in other words, it should be sustained. Therefore, I offer no objection to the point of order that has been raised, and I shall

offer an amendment, because I think that in the absence of the language "when authorized by the Secretary" the amendment would not be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appreciates the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi. However, amendments will be in order after all points of order that may be made against the chapter have been considered and disposed of.

The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] makes a point of order against the language appearing on page 208 of the pending bill in lines 16 to 20, inclusive, on the ground that it includes legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from Mississippi concedes the point of order in that the language includes the words "when authorized by the Secretary." Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order to this chapter?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 193, lines 18 through 24, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and therefore is contrary to the rules of the House, in that it seeks to add an additional purpose for which section 32 funds may be expended.

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, is the section which sets aside 30 percent of the gross customs receipts to be expended for certain purposes; namely, to increase the export and the consumption of agricultural commodities. The purposes for which the funds may be expended are set out. They may be used by paying indemnities to exporters, and by making payments to producers. The further authority proposed to be set forth in this bill is to pay the transportation and handling charges on certain agricultural commodities.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would, but I should like to yield first to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, needless to say I regret very much that the gentleman from Georgia feels it necessary to press this point of order.

Mr. PACE. If the committee in its wisdom should put some limitation of, say, \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 on the expenditure of these funds for this purpose, there would be no objection on my part, but I understand there is no estimate of how much will be expended. It could be that the entire sum could be expended in paying transportation charges. I feel very deeply that it would be unwise to impose this burden on section 32 funds.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would be very glad to accept an amendment such as the gentleman has in mind. Will the gentleman from Mississippi prepare such an amendment, because after all, the gentleman from Georgia knows this particular language is aimed at saving the taxpayers of the Nation millions of dollars by preventing the spoilage of these tremendous quan-

titles of perishables that we have on hand? Certainly if you gentlemen can aid me right now in putting some limitation in the bill so that we can achieve that purpose I will be deeply grateful to you.

Mr. WHITTEN. While there is much merit to the intent of our friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, I am rather of the same opinion as my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, so far as the use of section 32 funds is concerned. Further, it has been my purpose and the purpose of our committee to cooperate with the legislative committee and in no case to usurp or try to usurp their prerogatives. The provision put in here is a stop-gap and it was done only on the basis that the legislative committee was now considering this matter. I think the committee is so considering it. I wonder if it would not be better to let the whole thing go out and let the legislative committee handle it by substantive law. I think that is the way it properly should be handled. I did yield to the desires of our colleagues of the committee to try to meet this situation by putting it in here. But if there is any objection on the part of the legislative committee, certainly it is their business. We are trying to help out rather than try to usurp their prerogatives. That is the position I take.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, may I call to the attention of the committee that the intent of section 32 of the act of 1938 is to dispose of surplus commodities. Obviously that might entail their transportation to places where they might be consumed. I do not believe any ruling or interpretation of that act has been had in that regard. I just want to call it to the attention of the Committee before the Chairman rules on the point of order.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. If this point of order should be overruled or withdrawn is it not entirely possible that this section might be amended so that section 32 funds might even be used in connection with our foreign-aid program which contemplates the exportation of vast surpluses of agricultural commodities?

Mr. HORAN. I am sure that is possible and I am sure the Congress will take some action.

Mr. COOLEY. If that is true, then as suggested by my colleague the gentleman from Georgia the burden on section 32 funds will be even greater and more intensified and section 32 funds as a result may be entirely used up and not available for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, since the chairman of the legislative Committee on Agriculture has raised the point of the burden on section 32 funds I trust that if the ruling on the point of order should include the kicking out of this paragraph, I trust there will also be an investigation made, if the gentleman's committee works on this, of the use of almost \$3,000,000 of section 32 funds for administrative purposes. I do not believe that was the intent either.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if I may be heard further on the point of order in connection with the point raised by the chairman of the legislative committee on agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I want to say I am just as disturbed as he is about this foreign situation and the use of section 32 funds in connection with ECA and the occupied countries, and so on. On April 4 I had them give me a statement as to what part of section 32 funds were being used to reduce costs paid for agricultural commodities below what we have invested in them to ECA.

In other words, the Department of Agriculture has had to sell its commodities \$36,000,000 below what we had in it, and section 32 funds were used. So \$36,000,000 of section 32 funds have gone into the ECA program into these occupied areas. That money would have been put up by the Federal Government either way, whether by appropriation through ECA or whether by the means that they used. But by doing it this way it is charged up to Agriculture, which I insist is not right. I want to agree with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], who raises that question, that it is serious.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, some time ago the question arose on the floor as to whether existing law permitted section 32 funds to be used for the payment of transportation of surplus commodities. It was my impression at the time that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] called the Department of Agriculture and talked to someone there, and was advised that the present law was broad enough to permit the use of section 32 funds for that purpose. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] some time ago, in referring to section 32, used the word "consumption." I do not have the law before me. Perhaps the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has. Perhaps he feels there is an absolute bar there against this purpose, but the impression has prevailed among many Members that the original section 32 law was broad enough to cover this matter. I was wondering if we might not perhaps arrive at a unanimous-consent request that the right to consider the point of order on this particular paragraph be deferred until we reach that in the orderly consideration of the bill for amendment, and then the issue be resolved as to the point of order and also as to the possible modifications or limitations on this paragraph, as proposed by the Andersen amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent request entered into, the whole chapter is open to points of order at any point, if offered; and also to amendments that are offered. The Chair said that points of order would have to be disposed of first.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, would it not be possible for the point of order to be reserved, by unanimous consent, as to this paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. It is rather unusual. It might make it more difficult to keep up with the situation.

Mr. TABER. But it could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair prefers to dispose of it here and now.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I understand that numerous amendments will be offered. Section 32 does specify that one of its purposes is to increase the consumption of agricultural commodities, and it says exactly how the money shall be expended. It says, "To encourage exportation by payment of benefits, by payment of indemnities for losses, by payments to producers." Then, to increase consumption, "by payment of benefits, indemnities, and donations," and so forth. Certainly, it is evident if the Department of Agriculture was satisfied that it had authority to spend section 32 money for transportation of any or all agricultural commodities that are in surplus, it would not be here today asking the committee to give it the authority.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia has amply made the point I was seeking to bring out, that by donations to encourage consumption, the authority does exist. The Department is not here asking for this authority. The language was put in here on the suggestion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. Under the language which the gentleman from Georgia has read and under the example cited by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] as to the use of this fund for the payment of certain costs in connection with ECA, it would seem that this might come within the broad powers already given by section 32, and consequently not be a broadening of the existing law.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if there could be understanding with the chairman of the subcommittee and other members of the subcommittee that there be a limitation in the nature of an amendment to this, limiting the over-all expenditure for this particular purpose to \$5,000,000.

Mr. PACE. That would be entirely acceptable to me.

Mr. TABER. Would you be willing to waive the point of order, if that understanding may be had?

Mr. PACE. I would.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if the chairman of the subcommittee handling this chapter cares to say anything about it.

Mr. WHITTEN. If such an amendment were sent to the floor I would like to ask the Chair's advice in connection with it. I understand certain other amendments will be offered to this section if it remains in the bill, which are quite definitely legislative. This is far reaching in its provisions. Notwithstanding the fact that the author of this amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESLTON] is trying to reach an objective which is worthy and has done much work on it, I would be constrained to make a point of order against such amendments.

I want to know at this time if this point of order is withdrawn against this

section, whether an amendment greatly enlarging it would still be subject to a point of order? If not, I would rather make the point of order to this section myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously, the Chair cannot undertake to pass on a point of order of that nature until the amendment is presented.

Mr. WHITTEN. If points of order to the bill are now waived and this section is held to be in order I wish to know whether legislation which would necessarily follow would be considered on the pending basis.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would not be passing on the question at all if the point of order were withdrawn.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Whatever may be done now certainly does not prejudice the right of the gentleman from Mississippi to raise the point of order against any amendment that may be offered and, certainly, whatever may be done now would not make in order an amendment which would not otherwise be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel I did not make myself clear. It is whether if a legislative section is in the bill as it is now written and it remains in the bill, would substitute legislation for the legislation be subject to a point of order if we take it for granted that the amendment is legislation? The fact that we have permitted such legislation to be in the bill would preclude the offering of a substitute legislative provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will endeavor to answer the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry and will state that such an amendment could be offered provided it were germane, and also provided that it did not extend the legislative provisions now appearing in the bill.

Mr. TABER. A further parliamentary inquiry on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The waiving of a point of order at this point would not permit a germane amendment to this paragraph which would expand its legislative activity, and such an expansion would be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. That is what the Chair just endeavored to state.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the regular order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who has the floor; may I inquire?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has the floor right now considering a point of order.

Mr. PACE. In the light of the situation, I am constrained to insist on the point of order.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this particular point of order in connection with this section be laid aside tempo-

rarily reserving all rights to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], later on, anywhere through the bill, at any part he sees fit, to again bring the matter up. We do not want to act hastily here. This is too important a matter.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the point of order is sustained, later on if the parties get together after other amendments are offered, assuming points of order are advanced against them and are sustained, if the parties get together there is nothing to stop them from offering an amendment if no one advances a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. An amendment could be offered and if no point of order is made against the amendment, of course, the question is not raised.

The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has made a point of order against the language appearing in the pending bill on page 293, beginning in line 18 and including line 24, on the ground it contains legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill under consideration, for all practical purposes concedes the point of order.

The Chair has examined the language referred to and is definitely of the opinion that it does include legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair is very favorably impressed with the last statement made by the gentleman from Georgia in reply to the observation made by the gentleman from South Dakota to the effect that if existing law provided for this there would be no useful purpose to be served by having this provision in the bill. It does appear very clearly to the Chair that the inclusion of this language would result in a diversion of certain funds from the purpose provided by existing law for the use of those funds. It therefore appearing to the Chair that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 205, beginning with line 8: together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$207,000, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall

be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

I make a point of order against all of the remainder of the provision relating to the Office of Solicitor on the ground that the provision therein contained is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair understand the gentleman. He refers to page 205 of the pending bill, beginning in what line?

Mr. KEATING. Beginning with line 8, the words "together with such amounts" to the end of that paragraph. I make the point of order on the ground that the provisions call for additional duties on the part of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget and constitute legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I can only say that this is the usual and customary way of carrying these funds. In fairness to the Chair, I think it does appear to be legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York has made a point of order against the language appearing on page 205 beginning with the words "together with such amounts" in line 8 and through the remainder of that paragraph, on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill and in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from Mississippi concedes the point of order; therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order to the language appearing on page 207, line 8, beginning with the words "*Provided, That*."

The CHAIRMAN. And going how far?

Mr. KEATING. To page 208, line 3, ending with the words "objects specified herein." I make the point of order that these provisions require additional duties upon the part of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget and constitute legislation on an appropriation bill and are, therefore, subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, there is no desire on the part of the committee to legislate except in line with the usual and customary practices that have been carried on in this bill. I think the first part of the language to which the point of order is made could be classified as legislation on an appropriation bill. I do have doubts as to whether a point of order should lie against the part beginning with line 19, and that that part is good. The point of order, as I understand, is not divided but is to the entirety, and in view of that I am of the opinion that the point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] makes the point of order against the language appearing on page 207 of the bill, which has been pointed out by him, on the ground that it includes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from Mississippi concedes the point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order. On page 200, line 16, beginning with the words—

Provided further, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to the foregoing authority, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided further*, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

I make the point of order that that language involves legislation on an appropriation bill. However, I do this in order to protect the record at this point and would be very glad to reserve the point of order and ask for an explanation of what is attempted to be accomplished by this proviso. My point is that it may be something highly desirable to which I would not want to make a point of order. Offhand it looks to me clearly like legislation on an appropriation bill, but perhaps it may be desirable legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. This language was included to facilitate the handling of the program which is set out above in the bill. It is merely technical, as is apparent, and is just in order to facilitate the handling of the matter by the Treasury Department and, as I understand, was originally included at the insistence of the Treasury Department to so facilitate it. I am not prepared to say whether it is or is not legislation on an appropriation bill. I do say that it is economy to keep it in rather than strike it out.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, is it not a fact that the justification for this language is that this would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to use the proceeds of bond sales for making loans which he is directed to make in the foregoing proviso, and that otherwise he would be required to make these loans out of tax revenues rather than from bond sales?

Mr. KEATING. If these loans are going to be made, it just strikes me offhand that they should be made out of tax revenues rather than involving the Government in additional deficit spending. If that is the effect of it, I certainly press my point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The foregoing proviso authorizes the Secretary to utilize the proceeds from payment of principal and interest under certain acts referred to to repay the Secretary of the

Treasury for the amounts borrowed. The proviso ahead of that, beginning with line 9, reads that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to loan such sums to the Secretary. It is my recollection that the language to which the gentleman has directed his point of order is language which appears in the RFC Act, and in the Housing Act, and in other acts which make either discretionary or mandatory loans from the Secretary available to various agencies, that is, loans from the Secretary of the Treasury. Here it would make them available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be some question whether the gentleman wants to press the point of order. If it is pressed, there is nothing for me to say except that I think the point of order should be sustained. I seriously doubt whether the gentleman really wants to do it in this instance. I do not think he gains anything. I think he contributes somewhat to the problem of handling the very things that go before it. But that is a decision for him to make, and I could be wrong. If the point of order is insisted upon, I shall have to concede it.

Mr. KEATING. My impression is that it is desirable to have the RECORD show the cost in each year of these various programs. They should be handled on a current basis rather than by having one arm of the Government loan to another arm, thereby deferring the day of reckoning. This looks to me like a possible manner of covering up the present cost of the program for the Farmers' Home Administration. I think at this point, at least, I will press the point of order, with the suggestion to the gentleman from Mississippi that if an amendment is offered to the bill later to restore this language, and we can be convinced that it is desirable, it is possible that at that time no point of order will be raised. At this juncture I do press the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] makes a point of order against the language appearing in the pending bill on page 200, beginning with the word "Provided" in line 16 and continuing through the remainder of that paragraph, on the ground that it includes legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized under the rules of the House. The gentleman from Mississippi concedes the point of order.

The Chair would invite attention to the fact that the language appearing in this provision, "the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act," and so forth, would appear to be clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the following language beginning in line 17 on page 191—

Provided further, That the county agricultural conservation committee in any county with the approval of the State committee may allot not to exceed 5 percent of its allocation for the agricultural conservation program to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program and the funds so allotted shall be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for technical and other assistance in such county—

That it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The language contained in these lines has to do with the administration of the programs in two separate agencies of the Department of Agriculture, which ought to come before a proper legislative committee to have legal determination made.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the statement by the gentleman from Minnesota, I point out that this provision was written in the bill last year after conference with and with the approval of the members of the legislative Committee on Agriculture. It is an effort on the part of our committee to more properly utilize the various special-ists of the two agricultural programs.

Under the present law, these two agricultural agencies are authorized to utilize the services of other agencies. In effect, by fixing it at 5 percent, I think we are on sound ground in insisting on the limitation. It is a limitation in the amount which can be used for a particular purpose, whereas, in the absence of the 5-percent figure, each agency could use the services of the other, and under the general law would have a right to compensate the other for services rendered. I think under the general provisions of the law that is true. The 5-percent provision is a limitation rather than legislation or an authorization.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it the contention of the gentleman from Mississippi that, under existing law, without this limitation an allotment might be made in excess of 5 percent?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not know as to the use of the word "allotment," but under the Economy Act of 1932, section 601, any agency is entitled to use and is authorized to use the services of another agency and to pay for such services.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Under the basic act, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is it not true that these technical and other services could be provided?

Mr. WHITTEN. They could be. The point that we are trying to get at here is that the Production and Marketing Administration is entitled to this type of service, and in many cases has to go out and hire and train additional specialists while the Federal Government is paying

such specialists, who are doing the same kind of work.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. They would be authorized to use the services of the Soil Conservation Service beyond this 5 percent. May I point out that the citation of the act is 31 United States Code, section 686. The 5-percent provision here is not compulsory. By its insertion we hope to be able to get these two agencies to use the services of the other, instead of going out in two directions. I think we are on sound ground in our objective and in our approach to reach that objective. They already have authority to use these services, but by putting this provision in we stress our intention that they make use of the services. I think it will result in economy, if they do make use of the services. I may say that the Department has just begun to make use of them, and, from the reports that I am now getting, it is doing a great deal of good.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If I understand the gentleman correctly, this service could be carried on by the Production and Marketing Administration itself?

Mr. WHITTEN. And in most cases it is, with absolute disregard of the fact that technical people are already drawing pay from the Federal Government who could do the work.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman has cited the act and also pointed out that existing law authorizes the agency to utilize the services of another agency to carry out its authorized functions.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I regard this as a matter of importance or I would not inject myself into the discussion. We are now faced with a situation where we have the Soil Conservation Service, and I think \$50,000,000 is provided for that service under this bill. Then we have the Production and Marketing Administration, which is given authority to pay out benefits to the farmers for the practices in which they are engaged. We all fear that there is about to come about the setting up of two sets of technicians. The Soil Conservation Service now has those technicians. They are paid by the Government and they are in the counties and they are available, but there seems to be a tendency for PMA to set up its own technicians, with others standing by. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that under the general authority which one department has to call upon the services of another, and for which they must pay, that it is authorized by law for this transfer of funds to be made, and that in the transfer of funds, in using the technicians available in the Soil Conservation Service, there would be enormous savings to the Government; and, second, in a small way, would eliminate the duplication which we find in the Department.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Of course we are committed to the organization of the entire Nation into soil conservation districts. We are moving in that direction. I asked Mr. Dykes, of the Soil Conservation Service, when he was before our subcommittee, if we were to organize the entire Nation into soil conservation districts, what, in his opinion, would be the amount of personnel required to carry on the work in those districts, and he answered: "Better than 16,000 men." They now have 11,700 in the Soil Conservation Service. Obviously, we will have greater commitments in the form of larger appropriations before the Congress when we have organized all the districts in the United States. We now have nearly 2,400. So, obviously, this language does serve a very useful purpose and should exist.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege last fall to sit in on a meeting with the Soil Conservation Service in my district. It was also my privilege to sit in with some county PMA committees. I do desire to bring this statement to the Committee, in thinking in terms of economy, that that little provision which was placed in the Appropriation Act last year has created in my district more confusion than any similar number of words could possibly do.

Those agencies were cooperating fairly well until this language was put into the appropriation bill, which nobody seemed to clearly understand, bringing about a feeling that the Congress of the United States was attempting in some way or other to put one under the other, or the other under the other. It has interfered very greatly with their program of planning work. The Soil Conservation Service cannot possibly set up their schedule of dates and follow it through when the PMA committees request that they do something for them on such and such a date. The same thing is true as far as the PMA committee is concerned. I agree with the preceding gentlemen who have spoken in terms of economy and in terms of the necessity of something being spelled out so that there is no duplication in these agencies. That is heartily in accord with my views. However, I think that is an entirely separate matter. I think it is something that ought to be taken up and given consideration by the legislative committee of the House, which has control over these agencies, and that part should be left by the Appropriations Committee to them.

Mr. Chairman, I desire that my point of order be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] has made a point of order against the language appearing in that section of the bill on page 191 beginning

with the word "Provided" in line 17, and continuing through the remainder of that paragraph down to and including the word "county" in line 25, on the ground that it includes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair has examined the language here in question and is of the opinion that it could be drawn so as to constitute a limitation, but as the language appears now in the bill it does appear to the Chair that it contains legislation. The Chair, of course, has to pass on the question as it is here presented and invites attention to the fact that among other things it includes the words "with the approval." It appears to the Chair that the language quoted does include legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House.

The point of order is sustained.

Are there further points of order to this chapter? The Chair will not entertain points of order after we begin the consideration of amendments.

Is there any other point of order to this chapter of the pending bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and will consider amendments at this time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

On page 158, line 8, strike out "\$2,600,000" and insert "\$2,548,000."
On page 159, line 1, strike out "\$2,725,000" and insert "\$2,671,000."
On page 165, line 3, strike out "\$2,250,000" and insert "\$2,205,000."
On page 166, line 14, strike out "\$12,800,000" and insert "\$12,544,000."
On page 170, line 3, strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$3,332,000."
On page 170, line 7, strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert "\$2,891,000."
On page 170, line 10, strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$441,000."
On page 170, line 22, strike out "\$2,680,000" and insert "\$2,627,000."
On page 172, line 25, strike out "\$4,100,000" and insert "\$4,018,000."
On page 174, line 8, strike out "\$4,185,900" and insert "\$4,101,900."
On page 176, line 14, strike out "\$539,500" and insert "\$528,500."
On page 176, line 17, strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$882,000."
On page 176, line 20, strike out "\$3,280,000" and insert "\$3,215,000."
On page 179, line 3, strike out "\$665,000" and insert "\$652,000."
On page 180, line 15, strike out "\$26,890,000" and insert "\$26,790,000."
On page 181, line 14, strike out "\$2,995,000" and insert "\$2,893,000."
On page 181, line 17, strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,274,000."
On page 181, line 20, strike out "\$880,000" and insert "\$863,000."
On page 182, line 3, strike out "\$10,348,000" and insert "\$10,248,000."
On page 184, line 10, strike out "\$9,500,000" and insert "\$9,400,000."
On page 185, line 2, strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,274,000."
On page 185, line 11, strike out "\$10,750,000" and insert "\$10,535,000."
On page 188, line 11, strike out "\$1,490,000" and insert "\$1,460,000."
On page 188, line 19, strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$392,000."
On page 194, line 18, strike out "\$2,050,000" and insert "\$2,010,000."

On page 195, line 6, strike out "\$780,000" and insert "\$765,000."

On page 196, line 1, strike out "\$1,260,000" and insert "\$1,235,000."

On page 196, line 18, strike out "\$1,660,500" and insert "\$1,627,500."

On page 197, line 4, strike out "\$1,675,000" and insert "\$1,642,000."

On page 197, line 21, strike out "\$3,550,000" and insert "\$3,479,000."

On page 197, line 25, strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$637,000."

On page 198, line 2, strike out "\$6,854,000" and insert "\$6,717,000."

On page 198, line 9, strike out "\$8,150,000" and insert "\$7,987,000."

On page 201, line 12, strike out "\$27,700,000" and insert "\$27,423,000."

On page 204, line 2, strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$882,000."

On page 204, line 13, strike out "\$2,143,300" and insert "\$2,140,000."

On page 205, line 8, strike out "\$2,450,000" and insert "\$2,401,000."

On page 206, line 5, strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$588,000."

On page 206, line 12, strike out "\$1,265,800" and insert "\$1,239,800."

On page 208, line 20, strike out "\$713,293" and insert "\$699,293."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact there are 40 small items embraced in this particular amendment, and it will be thoroughly discussed, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I do so regretfully, but I think even with the reading now we still will have trouble knowing what is in the amendment; so I shall have to object.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

(The Clerk concluded reading the amendment.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment to 40 specific items in the bill calls for a reduction of a total of only \$2,562,300 and I wish you would keep that figure in mind. All I am asking here is to tighten up just a little bit in the various bureaus of the department. In not a single case have I asked for over a 2 percent cut and in a good many cases only 1 percent. In some not at all.

Mr. Chairman, I have a little son age 11. He gets a certain allowance each week, but I notice if I give him a little too much that he is inclined to spend the allowance perhaps for things that do not do him much good; for instance, he may buy too many Coca-Colas. So as much as I think of that boy I have to hold him down in his expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, the same proposition holds true here with the Department of Agriculture. We have a splendid group of bureaus in this great division of our Government.

It seems to me it is my duty as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and the duty of all of us, Mr. Chairman, to scan every appropriation bill we have before us and see if we can tighten up here and there a little.

This is not meat ax economy. Referring to the remarks of one of my friends, he stated, "Well, CARL, this is just peanuts; why bother trying to get this \$2,500,000 reduction through?" My answer to that is, gentlemen, if we get enough of these peanuts cut off of these various bills, perhaps it will amount to something toward stabilizing the financial security of this great Nation of ours.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It was difficult for me and perhaps for other Members to keep track of all of the amendments which the gentleman included in his general amendment. May I ask him if a reduction is proposed by him in the appropriation made for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on page 164?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. No; there is no reduction proposed there, because, frankly, I think that our subcommittee was hard enough on that particular group. In other words, may I say to the gentleman, I have very carefully gone over these items and I am not attempting to reduce all of them. I am just trying to squeeze a little where it will not hurt and where we, on the subcommittee, in my opinion, were a trifle lenient.

Now may I say something about the work of our subcommittee? I think it has done a goob job in this bill which we have brought to the floor. It is my personal opinion that with some of these items we have been a little liberal and, frankly had it not been for the assertion made officially the other day that our deficit is apt to go up to \$7,300,000,000 for next year, I doubt whether I would have tried to take this amount off of the Department's budget, because I do think that our subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], has done a good, conscientious job. But, let me call your attention to the fact that this very day, just this one day, our Nation is going into the red to the extent of \$20,000,000, \$800,000 an hour, and all I am asking for in this reduction is to take care of 3 hours of that deficit; just 3 hours. All I am asking is to take about 600 employees off of the over 64,000 employees in the Department of Agriculture. Certainly that cannot be said to be a meat ax economy. It is just as I stated about that small boy of mine; you have to tighten up occasionally.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. Involved in the gentleman's amendment, was there included a reduction in moneys for agricultural research?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There are no reductions in that particular item.

Let me say to the gentleman, you must remember that the Secretary has the right all through the bill, if he so sees fit, to shift 7 percent of any of these appropriation items in his discretion over to another department. If he feels, for example, that the Bureau of Human Nutrition has been unfairly treated by the Congress, he can take 7 percent from another item and put it over into that particular bureau and increase its appropriation. So, I cannot possibly see, gentlemen, where a little tightening up, just a mere 1 percent or 2 percent, in these 40 items will do any damage whatsoever to our great Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HOLMES. The reason I asked that question of the gentleman from Minnesota is that I believe the Research Division of the Department of Agriculture is one of the most important divisions that we have.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HOLMES. And I do not want to see those funds unduly reduced, because I think they are making a great contribution to the whole problem.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. You will see that the first item having to do with research has not been touched at all.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I should like to ask a question similar to those asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES]. I am interested in the gentleman's amendment. I wonder whether he would tell the House exactly where, in what bureaus, his reductions will take place. As the Clerk read the amendment, I was unable to follow it. I think perhaps it would be wise if the House knew exactly where the gentleman proposes that the reduction be made.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if we should not give the gentleman time enough so that he can start at the beginning and go right through and tell us what each item does and why.

Mr. YATES. I think that would be a very good idea.

Mr. TABER. With that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 10 additional minutes, and I suggest that we let him have a little more if necessary in order to let him finish.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is agreeable. Of course, I hope the gentleman will be fair enough to give us the same time in reply. I am sure he will.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As far as I am concerned, the gentleman from Mississippi can have until 6 o'clock tonight.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wonder if we could have an agreement as to time on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto

close in 25 minutes, the last 15 minutes to be controlled by the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is out of order until the first speaker has finished speaking, is it not, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may yield if he so desires.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wanted to give the gentleman his time, but I wanted to be sure the same time was given the other side.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Surely, but it is a little bit early to make that request. I should like all the gentlemen interested to have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that whatever time the gentleman has, the committee have an equal amount of time preceding the close of the debate.

Mr. TABER. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I understand from that there is no limitation on other gentlemen who may care to speak, because after all this, may be the only opportunity a lot of Members who are interested in agriculture will have to say what they think.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have no desire to close them off at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the gentleman from Minnesota be permitted to proceed for 10 additional minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is really a little easier, Mr. Chairman, to answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois by simply pointing out, as I have, that these cuts are not directed in the main at any one item.

Mr. Chairman, these are all very small reductions. But you will see they total up to a considerable sum. All it means in reference to any of these particular items is that in the case of a few people who happen to retire, just do not replace them and shortly these bureaus will be down to this particular figure. I know how it is on my farm in Minnesota. Prices have gone down. I do not get what I used to get for my produce. Consequently I had to lay off a man in the last 2 years. It seems to me we get the work done anyhow to a certain degree. Times are getting hard. The average man in the Government does not realize that. My amendment is simply an effort, as I have said, to do a little tightening up.

Two or three years ago I mentioned to CLINTON ANDERSON, then Secretary of Agriculture, "Why do you not come to Congress and ask the Congress a little additional pay for the top men under your jurisdiction? I do not like to see men having the responsibility of a great bureau receiving the same pay, \$10,330, as three or four or five of his subordinates receive." I said, "If that man is any good, he is entitled to \$13,000 or \$14,000 a year." So I say that perhaps we have too many eight-

and nine-thousand-dollar-a-year men in Government, and I certainly feel on the other hand that our topnotchers, who have proved themselves, are entitled to consideration, which was given them just this last week by affording a little break on that ten-thousand-dollar limit, a place where these good men in Government could expect to pass on upward if they really showed they had the goods.

I think that gives you my opinion relative to these good men in Government. Let us pay them what they are worth, but let us not have too many of them.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. REES. I think it is extremely important, however, in giving consideration to the increase in salaries to these top-flight men in Government, that we do secure men who are qualified and entitled to those increases in salaries, and not simply increase somebody's salary because we can get it done. I am very earnest when I say it is extremely important that we get men of ability to hold these jobs, and not select them just because they may be political appointees, appointed because of their political affiliations, or something they have done for the party, and things like that.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman's record in Congress has always shown that he has been sincere in these things. He is trying to accomplish much for the good of our Nation. But I want to tell the gentleman this: I have been closely associated with this great Department of Agriculture for at least 6 years, while serving on this subcommittee. I know there are many, many very good men connected with that department. I am sure the gentleman does not dispute me in that regard.

Mr. REES. Oh, I am in accord with that statement. I am speaking generally with respect to this question of paying top-flight salaries. I supported the legislation, but along with it we want to get men who are entitled to that salary.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say that the Forest Service is one of the services of this country more near to the hearts of the average Member of Congress than any other service, but, at the same time, let me come back to this old thesis of mine, that if we are to cut we also have to cut on those things that are dear to us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Now, as to REA, it is very important to many of us; in fact, in 1948, I fought through an amendment on the floor adding \$100,000,000 in loans for that particular project, and since that time our subcommittee has seen fit—and I may say that that was in the awful Republican Eightieth Congress when first REA received the great impetus toward construction—but

since the Republican Congress took that step, the step which gave to them whatever money they could use without waste—because, after all, it was nothing but loans, and the repayment record was splendid—the Eighty-first Congress has, I am glad to say, followed the same policy. Since the Republican Congress started that policy we have continued the same policy in this subcommittee, and, as a consequence, that great boon to the farmers has spread all over the Nation. I want you to remember that point when you refer to the awful Eightieth Congress. I might elaborate by saying that in that particular Eightieth Congress we gave \$800,000,000 in loan authorization to the REA where the previous five Congresses had given them only \$240,000,000 more than that amount. The total is \$1,042,000,000, I believe. I am just pointing that out, as an indication that REA is a very dear project to me personally; it lights my own farm. But at the same time I am asking that REA take here a small administrative cut. It is 2 percent, I believe, to be exact. We cannot expect, Mr. Chairman, to cut the projects dear to other people unless we are willing to take part of that cut on our own projects, on those, so to speak, very close to us personally.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. By this rather lengthy and comprehensive amendment which we agreed the gentleman might offer all together, he does not mean to indicate that we have not already cut out financing of these programs, does he?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Mississippi knows that I have said that the subcommittee has done a very splendid job. I also made the statement that had it not been for that shocking statement made the other day that we were going into the red during fiscal year 1951 by \$7,300,000,000, I would not have offered this amendment. But I feel it my duty to do so, because I added \$1,000,000 to the bill for more soil conservation service districts, as the gentleman knows; so I feel it my duty to take off a little to make this bill balance out.

Mr. WHITTEN. In other words, after the gentleman adds to this whatever he is specially interested in he wants to cut down on the rest of it; is that it?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. No. I might say that I did not do it; I am not powerful enough on that subcommittee to add an additional million. I did it together with my good friends the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSEL]; they aided and abetted me in that addition on the theory if we were to have new soil conservation districts throughout America formed by people interested in keeping up the soil, that certainly those soil conservation districts should be activated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if you will look on pages 180, 181 and 182 in connection with the Forest Service you will see there that I propose very small cuts on tremendously big items. They are little 1 and 2 percent cuts. Here we have, for example, a cut of \$100,000 on a great big item of \$9,500,000; only \$26,000 on forest fire cooperation out of \$1,300,000; flood control, a reduction of 2 percent on an item totaling \$10,750,000; soil conservation, two particular items, a reduction of \$38,000, which has nothing to do with the operation of the Soil Conservation Service. Then there is P&MAIN we have six different items on which we have asked very minor reductions totaling about \$300,000 which is very little when you figure that we have given that great organization approximately \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 in this part of the bill. And so on through. I may add that there is a 2 percent cut there also for REA of \$163,000 out of \$8,850,000, which leaves them \$8,000,000. I remember not so long ago they were very pleased to get an appropriation of \$5,200,000. I do know the telephone bill passed last year and for which I was glad to vote, further work has been necessary; but at the same time if we are going to cut in Government expenditures we must also cut these things that are dear to us. This brings us up to the office of the Secretary. I propose there only a 2 percent reduction, an amount of \$43,000, reducing an appropriation of \$2,143,000 to an even \$2,100,000. That is a considerable sum of money. The same applies to the Office of Solicitor, Foreign Agricultural Relations and Information.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. On page 180 did the gentleman reduce the item for national forest protection and management of \$26,890,000? If that was reduced I did not hear it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. By only one-third of 1 percent, \$100,000, on that large item of \$26,800,000. That is because of the splendid record that the Forest Service has made in bringing back into the Treasury an almost equal amount in receipts.

Mr. STAGGERS. Page 182, the item of \$10,348,000 for roads and trails, was that reduced?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. By 1 percent, a little less than 1 percent, I might say to the gentleman.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I will conclude by making this statement. Remember that we as a na-

tion are going into the hole \$800,000 every hour of the day. This amendment simply takes care of the deficit for 3 hours. I cannot help but remember that back in my county a 2 days' deficit on the part of this great Government of ours would buy all of the splendid farms in my home county and you could throw in a good many of the business districts in that particular area to boot for that money.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. During the debate on the District of Columbia appropriation the gentleman stated that in the name of economy and in order to cut the District of Columbia appropriation he was willing on behalf of the farmers of Minnesota to accept a 10-percent reduction on AAA payments.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Is that provided for in the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Had your people on your side done what I challenged them to do, and that is to cut everything along the line 10 percent, I would be willing that agriculture also share in its contribution to our national solvency. But, no, you know what little amendments have been accepted in the last 8 days on this floor. The majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], knows what has been done. It does not amount to anything; practically nothing, and I am hoping that this amendment now will be considered so moderate and so reasonable that you Democrats will help to save \$2,500,000 and get 600 people off of the pay rolls of our great Government, people who are not necessary. Yes, I repeat, had similar cuts been made throughout the bill, certainly I would have voted and would support an amendment to cut out 10 percent of the triple A payments. My farmers would want me to do so.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate my interest in the proposed appropriations for the national forests. I have a personal as well as a national interest in them. The Allegheny National Forest is located in my district in Pennsylvania—the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District. I know, therefore, from observation what is being done to rehabilitate that forest land there on the headwaters of one of the important watersheds in this country. I am seriously concerned, therefore, that this bill not only does not provide for strengthening our work with these natural resources but, instead, proposes the equivalent of heavy cuts in this type of work.

I realize that the report—page 154—shows an increase of \$590,000 for "national forest protection and management." However, when Pay Act costs are included, that increase is converted into a decrease of \$250,000.

In other words, instead of there being an increase for the national forests, the bill actually calls for the equivalent of a cut of more than \$1,000,000 in most national forest activities.

The bill also calls for cuts in other national forest projects. For minor forest roads and trails—our western friends call them access roads—a cut of almost \$200,000 below the amount available this year. And a cut of 75 percent below the appropriation this year for acquisition of lands inside the national forests—as within the Allegheny National Forest.

Many of us here—and many of our fellow Americans throughout the country—are inclined to believe that our forest resources are really in pretty good shape, not a thing to worry about. That is perfectly natural, I think, and is in large measure induced by the fact that—as you travel or drive along in your car—you will see many trees growing, most everywhere. Unfortunately, too few of the doubting Thomases among us take time to stop, get out, and see what kind and manner of trees these are. Granted that they are pretty to look at, serve some purposes of shade, and soil and watershed protection, we must still think, practically, along the lines of our Nation's need for timber today and tomorrow. And that is really something to think about, gentlemen. The close view will disclose the alarming fact, even to a layman, that our second-growth stands of timber generally cannot begin to compare with the original. Most of the trees growing, apparently so prolifically, are but poor substitutes for those they replace, both in species and quality. A large part of this timber will never make the grade as sawlogs, our essential source of wood.

There is little doubt that everyone of us is concerned with bringing about economy in government, whenever and wherever it is feasible and just. I realize fully what a difficult job it was for the committee to weigh all the factors, coordinate all the demands, and come up with the fine bill which it finally prepared. If I have any criticism of this bill it deals mainly with what I think is a rather natural failure to consider—from a sufficiently long-range point of view—a very definite, very valuable, portion of all the trees growing in this country. I am speaking, of course, of the timber in our national forests. In establishing the appropriation for the protection, management, and utilization of these national forests of ours, I firmly believe that our committee should have taken more into account the future values inherent in these public forests. What the bill proposes is the equivalent of a heavy cut in the appropriation, seriously affecting future timber yields, future financial returns.

It is estimated that more than 600,000,000 board feet of saw timber is presently growing in our national forests. Now, these are multiple-purpose forests, with trees good to look at and enjoy, good for watershed purposes, and—if our foresters are only given the wherewithal—capable of management for the greatest possible yield of lumber and other forest products. The timber harvest on the national forests is run-

ning about 4,000,000,000 feet a year, a very vital contribution to total production in the country. Cash returned to the Treasury from this harvest exceeded \$27,000,000 last year. This is not as much timber as could be harvested right now, actually only about two-thirds of the current, possible timber yield. And with proper consideration from an appropriation standpoint the yield could well be doubled in a not-too-distant future. But it takes a small increase, not a cut, in protection and management of the national forests; a small increase, not a cut, in the building of access roads to open up the stands of big trees that are ready, right now, to be logged; a small actual increase, not a diversion by earmarking from other needed national forest funds, for the program of planting small trees to replace those gone; in the acquisition of key sites within the national forests to make the handling of them more efficient and effective. Aside from the timber resource, more money, not less, is needed to build up and maintain the other national-forest services our citizens deserve to have and to use; the range resource, the fish and wildlife resources, the recreational resource, the water resource. Well, the bill as it now stands does not provide the necessary increases; instead, it cuts in several instances well below budget figures.

Gentlemen, as you know, you cannot grow a crop of trees overnight or in a single season, as you do a crop of corn. Our appropriations for the national forests should be made with that in mind. We should not hamstring necessary current efforts; nor placing a restrictive ceiling on future values and returns. We just cannot afford to hold back the clock in the matter of national-forest management, protection, and utilization. Our national welfare, during peacetime, and our national strength, at any time, demand that we overlook no bets in keeping our natural resources well and strong.

I do not now propose an amendment to the appropriations bill in connection with the national-forest items. I do, however, urge our House conferees to favorably consider any proposal by the Senate to increase these appropriations.

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Lecompte to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. Carl Andersen] Where the words "on page 172, line 25," appear in the Andersen amendment strike out the figure "\$4,018,000" and insert "\$4,118,000" and add the words "Provided, That \$100,000 shall be made available for European corn borer research."

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from Minnesota has offered a comprehensive amendment to change almost all of the figures in this entire section, I am offering an amendment at this time to his amendment, which provides simply for adding \$100,000 for European corn borer research and making that amount available exclusively for this important task. We have spent over \$100,000,000 to fight the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico to keep it

out of our great herds, and this is money well spent if we win the battle, for the livestock industry is worth billions of dollars. Can we not spend a little to fight the corn borer?

Mr. Chairman, the Middle West is the bread basket of the United States. At the present time the great Midwest corn area is invaded by the European corn borer which was discovered 25 or 50 years ago along the Atlantic seaboard. It gradually traveled west until it has invaded the commercial corn area to such an extent that it is believed that the corn borer in the crop season of 1949 cost the producers of this country from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of corn. Corn is worth over a dollar a bushel. I offer this amendment which simply raises the total amount in this bill by \$100,000, an increase of \$100,000 in a \$29,000,000,000 bill. As an actual matter of fact, I think this is the best economy that we can practice. I imagine that it will occur to many persons that at the present time there is a surplus of grain, particularly a surplus of wheat and corn. But, that may not always prevail. The gentleman from the city districts should be interested in this amendment because 90 percent of the corn crop is fed to meat animals and poultry. It is commonly said that corn is marketed on the hoof.

The whole purpose of this amendment—and I have been at the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine day after day—is to get a little bit more money for experimentation and research into methods by which we can control the European corn borer and perhaps discover a parasite that will live on the European corn borer and help to destroy it without becoming a pest itself. There was a cut of \$166,000 below the President's budget estimate for insect investigation and control. My request is only for an additional \$100,000, \$66,000 less than the President's request. In the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota there is a proposal for an additional cut. The corn borers have invaded practically every corn field in the commercial corn area. Some progress has been made in treating young corn with DDT and other insecticides. Efforts are being made to develop a variety of corn that will be corn borer resistant.

My amendment, although it provides for research, will permit some of the money that is to be used for research to be released for control. At the present time the Bureau is cooperating with the several States. A corn-borer experiment station has been located in Iowa. The fieldmen of the Department go through the counties and advise the farmers of the proper time and the proper method of applying the dust or spray to control the corn borers.

I believe this amendment might save the country vastly more than the \$100,000 involved. It might save millions of dollars in the years to come. Now is the time to accomplish results. I have been in favor of the economy proposals down through the consideration of this bill. In most of the cases I have supported the proposals to cut the appropriations in this bill. However, I think it is real

economy to give the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine a little more money with which to go into research on the European corn borer and undertake to discover some kind of parasite that will prey on the corn borer and to that extent help in the production of one of the greatest of all basic crops.

Remember when you vote on this amendment that every person is interested in the production of food. A little money invested now in research will bring in untold returns.

(Mr. Lecompte and Mr. Hull asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. Hull. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, many Members of this House operate farms, as I do. However, it is not necessary to be a farmer, though it helps, to be fully aware of the decline in farm income. The prices received for farm commodities have declined much more rapidly than the operating costs. That is what hurts, and the small farmers have suffered most, for their margin of profit is less. This situation prevails in your district as well as mine.

We are all familiar with the findings of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. It was released some months ago. It showed that about one-half of the farm families, in this great, rich country of ours had insufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living and meet current, essential, farm-operating costs. The report was for the year 1948, when the farm income was considered satisfactory. Now the income is considerably less, yet the operating costs remain relatively high.

We used to talk about the lower third. Now, due to economic changes, it appears that we should be concerned about the lower half of the American families who gain the major portion of their livelihood from farm operations. Where can they turn to for needed credit, advice, and guidance? Credit through the regular channels is not now readily available. For the majority of these farm families, their only source of help is the Farmers Home Administration.

Many Members of this body believe that, due to the economic trend, the only salvation for many farm families is to make changes in their farming operations. To do this they, too, need credit, advice, and guidance in making this transition. Again, the only source of credit and help available to them is through the Farmers Home Administration. Feed, seed, fertilizer, livestock, and good operating equipment are essential for successful farming operations. It's immaterial whether one lives in the East, South, West, or North.

Thousands of veterans turned to this agency for financial aid and assistance. It was the only avenue open to many of them who desired to get reestablished on farms. The latest report I have shows that over 150,000 loans have been made to ex-service men, who also received helpful guidance through this agency of the Department of Agriculture. What would these young men be doing now if it had not been for the Farmers Home Administration?

The Administrator, Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter, in accordance with the wishes of the Congress has given preference to veteran needs. But, the demand from veterans for operating loans to properly stock and equip a farm have been so great that, after their needs have been taken care of, what is left cannot even partly meet the needs of the nonveterans. They, too, are good Americans and made valuable contributions to the war effort, even though they were never in uniform. If eligible and worthy, families of these nonveterans, if they too wish to farm, should be given encouragement. Funds should be made available to both groups. Who are we to say that they are not entitled to an opportunity?

In the Ninth Wisconsin District operating loan funds have been exhausted for some time. The same situation prevails throughout the entire State. It happens every year. I get numerous complaints—several this week—from young folks in my district advising that the county committee has approved their applications but no help is available, for the money has run out. I made it my business to find out just how much Wisconsin was allocated out of funds appropriated by the Congress for the 1950 fiscal year. The amount was \$2,350,000. This two-million-odd dollars did not meet the demand. We could use advantageously twice that much in Wisconsin. There is no reason to think that the situation is any different in my State than yours. Members of this body, especially those representing agricultural districts, are equally aware of the inadequacy of operating loan funds. In all probability the demand will be still greater in 1951.

I know what the Farmers Home Administration and its predecessors have accomplished. I have followed their activities closely for a number of years. I have been on their farms and observed the progress made by farm families through the assistance of this agency. It has a most commendable record; no agency of the Department has a better one. Not only has it rendered valuable assistance to millions of worthy farm families, unable to get credit elsewhere; it has a remarkable collection record. Of the obligations to the Government which have matured, the Farmers Home Administration has collected \$9 out of every \$10. The interest collected has gone far in defraying cost of administration.

I believe, as many of you do, that the budget estimate of \$85,000,000 for operating loan funds is too low to meet the demand for the 1951 fiscal year. I believe the future has been underestimated. Mr. Lasseter is conscientiously endeavoring to carry out the mandate of the Congress. We expect him to render a service to a community and give financial and assistance to all worthy farm families. At the same time we cripple him with lack of funds. He is unable to perform the duties expected of him. We give billions to foreign countries in an effort to rehabilitate the needy and underprivileged, much of which we know will never be repaid.

But here at home we hesitate to make funds available for loans to our own countrymen, the major portion of which we know will be repaid to the Treasury, with interest. Is that fair?

I am recommending an increase in the operating loan authorization for the Farmers Home Administration. I think this is seriously needed if this agency is to function properly and as the Congress expects. I repeat, I believe that the Budget Bureau's request for \$85,000,000 is too low. If my home State of Wisconsin is a criterion, the amount should be far greater—at least \$125,000,000.

Again, let me remind you that this is not to be a dole or a gift. The funds appropriated will be paid back into the Treasury, with interest, by good, substantial, hard working, worthy families. I believe they are entitled to an opportunity to get a start in life through our help. They do not want subsidies—all they ask for is a loan.

I also want to call attention to another program included in a part of the bill now under consideration. It is the soil conservation program carried out through Soil Conservation districts. Farmers are proud of the success they have made in tying down their top soil by applying conservation practices and measures through this program. They find it increases their efficiency and that it is profitable to them. It is making them more independent and more secure in the feeling that they can weather whatever economic situations they are likely to encounter in the future. To me this soil conservation program is the very kind which the Federal Government should foster because it is building up not only the land resources upon which the future well-being of this country depends but it is helping to make farmers stronger and better able to carry their share of the responsibility for keeping America great.

The Federal Government contributes to this program by supplying the needed technical assistance to farmers through the Soil Conservation Service. It is important that sufficient funds be made available to give farmers the technical help they are asking. In the 57 soil conservation districts in Wisconsin where technical assistance is being provided, and I presume everywhere else in the United States in the 2,152 soil conservation districts, there is a waiting list of farmers who are anxious to get help in applying a soil conservation program to their farms. We must not fail to provide sufficient funds to see that these farmer requests are met as quickly as possible.

Farmers themselves operate these soil conservation districts. They take the responsibility of organizing their own program and obtaining assistance from all available sources. The Federal Government supplies the technical assistance largely but the State and local government agencies also assist these districts in getting their job done. The big point is that farmers themselves put their own money, time and effort into applying the conservation measures and

that amounts to from 3 to 10 times more than they receive from governmental sources.

There were more than 125,000 farm conservation plans made in soil conservation districts, with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service, during the last calendar year. These plans covered nearly 35,000,000 acres and the application of conservation practices and measures was completed on nearly 25,000,000 acres. Although these totals are considerably greater than the accomplishments of the 1948 calendar year, still they are lower than could have been accomplished providing more Federal assistance were available since I understand there were more than 350,000 farmer applications in the districts than it was possible to get around to with the assistance available.

My own district in Wisconsin is completely organized into soil conservation districts and they are moving ahead very rapidly. I want to encourage them in this most important job and urge that the Congress make sufficient funds available so that the farmer needs will be met. Conserving our resources is equally important with that of national defense and the maintenance of a wholesome economy in keeping our country prepared to withstand any crisis in which it may be forced. The appropriation to the Soil Conservation Service contributes directly and most efficiently to conserving our land resources so I urge that its appropriation be made sufficient to carry out all the farmers' needs.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Included in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is a change in the figure appearing in the bill at page 208, line 20. Under previous rulings of the Chair lines 16 to 20 have been eliminated from the bill. My question is: One, is it too late to make a point of order against that portion of the gentleman's amendment, and if it is too late what is the effect of amending a figure which is not now in the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It is too late now to make a point of order and, of course, it will be a nullity to amend something if it is not in the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes, the last 20 minutes to be reserved to myself.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it necessary if one wishes to reduce further the figures included in the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota to offer such reductions as amendments to his amendment, or would they be in order at a later time?

The CHAIRMAN. They would be in order at a later time if the H. Carl Andersen amendment were voted down.

Mr. KEATING. But if the H. Carl Andersen amendment is carried then they would not be in order at a later time, is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, with all the newspaper articles and all the stuff we hear on the air during the last few months about agricultural-support programs, it is always refreshing to me to be able to report that we have one agricultural program, at least, that is doing a very good job.

During the Easter vacation I took occasion to visit and study over one of these guaranteed loans as provided by the Cooley bill. The Cooley bill is one of the most constructive pieces of agricultural legislation that the Congress has passed in the last 10 years. Together with the Steagall bill, they were probably the two most constructive pieces of legislation that this Congress has passed. These guaranteed loans are an example of the cooperation that can take place between the bankers of a State and the local people. Young farmers are provided farms before they get so old they cannot work on them.

There have been 2,400 of these guaranteed loans in the United States, and over 260 of them are in the State of Wisconsin. It was refreshing to go on this kind of a field day. We visited one of those farms on which they were going to make a guaranteed loan, and we met the people. It was encouraging to see the things that could be done here in Washington and see it in action out in the field. Here was a young couple, in their late twenties, going out there and acquiring a home, owning a piece of America. I do not imagine any of us will live long enough to see the time when it will mean much in this country because we have too much undeveloped land, but it is an indication of a program that should be followed, because there is nothing that brings unrest, there is nothing that feeds communism as a program that does not allow people to own something and become a part of America themselves.

Under the Cooley Act, since its organization some 4 years ago, an organization has developed that is going ahead carefully. The returns to the United States Treasury have been very satisfactory. I repeat, it is one of the outstanding projects in legislation that has been passed. I wish to add that it has had bipartisan support all the way through. I repeat what I said before, in these days when so many things are said about agriculture, some true and others not, with everyone seeming to know all about it, it was surely a refreshing day to me to see legislation in operation right out in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, as I understood the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota he referred to his amendment as a "peanuts" amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I stated that some other gentlemen had called it a "peanuts" amendment. To my mind it is anything but peanuts.

Mr. STAGGERS. I stand corrected.

As I understood the gentleman from Minnesota in his talk he proposes a small cut all along the line, but when he referred to the school-lunch program he praised that and said he was not going to make any reduction there.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will note that I made no reduction whatsoever in any of these great worth-while programs, loans, or anything of that nature; the cuts were aimed simply at administrative expenses throughout the bill in certain items.

Mr. STAGGERS. I stand corrected.

Mr. Chairman, we are living in a highly turbulent world today. Everyone recognizes this fact. We have recently passed through one of the greatest depressions of history and have taken part and successfully waged the greatest war of all times. We are standing today almost alone as the one nation which is trying to uphold the rights of freemen throughout the world.

We recognize, too, that all the material things which go into making this a great and independent nation directly come from the soil. Therefore the fundamental truth is we rely upon the farmer and his products, so the strength of this Nation is directly interwoven with the strength and prosperity of our farmers.

Anything that affects this group of people affects everyone in the Nation whatever his walk in life. His well-being is our responsibility as well as any other phase of our national life. There is no question but what the great natural resources of our Nation have been the real basis of our high standard of living.

The committee is to be congratulated on the work it has done.

I well recognize the problems which it faced in its consideration of this bill. However, I believe that in recommending the equivalent of a reduction in the appropriations for our national forests, the committee failed to give sufficient consideration to the long-time implications of this reduction. In examining the budget requests for the national forests it is evident that they are based upon the financial needs to make these national assets contribute more adequately to the

Nation's future security. We are all agreed that the United States must be kept strong to retain its place of world leadership. Our natural resources—soil, forests, and water—are the basis of that strength. We must not allow them to deteriorate. They should be strengthened.

I is true that there is a budget deficit this year. It is also true that 75 percent or more of the total budget is concerned with past and future wars, the national debt, and with military and economic assistance abroad. Only a little of it has to do with the conservation of the natural resources of which the national forests are such a vital part.

There certainly is no economy and, in fact, little sense in neglecting the protection and management of forest, range, and watershed resources belonging to the Federal Government; in failing to make these resources contribute their utmost to our welfare and to our own strength and security. Such investments as these pay very good financial returns as well as nonmonetary returns indispensable to a prosperous people.

It is my understanding that we tried to recognize some of these needs by saying that they should be taken care of but that this should be done by diverting funds from one national forest activity to another. It does not make much sense to say you should put more money on reseeded ranges or replanting forests but drop the protection and administration of these resources while doing it. The more timber and forage we can grow on these national forests, the greater will be the dividends—the returns—from them. We know there will always be a demand for this timber, for the forage, and for the recreational and wildlife resources. So it seems only common sense to step up the production of these national properties; to protect and develop them so they will contribute more of the goods and services we need.

Such action necessitates providing each year suitable funds under a long-term program to protect and improve these forests properties. Continued productive condition of these properties will contribute greatly to the Nation's tax base and long-time security. It is urged that the conferees of this body when considering the several key items of the Forest Service, appropriations for which are now very inadequate, concur in the increased recommendations which we hope and expect will result from Senate consideration. The conferees who really study and investigate the amounts recommended by the two Houses will, in my opinion, find the higher recommendation of the Senate none too high due to the urgently needed work to prevent our national forest properties and other forest lands from being threatened with inadequate protection—a "paper" economy usually resulting in heavy losses and damages to the public's interest concerned.

<i>National forest protection and management</i>	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1950.....	\$26,300,000
Budget Bureau recommendation, fiscal year 1951.....	30,270,500
House committee recommendation, fiscal year 1951.....	\$26,890,000
Difference.....	3,380,500

¹ Comparison misleading. Present national forest work will have to be cut \$250,000 to provide salary increases. Present work on the vitally important 9 subitems of timber, range, wildlife, watershed and recreation management, land-use survey (Alaska), maintenance of improvements, fire control, and unit management will have to be cut a further \$775,000. This amount is to be added to 3 subitems, namely, construction improvement (\$150,000 to correct inductive interference from REA lines and \$75,000 for sanitation improvements), reforestation (\$350,000), and range revegetation (\$200,000). The last 2 subitems were given only a portion of the appropriation authorization of \$3,000,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively (Public Law 348, approved Oct. 11, 1949).

<i>Forest-development roads and trails</i>	
Appropriation fiscal year 1950.....	\$10,348,000
Budget Bureau recommendation, fiscal year 1951.....	12,465,000
House committee recommendation, fiscal year 1951.....	10,348,000
Difference.....	2,117,000

Many of our development roads have been so long without adequate maintenance work they are injuring adjacent national-forest resources by accelerating erosion. Log bridges constructed by the CCC on some of these roads are becoming hazardous and need immediate replacement. In addition, many access roads are urgently needed and expenditures on these would be completely self-liquidating. These roads would make overmature virgin timber accessible for immediate cutting. Delay in such cutting encourages disease or insect epidemics, the control of any one of which may cost many times the amount by the Bureau of the Budget. That amount, \$12,465,000, is still \$5,000,000 less than the appropriation authorized for this item.

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year amounts to \$764,000,000 plus. This is an increase of approximately \$32,000,000 over the appropriations for the last fiscal year. The omnibus amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota seeks to make some reductions in the administration of this Department. As I understand the amendment, it refers entirely to administration and is an attempt to eliminate small items in various parts of the chapter in the sake of economy without affecting actual benefits to the farmers. It should not affect REA or Soil Conservation.

My purpose in rising at this time is to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority mem-

ber of the committee whether or not their assurances to me of last year to eliminate duplications have been carried out in this year's bill? I cannot find it in the report. I refer specifically to the duplication of investigation of farms by the AAA and the Soil Conservation people, both of which agree with me that duplication should be eliminated.

The AAA examines farms, the owners of which are to comply with the soil conservation program. They make the payments. The Soil Conservation people furnish the technical advice. They also make full examination of the same farm. One examination should be sufficient. On certain occasions I have had opportunity to investigate the complaints of the AAA agency, also the complaints of representatives from the Soil Conservation Service that there is definite duplication in the examination of the farms and the projects under the soil conservation program.

Now, may I ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether or not that duplication has been eliminated in order that one examination of farms may be made to comply with the program?

Mr. WHITTEN. I may say to the gentleman that this has caused us a great deal of concern. All of us on this committee have tried to avoid this type of duplication. The 5-percent provision which went out on a point of order was our effort to take care of that. In other words, the technical engineers of the Soil Conservation Service will lay out plans for a drainage ditch and so forth, then you have a layman with no experience going out there and O. K.'ing the project.

Mr. STEFAN. The complaint of the farmer is he would like to go to the county seat or town and get all his information at one place. Then, too, his complaint is he has two sets of people who come to the farm and make examinations, one for technical advice and the other for payment. The officials of the AAA and soil conservation people tell me they are worried about this duplication and that the duplication exists. A year ago I took it up with this committee and I was assured they were going to do something about it. I am sure the two agencies would like to have this matter straightened out one way or another.

Mr. WHITTEN. We tried to put this provision in there. It was a starter, but we were tied down by limitations as to what we can do in an appropriation bill, and that provision went out on a point of order. We will follow it up by offering amendments to carry out the same purpose, but we are very limited in what we can do.

Mr. STEFAN. In view of the fact that the farmers, the officials of the AAA and officials of the soil conservation all agree that duplication is there, I hope that an effort will be made to eliminate such duplication. I want to do everything to make the soil-conservation program successful. Let us cooperate for that success.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am in thorough accord with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the Members of the House feel as I do about this bill. I think the committee has done a very excellent job. I think, however, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has just stated, that we could very well cut down a little on the administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture and it would hurt no one.

Agriculture is, of course, the basic industry in America. About 80 percent of all of the raw products are grown on our farms. The other 20 percent of raw products come from underneath the ground and from the sea. That is the new wealth that is created each year and is consumed the year it is grown or mined, or the year after, and because of that it becomes the basic industry of our land. The things that are manufactured and processed from raw products do not wear out and need replacement for years and years. So, first of all, we have to get the things that are grown on the farm to start this great economic system of ours to operate. Mother earth is our economic generating plant. Seventy percent of all the labor in America is employed in the transportation, the processing, the distribution, and the sale of farm products, and when we have a deficiency of farm products, naturally employment suffers, but when we have depressed price for farm products, we have a depression in America. We have always had a depression in America with poor farm prices, and we have always had prosperity in America with good farm prices. Let us not forget that our wage earners collect over \$4 for every \$1 of farm income; also the businessmen of America sell over \$4 worth of goods for each \$1 of farm income. And I want to say that it is not just we folk that come from the farm districts that understand the problem and the value of a good farm program and of good farm prices, because most of the Members from the city districts on both sides of the aisle in this House have been very cooperative with the Members from the farm States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been called by some a peanuts amendment because it takes a little bit out of a great many appropriations. Let me say to you that the over-all figure is, as I understand, \$2,585,000. I may have that last figure wrong, but it is \$2,500,000 anyhow.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I give the gentleman the correct figure?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Two million five hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars. Of course, that includes the cut made on the estimate which was stricken on a point of order, I believe.

Mr. TABER. Well, that, of course, would not be affected at all.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. These cuts vary from amounts as low as \$10,000 up to amounts

as high as nearly \$200,000. It would be absolutely impossible to take up the time of the House to have these small cuts running about \$10,000 considered, for there would be too many amendments to consider them individually. This blanket amendment proposition is the only way we can get any consideration of a reduction in the bill on so many items, where the proposed cuts are comparatively small. Under those circumstances I think the gentleman from Minnesota has performed a real service.

I am not going into detail on these items except to say that we all know there is not a department or agency of the Government of the United States that cannot take at least a 10-percent cut without being hurt a bit. When a Member proposed only a 2-percent cut we ought to adopt it and adopt it quickly and without any division on the floor of the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Remember that on many of these items only a 1-percent cut is asked for.

Mr. TABER. I understand that is so.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Further in reference to what the gentleman just had to say, if anybody would take the time to go through any of our departments he would find plenty of people in the departments that would make him wonder just what they are doing for the money the Government is paying them.

Mr. TABER. Yes. The committee has made a great many cuts. It has tried hard to make some savings in this bill. We have so many burdens being thrust upon us in the nature of defense that we cannot consider cutting in any substantial amount that our situation today is such that every place we can cut where it will do no harm we ought to cut.

I think the committee should accept this effort to cut and should allow the Congress to adopt this cut unanimously. I know of no possible way except by cutting down the expenses of government that this bill or any other bill relating to the disbursement of funds can be brought down within the limits of our ability to pay.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota which I understand is not in order while the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa is pending. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa at this time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I must object to that, of course, since we have not had a chance to speak on the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment may be read at this time and I will speak to it and the amendment be disposed of later.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN and Mr. WHITTEN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 10, noes 47.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING to the amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 198, line 2, strike out "\$6,717,000" and insert "\$5,054,000."

On page 198, line 9, strike out "\$9,987,000" and insert "\$6,963,000."

On page 201, line 12, strike out "\$27,423,000" and insert "\$26,149,000."

On page 205, line 8, strike out "\$2,401,000" and insert "\$2,364,000."

On page 206, line 5, strike out "\$588,000" and insert "\$576,400."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] is recognized in support of his amendment.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this amendment at least has the merit that it will produce a substantial saving, and is simple. I hope it has sufficient merit that it will appeal to the Members of the House.

There are five instances in the perhaps 30 or 40 included within the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], where his proposed cut does not go as far as reducing to the figure for that particular expenditure to the amount provided last year. I commend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] for the study and the care that he has given to this matter. He has certainly performed a distinct service. I shall of course support his amendment.

I do feel, however, that we should go further in those places where we are appropriating this year more money than we appropriated last year. This is no time to increase. On the contrary, we must decrease at every possible point if we are to achieve financial stability. My amendment, I emphasize, is conservative in that it only restores last year's appropriations at the designated points. There are only five such places but they do involve substantial expenditures. I would like to point out those five places in detail, without discussion of the figures.

On page 198 the provision for Federal Crop Insurance Corporation would be reduced by this amendment \$1,700,000 more than the gentleman from Minnesota has reduced it, but it would give to this Corporation the same amount which it had last year.

The next figure is in the Rural Electrification Administration, which I realize is a touchy subject, but it seems to me that here again we would be acting with all the generosity which our Federal purse permits, and then some, if we were to allot to this Administration the amount which it had last year, which is provided in my amendment, rather than the increased amount.

Then, on page 201, in line 12, is a provision for administrative salaries and expenses for the Farmers Home Administration, which again is reduced to the amount they had last year.

At page 205, line 8, the same reduction to last year's appropriation is provided for the expenses of the Office of the Solicitor for the Department and at page 206, line 5 for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. I hope the Members will agree that retrenchment at least to the extent of returning to last year's figures on these items is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be recognized in opposition to the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired except the time reserved by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I hope that I may have the attention of the membership when I try to address myself to the pending amendments.

I do not yield to anyone in this Congress in my sincere effort to reach governmental economy. I think my record here will bear that out, and I think my actions on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations will bear that out. Certainly I hope that it will, and my sincere effort has been to see that it would.

This thing of providing appropriations for a governmental department which affects approximately 6,000,000 farm families and goes into every county and into every home in the United States is an important undertaking. To try to determine how much money a great department should have is a terrific problem. As I tried to tell you yesterday, one has to give attention not only to one bureau's need but to every part of it.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman mentioned 6,000,000 people. Do I understand that the money in this appropriation is paid to 6,000,000 different people?

Mr. WHITTEN. I meant to say that the effects of the operations of the Department of Agriculture directly goes into the home of approximately 6,000,000 farm families. It is not a case of any particular person, or anything like that.

Mr. VORYS. How many direct recipients would there be?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would be hard to say; it would be just as if the gentleman asked how many direct recipients there are of ECA aid. It is something one cannot state with exactness. But I may say that the residual beneficiaries of the action of the department are every man,

woman, and child in the United States; and now, through ECA, in many of the foreign countries.

In considering our activities on this bill and trying to meet our responsibilities we have worked as a committee. I am proud to say that in our considerations on the Appropriations Committee we have tried to start at A and go through to Z, to ferret out and dig into each item and say how much it took to actually operate this department. As we went ahead and advised with people to try to fix the program that we have brought to you we found that this 70,000,000 acres of land is eroded and needs to be restored. It was testified in the hearings that there would have to be an 85-percent increase in forestry appropriations if we were to properly take care of our forests. We do not have the money. We did not make any such provision, but it does call attention to the actual need that exists. When we got in there we tried to act as a committee for the whole United States; we try to be nonpartisan; we try to look over these situations. We realize that in particular areas there are particular problems, but we try to do this on a national scale and act from a national viewpoint. I think we have done a good job.

I know that it is popular to cut, and my good friend from Minnesota is taking the popular side of this matter.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman knows full well, and all of the members of the committee and our executive clerk know full well that I stated in the subcommittee that I did not consider myself bound, but felt free to offer any amendment I cared to either in the full committee or on the floor of the House. Surely, the gentleman does not want to leave the impression that I am going back on my word in any way, does he?

Mr. WHITTEN. No; I do not mean to indicate that; the gentleman has not gone back on his word. He stayed in the committee, and we worked out these amounts, and we worked them out to a general consensus of opinion of the five members. I believe that is a sound operation.

There is nothing wrong in offering these amendments as the gentleman does here; it is something that appeals to people; they like to think of cutting bureaucrats; they like to think of cutting public office holders. But the thing to remember is that last year this Congress raised the salary of many people in these departments. That was apparently popular with many Members here. It passed, anyway, and there is \$6,000,000 in this bill that had to be inserted to pay for these salary raises that this Congress passed last year. One bureau head testified that they had about twice as much money this year as they had in 1939, but fewer people, and that this was due because Congress had raised salaries. That is something we are up against when we try to provide for these programs.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Before the week is over I shall offer an amendment to reduce salaries. Will the gentleman go along with it?

Mr. WHITTEN. When the gentleman introduces a bill here, I will go along with it, but how can I vote on it if he does not have a bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman could make a talk for it; that would help some.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would be glad to do that.

Now, in connection with this bill the Congress last year authorized the rural-telephone program. Are you going to destroy the rural-telephone program by voting for the language offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] which strikes out all of the money with which you set up the program? If you do not, and you are going ahead and have the program, are you going to strike out the expenses of the lawyers and those who have to go out and see whether you are going to get good security and whether you are setting it up on a sound basis, whether it is economically feasible, and for determining whether the Federal Government will be repaid?

Then there is the Rural Electrification Administration which has loans outstanding of approximately \$2,000,000,000. Are you going to strike out the supervision of those loans and not see to it that the borrowers repay their money, that the rates are reasonable, and that these benefits go to the rural people? Are you going to do that?

In that connection, we set up the rural housing program. Are you going to strike that out, too? Are you going to let it go out to the rural people of this country that we set up for them a rural housing program, then proceed to strike it out?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman is not assuming that it was me personally who offered that particular amendment. He, I believe, is referring to the Keating amendment, is he not?

Mr. WHITTEN. I mean no such inference. I know the gentleman is for both these programs.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman. We both know that certain bureaus have considerable additional work as a result of last year's legislation, and I therefore cannot agree with Mr. KEATING's proposals.

Mr. WHITTEN. But I am trying to point out to you that when you cut down supervision you are cutting down your chances of collecting the money that is outstanding. You have to give attention to implementing these programs that you go to the country and say you have passed to provide for the rural people of the country.

When I say that, I do not mean that we should not conserve in every way we can. I do say that the bill this committee brought out does do that. The President's budget was reduced more than \$42,000,000 by this bill. The bill that

we present to the Congress this year is less than half the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture in 1940. Can you show me any record in any department that compares favorably with that?

Mr. Chairman, I do not advocate spending a dime that we can get by without spending, but in our effort to try to take advantage politically, and this is a political year, in our effort to get a reputation and headlines back home that we have set out to cut these bureaucrats, let us not lose sight of the fact that the American people and the American taxpayers have a whole lot of interest in these outstanding loans. We have a great interest in the proper operation of the Rural Electrification Administration, we have a great interest in the operation of the Farmers Home Administration and I say to my friends on the left who come and talk to me and say: Some of you say we have cut the Forest Service too much, this one too much and that one too much, that we have tried to do this thing on a fair and impartial basis. And may I say that my friend from Minnesota carried his due share of weight in the committee. This bill is the general consensus of opinion.

Just to show you how this thing works out, the corn borer is a very important item in Iowa. Our friend from Iowa [Mr. LeCOMPTE] wants to increase that item because it affects his area, and it is a serious problem. We are all aware of our local problems. We know what our local problems are.

It is popular today to offer an amendment to cut the bill away off here, there, and yonder or somewhere, and I am ready right now to cut from A to Z throughout this Department if it becomes necessary, and I tell you that it is rapidly reaching that point. And, if you make an over-all cut here and then at the conclusion of this omnibus bill you make another cut, where are you going to leave agriculture? I think we have cut in this bill beyond the point that other subcommittee has gone. I think when I tell you that we have reduced this appropriation to where it is less than half the amount that was appropriated in 1940, that that of itself would show to you that we are doing a sincere job, and I believe that in the long run you will come out better if you will follow the advice and the consensus of opinion of the five members of this committee who worked long and painstakingly two and a half months on it than you would when some man gets up and says, "Let us cut it by this amount." Listen, in some places he takes out \$3,000, and in some places \$200,000, and, as I pointed out, in some cases there is no reduction. Now, that is not the way to do business here, and I say to my friends on the left I do not believe that you want to do that kind of business. Now, the gentleman has offered his amendment. Now, come on, let us run this Department like it should be run, and if there is any reason that we should cut further, I am willing to cut further.

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. KRUSE. I want to commend the able chairman of the subcommittee on the statement he has just made and to join with him in his desire to see this amendment defeated.

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the statement of my friend from Indiana.

Now, looking to the amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte] I want to say that this problem which he raises here is a serious problem. This European corn borer is very, very destructive, but I would like to point out that in this bill there is close to \$200,000 for work in connection with the European corn borer. So, we are not ignoring that subject.

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Lecompte. We are spending \$112,000,000 trying to stop the foot-and-mouth disease down in Mexico, and it is money well spent. My amendment just asks for \$100,000 for research with respect to the European corn borer, and we have not got near enough money in the bill on that subject.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right. The gentleman from Iowa knows that, the fellow from the forest areas knows about that, and the fellow from the cotton area knows about that, and if we total them all up this bill will be five times the amount that we have in it.

Mr. Lecompte. Are we not all interested in that program?

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly, and I make no criticism of that. I have the same thing in my area and I am just saying that you have to cut your pattern to the cloth, and I am pointing out, and you are proving it, that this committee held back just as far as it could and still meet the problems that exist in this country.

In regard to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Keating], under the basic law the crop insurance program is to be extended to 240 new counties. If his amendment prevails, you are not carrying out the law. You are giving aid to two-thirds of those entitled to it, but you are saying to the other one-third, "Well, we will not do it." If his amendment prevails you are cutting out the money for the rural-housing program. You see, we authorized the loans. Well, what good is a loan if there is nobody to process them, if there is nobody to supervise them, or if there is nobody to see that that money is repaid, as provided by law. What good is it if you are not going to protect your investment by not setting up supervision. What good is farm housing, what good is the rural-telephone program if you want to do that?

When I make this type of appeal, and I hope it has appealed to you, I am in no way trying to get away from the fact that we have to reduce governmental expenditures drastically. As chairman of this subcommittee, I say to you that

we went into the subcommittee room and we spent 2½ months working on this bill. I have had complaint after complaint, just as from my good friend from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte], that the cuts are too drastic. I have had plenty of them like that.

Then after we did that and found that we had reduced the appropriation by many millions of dollars below the President's budget, when we resurveyed the situation and saw that we were running in the red, I asked the members of my committee to go back, and we went back and cut out more than \$6,000,000 more. I mention that to show you that I have tried to cooperate in every way that I know.

If we are going to have to start from A in Government down to Z in Government, I will be ready just as quickly as any of you are ready to take that action in the light of necessity, but I say to you that you make a mistake in cutting Agriculture, in this manner, now that we are right in the process of trying to get readjusted to a peacetime basis, further than we have already cut it, at the same time that you are voting authorizations for Marshall plan aid and for these many other things that most of you have voted for.

I say to the Members on my left who have been before my committee urging and beseeching that we take care of problems in connection with their own areas, with which they are familiar, and on which they should come before our committee, you think long before you come in here and vote to cut down still further the amounts we have put in this bill. I do not believe there is a one of you but that knows our subcommittee has made a firm and a conscientious effort to reduce these appropriations.

Mr. Keating. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Keating. I appreciate the force of what the gentleman is saying. I of course admire him and his sincerity, as he knows. But the fact remains that regardless of the sincere effort which the gentleman says he and his committee made, the appropriation under this chapter is still \$32,000,000 more than it was last year. My amendment is designed to reduce that by some \$4,000,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. In reply to that, may I say to the gentleman that that is true, because the Congress provided for salary raises, the Congress provided for all these forest programs, the Congress provided for additional fire protection, the Congress provided for the rural telephone program, and the Congress provided for the rural housing program. If you want to cut those out, vote for these amendments, but if you want to keep faith with the American people and protect the position you have taken, you implement them as we have tried to provide that they be implemented here.

Just to give you some idea of what we have had to do in connection with this Department, you know it is popular to say, "Put them in the field, cut them out in Washington," but we are looking to

this Department in Washington to supervise properly a \$750,000,000 operation.

Last year I tried to pare down every division in the Department. If you will read the hearings you will see that that is so. This year the Republican members of my committee were protecting the Department from the questions I was asking the witnesses on one or two occasions. I tried to go into those things.

It developed that the Soil Conservation Service was not making the progress in some areas I felt it should be. We got them to bring up two different districts organized in the same State at about the same time. One of them had done twice as much work as the other. I asked that they set up minimum work standards, and gave them \$25,000 more with which to make this study. That was last year. They made it. This year their statement was that the results from that program have increased 100 percent.

Mr. Chairman, do not vote for this false economy by striking out the supervision of a billion-dollar operation. I am going to hold them responsible. I ask you to let us give them enough funds so we can hold their feet to the fire and keep them responsible.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte], to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. Carl Andersen].

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be again read for the information of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Lecompte], to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. Carl Andersen].

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Keating. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Keating to the amendment offered by Mr. H. Carl Andersen: On page 198, line 2, strike out "\$6,717,000" and insert "\$5,054,000."

On page 198, line 9, strike out "\$7,987,000" and insert "\$6,963,000."

On page 201, line 12, strike out "\$27,423,000" and insert "\$26,149,000."

On page 205, line 8, strike out "\$2,401,000" and insert "\$2,364,000."

On page 206, line 5, strike out "\$588,000" and insert "\$576,400."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Keating) there were—ayes 53, noes 82.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman

man from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 77, noes 91.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 95, noes 111.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not have proceeded very far before it will become apparent to the Members here present that my remarks will not sway any votes. I am tempted, however, to impose upon you for a very few moments in order that I may draw a picture in which may be contrasted the conditions of 30 or 40 years ago with the conditions that exist today. My recollection in this regard is probably not important at all; in fact it may not be too interesting, but, nevertheless, I venture to recite it.

Back in 1905 my father was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for 10 years. In those days the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, as did the chairmen of the other standing committees of the House at that time, handled the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture on the floor of the House.

I was serving in the New York Legislature at that time. Upon adjournment of that body I came down here for a little 3- or 4-day vacation and found my father in his residence here in Washington. He was very much disturbed, pacing the floor, a worried look in his eye. I said to him, "What is the trouble?" He said, "Boy, do you realize that no matter how hard I work I cannot keep this Agricultural Department appropriation bill below \$15,000,000?"

The bill now before us carries \$769,000,000. If there is any such thing as turning over in graves, my revered father is doing that today. He made another observation to me which may have some bearing upon the present situation.

He asked me, "Do you know what an expert in the Department of Agriculture is?" I told him I was not sure. He said, "I will tell you. An expert in the Department of Agriculture is a man who can make two dollars grow in an appropriations bill where one grew before."

Mr. Chairman, apropos of that remark may I call your attention to the output of our present-day experts. I hold in my hand a document gotten out by the Department of Agriculture entitled "Family Fare—Food and Management Receipts." It is gotten out by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. It might well be called *The Federal Cook Book*. I understand that every Member of the House is to have 3,000 of these for distribution as he sees fit. How many copies will be given to each Senator I do not know. If every Member of the House, I understand that every Member of the House, there will be 1,305,000

copies at the disposal of the Members of the House of Representatives in the aggregate. Probably that figure will be raised to over 2,000,000 when the Senate's quota is added.

This pamphlet covers 95 pages devoted to telling the housewives of America how to cook, starting out chapter by chapter, how to cook beef in various ways, how to cook mutton, how to cook fish, how to fry eggs, how to boil potatoes. Is it not sweet that Uncle Sam should be so nice to our people by teaching them to cook?

I wonder what Jefferson and those who helped to write the Constitution and found our Government would think when they realize the powers of the Federal Government have now been extended to the point where it is regarded as a duty of the Federal Government to teach our women how to cook in their own homes?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any appropriation for more cookbooks in this bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not know. This pamphlet has been paid for under appropriations made for the current fiscal year.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Does the gentleman know that there are 30 tons of books going out of the storeroom down here under the House Office Building, that have never had the wrapper broken on them, sold for old waste paper twice a year? And, they are baling it up every day.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It may be that some tonnage will be added to the amount referred to by the gentleman from Idaho, and that it will be contributed out of this publication.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. If the gentleman does not want his 3,000 copies, I would like to have them, because my people want them.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me say to the gentleman that I am not going to burden the Post Office Department with added loads. Everyone of these things is carried to the people at a loss to the taxpayers. I am not going to encourage its distribution. I do not know why I should pile such burdens on the people of this country. If other Members want to send out 6,000 instead of 3,000 or 9,000 instead of 3,000, they can go ahead and do it, but when you do so, remember the Post Office Department. It is going to cost thousands and thousands of dollars in addition to the cost of printing.

I understand these things are going to be for sale at 25 cents apiece. It seems to me that bureaucracy has gone just about far enough. There is no public demand that the United States teach people how to cook. They can be taught in their local schools; they can be taught by State educational institutions. Why should they come to Washington? Is this a paternal government to that extent? Perhaps I ought to say it is a maternal government.

Already it has been proposed that the next move of this kind will be to design working clothing for women. Ouch! Where are we going?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we all dearly love to hear our good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] speak. I do not know of any man on the Republican side or the other side here that is listened to more closely than is JIM WADSWORTH. In this connection, though, I think there are some facts that perhaps should be called to your attention. This book succeeds Aunt Sammy's cookbook, printed in 1927, under the Coolidge administration, and for many years thereafter, and it was continued on that basis until a few years ago. I would like to point out that in this pamphlet on Human Nutrition and Care it goes into the various foods, the calciums and the vitamins in general, and how to use foods and retain various elements. That is included in this book. Just yesterday this Congress voted millions and millions of dollars for public health, but to spend a little money here in trying to get the people themselves to study something about human nutrition, of course, it is good politics to laugh about that. I would like to point out to you the fact—and you supported it, and I am not condemning it—that this Congress provided the funds, and the public has demanded these volumes regarding the care and keeping of livestock healthy. In the last 2 or 3 years you have spent five times as much money on keeping livestock healthy, but you say it is ridiculous to give a little attention to human health. Do you know that in the last war about 36 percent of the draftees were turned down because of physical defects—mostly from faulty nutrition? Did you know that in this bill—and if you want to cut it down, you can do so—there is \$83,500,000 for the school-lunch program? And, the testimony shows that the children from well-to-do families in about 50 percent of the cases need nutritious meals just as badly as those of poor people, and which they do not get because of the inadequate supervision and preparation in the home. And that is borne out by the record. Now, that is the book that is before you. Then there is criticism that the Congress distributes 3,000 copies of this book per Member, to whom? To the American people. Do you know any way in which to create more interest so that other people will buy them and get general distribution?

No, there is one other way to create more interest in it, and that is to have a few Members get up in Congress and

makes speeches concerning its publication. They create interest, and those speeches are helpful, because it has created interest in this pamphlet. The interest is such that people all over the country are asking for them.

Of course, our friend, the gentleman from New York, JIM WADSWORTH like me was raised on his mother's cooking, and I like to eat like she cooked, but in many cases it perhaps was not always the most nutritious way. It was the way we learned, and the way we like.

If you want to give a little attention to human health, you had better think of the money you spent on 71 previous pamphlets to keep livestock and other animals healthy. You spent millions of dollars yesterday on public health. Let us pay a little bit of attention to preventive medicine, and not wait until the opportunity is gone.

We had it so well pointed out to us in the last war when 36 percent of our youth at the very prime of their lives were physically defective, in most cases because of inadequate diet or bad nutrition.

I know the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] pointed out this Department used to be run for \$15,000,000. I am proud of my record of holding down appropriations for this Department. It believe you will agree privately that I was right in what I was trying to do. This is the only Department of Government that is below what it was 10 years ago. Did you know that this appropriation is less than one-half the appropriation for the same Department in 1940? I am proud of that record, because it is a fight to hold administration costs down. But we are making that fight. You will strengthen our hand a little bit if you will recognize value when you see it, and pay a little attention to keeping people healthy instead of putting all your attention on horses and cows and mules, just as you have done. I believe you are going to do it.

This committee tried to keep the faith. We did not appropriate new money to provide this pamphlet. We substituted this for another book on keeping livestock healthy. We believe in putting people first. If that be bad business, make the most of it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 208, after line 20, insert "Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available for travel expenses. Amounts available from appropriations contained in this title are hereby reduced by the total sum of \$645,496, such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this chapter."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment. I think the gentleman from Washington and I are interested in the same thing. Certainly we do not want needless travel.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if a point of order is going to be raised, I think it should be determined

now. I do not believe the amendment is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi may reserve the point of order if he so desires.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. But that does not leave the presumption Mr. Chairman, that the point of order will stand, does it?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KEATING. Does the reservation of a point of order by the gentleman from Mississippi give any Member the right to make a point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. It limits the amount of money which may be spent for travel. It provides for the covering back into the Treasury of the United States of money which has been budgeted this year above the fixed amount.

There have been ugly rumors going over the land that the Department of Agriculture has been engaged in what is certainly not legal tactics and that travel expenses have been involved in such activities. I believe until we have made some disposition of these rumors it will be a protection to the good men and women in the Department of Agriculture to restrict these travel funds.

The founders of this great Republic of ours, believing as they did in a division of responsibility, provided for a legislative branch who were to express the will of the people of the United States. They were expected to meet once a year and put that will into law. Then the executive branch was to administer those laws as they appeared on the statute books. If we want to preserve the Republic, then when we hear of such infractions of the law of the land and infringements of one department of Government over the rights and duties of another department of Government, it is our duty to correct the situation. Certainly the executive branch should not become a propaganda machine to work its will when to do so would be contrary to what has been done by the Congress, the people's Congress, in this Nation's Capital. It should help stop the dangerous trend toward executive government. That is all the amendment does.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I presume my appearance here would be taken as in opposition to the amendment. But this is what I want to discuss with you. There is no difference between me and the gentleman from Washington so far as holding down travel is concerned not only in this department but in all the activities of Government. Travel should be restricted to the work of the department. It should be restricted to the necessi-

ties for carrying on the operations of the department. We have constantly stressed that fact. On occasion we do hear certain charges and frequently when we investigate them we find that the situation is not as it appears in the press but quite different instead. I question the wisdom of this amendment. Travel is not set up here as a separate item in this bill. The budget estimate came to us setting up tentative amounts which it was indicated would be used for travel. We reduced the budget. I personally state now so far as I am concerned, and I think I speak for the other members of the committee, the department will be expected to reduce travel in proportion to the reduction in these programs. Further we expect to see to it that they stick to the programs as they have been set out. If that is done they will come down to the figures in the gentleman's amendment. The only thing that I see about the amendment, and I would like to have the attention of the gentleman who has offered it in the hope that he will at least give thought to withdrawing the amendment, is if you set up a certain amount then when the end of the year comes around and there is still money available the temptation to take a few trips because they have the money is pretty big.

Mr. Chairman, I believe we have a better chance by having a committee understanding, as shown by the records in the debate, that they shall reduce their travel allowance to this amount or in proportion to the reductions we have made. I believe it would be better operation to reach our objective. We want them to have the right to do those things that they should do in connection with the operation of their department. I believe we can do it better without this amendment than with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 1 minute of the 5 minutes to which I am entitled.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, with the dog-eat-dog parking situation that exists in the vicinity of the House Office Buildings for Congressmen, their families, visitors, and employees, Members of the House might be interested to know that Capitol Police have carried out orders from somewhere to reserve on Delaware Avenue, usually a nonrestricted area, space for about 10 cars, most of them reportedly Packards used by the United States Steel officials who are testifying on the third floor of the Old House Office Building in connection with the monopoly investigation.

I am wondering if the same parking facilities are furnished to other citizens called to testify in other hearings. If not, why this special privilege to United States Steel?

Is this in line with another privilege that I called attention to on the floor

of the House yesterday, that of United States Steel being allowed to clutter up the third floor of the Old Building with satin-bedecked exhibits, advertising scores of products of the corporation?

Incidentally, although I understand the exhibits were scheduled to remain in place for a week, they disappeared in the tubercular hours of the early morning today.

I again ask Members of the House, why all this special privilege?

Now, with respect to this bill, Mr. Chairman, it will take more than dollars alone to pull the farmers out of a tail-spin which gives every indication of ending in a crash of the entire national economy.

Let us remember that every depression or period of prosperity has begun on the farms, because agriculture is our basic economy; because every dollar of farm income generates 7 dollars of national income, due to the fact that the farmer supports himself and six other people.

This is not like the chicken and the egg. We know by studying years of Government figures where depression and prosperity begin: on the farms. Never in the history of this country have unemployment lines lengthened until farm income has dropped.

And now, with the administration spending billions of dollars on inconsistent farm policies that fluctuate hour by hour, we know that farm income, according to the Department of Agriculture, has dropped about 30 percent in the past 2 years on a national average, with still another 3 percent drop forecast by the Department for 1950. And farmers of the Third District of Iowa, with whom I talked during the Easter recess, displayed produce and livestock receipts which demonstrated that their income has fallen not 30 percent but closer to 50 percent in the past 2 years.

Lawyers who helped farmers make out income tax statements tell the same story: farm income is down. Farmers therefore are paying much less income tax this year, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue will find this out when it completes final tabulations.

Although farm income has nose dived an admitted 30 percent, average prices that farmers have to pay to live and stay in business have fallen only imperceptibly. Prices of some farm equipment have actually increased as much as 26 percent while farm income has been dropping.

What has this situation already done to the Nation's economy? You surely know the answer: National income dropped about \$5,000,000,000 from 1948 to 1949 and unemployment has now reached well above four million.

Thus we have chaos in the making, with population and unemployment increasing, but national income decreasing, ample evidence that the farm policies of the administration, although costing billions, have miserably failed not only farmers but the country as a whole.

As though this were not disastrous enough, the administration is sabotaging

the farmer with his own tax dollars, by allowing the importation of almost every conceivable kind of farm product produced by slave or underpaid labor, financed in all too many instances by ECA.

I have repeatedly called attention to these imports, including hams from Poland, wheat and fresh eggs from Canada, and dried egg albumen from China and Argentina.

In the first 10 months of 1949 the administration imported 18,000,000 eggs from Canada, on top of an egg surplus in the United States, and I am informed that the Department of Agriculture will import not 18,000,000 eggs from Canada in 1950, but 360,000,000, or three-fifths of the total Canadian output, because Britain, Canada's traditional egg market, prefers not to buy eggs for cash from Canada when she can use our give-away dollars, or buy our dried egg surplus for practically nothing—a cent a pound.

And if you read last night's Washington Star, you perhaps noticed this ad by a supermarket. Here it is, in big type: Canned South American corned beef and canned South American roast beef at 43 cents per 12-ounce can. No doubt this is a tremendous aid to Dictator Peron, but it is no less than the act of a traitor to American beef producers; a further lever to pry the bottom out from under American farm prices.

Those of you from metropolitan districts might wonder what has happened, or not happened, to food prices that your constituents are forced to pay now that prices received by farmers are down about 30 to 50 percent.

Dun and Bradstreet reported yesterday that the wholesale food index, based on the total cost of a pound of each of 31 foods in general use, is up 2.8 percent over the same week last year.

Your metropolitan consumers are still tied up in the same noose they were last winter when they paid up to 70 cents a dozen for eggs for which Iowa farmers collected as little as 18 cents.

And how about so-called surplus onions? Iowa farmers have been plowing them under, rather than accept 3 cents per 50-pound bag, while metropolitan consumers pay 2 pounds for 15 cents, or at the rate of \$3.75 per 50-pound bag.

So, I say again, we must look further than appropriations. This Congress should smoke out and order the prosecution of those responsible for the unconscionable spread of prices between farmer and consumer. Here's a job that my colleagues from metropolitan centers ought to enjoy getting their teeth into.

And we should enact a sound farm program, based on cost of production plus a reasonable profit to the farmer—a farm program such as the one introduced last session by the distinguished gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE], or the bill that I introduced March 24, House bill 7852.

These bills are not based on so-called parity, figures of the past, but on cost of production, the same as the products the farmer buys. Nor are they based on

subsidies to be picked from the taxpayers' pockets; instead, support prices would be paid at the market place.

Mr. Chairman, such a farm program would go far toward stabilizing the economy of this Nation and avert the depression now in the making.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MAY 1

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words and take this time for the purpose of asking the majority leader if he is in a position to tell us about the program for tomorrow and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be pleased to.

Tomorrow, as heretofore announced, there will be general debate on one of the chapters of the general appropriation bill.

Monday: The Consent Calendar will be called and there will be three suspensions: One on H. R. 4942 relating to the Seneca Indians;

H. R. 6354, daylight saving time for the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7185, relating to a civil-service examination or list for veterans in one of the agencies.

General debate will continue on the appropriation bill.

Tuesday: The Private Calendar will be called and general debate on the appropriation bill will continue.

Conference reports, of course, may be brought up at any time.

The general appropriation bill will be the continuing order of business next week, but should it be disposed of in time for the consideration of other legislation I will confer with the leadership on the other side and announce to the House as soon as possible what the program will be so that the membership may be advised.

Mr. ARENDS. Is there a possibility there may be some roll calls under the suspensions on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; I should think so.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Did I understand the gentleman to say there would be nothing but general debate on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Following the Consent Calendar and suspensions on Monday and following the Private Calendar on Tuesday.

There has been an understanding that all general debate on the appropriation bill will end Tuesday.

Mr. RANKIN. Is not that crowding general debate on some of these chapters?

Mr. McCORMACK. Earlier today there was a consent agreement that general debate would close on next Tuesday.

HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ARENDS. May I ask the majority leader whether the hour of meeting tomorrow and on Monday and Tuesday of next week will be at 12 o'clock rather than 11?

Mr. McCORMACK. The House will meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow and at 12 o'clock on Monday. I should like to leave the hour of meeting open for Tuesday.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to bring out the fact that on Monday and Tuesday there will be a lot of Members absent because of primary contests. There are a lot of Members, I am sure, who will be absent but would like to hear the debate on the Interior bill. I wonder if we can have an understanding that we will not bring up anything pertaining to the Interior appropriation bill until Wednesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is beyond my control, I may advise the gentleman, because there is already a unanimous-consent agreement entered into that all general debate on the bill will close on Tuesday next and that the general debate on Tuesday will be on the civil-functions chapter. That was the unanimous-consent agreement made in the House before we went into the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. JENSEN. I did not hear that request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, that is binding, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, with further reference to the remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] I wonder actually how many Members of the House have made a study of some of the publications, some of the hundreds and probably thousands of publications that are being issued from the very many plants devoted to the printing of Federal booklets, pamphlets, and publications? I have made a very cursory study and have come up with some very interesting facts.

For instance, the Interior Department has an interesting little brochure called *The Early Life of the Atlantic Mackerel*. I do not know how many people are interested in the early life of the Atlantic mackerel, but I should think it would be only a relative few.

If anyone is interested in the *Mist Netting of Birds in Japan* they can get full information on the subject from the Military Establishment. I am sure that in my district and throughout the Nation generally there are very few people indeed who have any interest in the mist netting of birds in Japan. I question that most of them could even afford the excise tax on a ticket to Japan.

Another little number is entitled "*The Mortality of Soft Clams at Essex, Massa-*

chusetts." That probably is extremely interesting to the people of Essex, but it has no general utility so far as 160,000,000 people in the United States are concerned.

Now, we have something in the way of a Kinsey report on the sex life of the watermelon, for which the taxpayers of this country are being assessed. This may be biologically interesting to a few people as illuminating the facts of life about what transpires in a watermelon patch.

There is a humorous side to this but, on the other hand, hundreds and thousands, probably millions of dollars are being spent to turn out a lot of, to be charitable, we will say trash.

What this country needs today is not a good 5-cent cigar. It needs some booklets issued by the Federal Government on the following subjects: First, *How To Balance the Federal Budget*; second, *How To Put an End to Deficit Financing*; and third, *How To Take a Saddle Off a Taxpayer*.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. In listing these documents that are of limited interest, I think the gentleman and the Members may also be interested in some of the research projects that are undertaken and envisioned in this particular bill. I am happy at this moment to pay a compliment to the gentleman from Mississippi for bringing this out in the testimony.

The Bureau of Home Economics, it seems, went into the subject of functional clothing for women, and came up with the surprising result that the best way that a woman could carry more groceries home with her was to have pockets built in her apron.

Then on page 804 of the hearings they went into the question of how high a work table should be for the housewife in the kitchen. The gentleman from Mississippi with his usual adroitness brought out the fact, which seemed to be of some surprise to the research experts, that the height of a table would depend on the height of the housewife.

I congratulate the gentleman on his efforts in that direction.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Unless the Federal Government stops beating down the taxpayer they can build the tables considerably lower.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. Since we are discussing the agricultural appropriation bill, it might be of interest to the committee to know that quite recently the Department of Agriculture issued a very profound statement to the effect that eggs stored in cold storage will keep better than those in warm places, and that eggs in motion are more likely to be broken than if they are kept lying still.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I can only add that the Department of Agriculture missed one salient fact, to wit,

that eggs are generally oval in shape, and except during the Easter season, are usually brown or white in color.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Horan amendment. May I call the attention of the House to the fact that the amount of money available to the department for travel during this fiscal year is estimated at \$12,126,201. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] in reality only drives that down \$126,000. I think it is a very modest amendment. I do not see that there should be any objection to it. This is simply telling the good folks in the Department of Agriculture that they must hold their travel down to a total of \$12,000,000. And, remember this, that the Secretary does have the right to shift from one fund to another in case of need in a certain bureau up to a limited extent, should the need arise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I would like to point out, as was earlier stated, that I am in thorough accord with what we are trying to do in this amendment, and that is to hold down the amount of money that is spent for travel. But, I have made some investigation of the matter, and administratively this effort to fix a limit in the bill will make it awfully difficult to handle. I believe that we should defeat this amendment, and in saying that I want the record to show that I do not believe they should exceed the amount provided for, and, furthermore, if possible, they should keep it below that. But, the bill does not now carry a separate provision for travel. The estimate of travel is listed in the budget; it was just on the budget submission to us for the operation of the department. We have reduced the budget by \$42,500,000, and the travel should be reduced accordingly, and further, if possible. So far as I am concerned, I want the record to show that that is where we stand, but I do question the wisdom of doing it in this way.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Why not put a little bit of restriction upon them, so that they will have to toe the line a little bit? If we turn them loose, they are apt to run wild.

Mr. WHITTEN. To make this department alert, they have to come back before this committee next year—or at least, I trust that some members of this committee will be here next year—and

I think that the arguments that we are making here on the floor at this time will be sufficient notice to them that they better have their house in order, and I believe that is the better way to handle it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I am a little bit dubious about this, though. If we defeat this amendment, would it not be serving notice on the Department that they could go sky high?

Mr. WHITTEN. I asked the gentleman earlier to give consideration to withdrawing it for that very reason, but I reiterate that if it is defeated it does not in any way change the attitude of the majority Members that they should hold their travel expense to this figure or below. I hope we will defeat the amendment, because I believe we can meet the problem better without this being written into the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 65, noes 68.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. HORAN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 81, noes 75.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act with regard to the utilization of research under section 10 (a), and cooperative research with State agencies under section 10 (b), the subcommittee in its wisdom has consolidated the appropriations under those sections with the regular appropriations of the various research bureaus and agencies of the Department which have been doing work by allotment from this appropriation in the past. Of course, we will all watch with interest what I might call this experimental effort on the part of the subcommittee. In the report of the committee at page 128 the committee states, "It is expected that the Department will continue to utilize the commodity committees provided for under title III of the act to an even larger extent than has been done in the past. The committee feels that the use of these committees is of extreme importance to the future effectiveness of the research work of the Department." I am in full accord. I think the House Committee on Agriculture fully agrees with that recommendation by the Appropriations Subcommittee. But reports have already reached me that inasmuch as the bill provides for the consolidation of the appropriations under sections 10 (a) and 10 (b) with the regular funds that the Bureau chiefs plan to eliminate from reports to and consideration by the commodity advisory committees of utilization research and in all cooperative research with State agencies.

I am further advised that similar action is contemplated in connection with research projects involving more than one commodity. I think this is of great importance, because I think the future of agriculture is in the research laboratory, and therefore I would like to ask whether or not it is the intent of the subcommittee that the research agencies in the Department shall, in every instance, continue to use the advisory committees, authorized under the act of 1946, or whether you intended, by consolidating the 10-A and 10-B funds with the regular funds, that those agencies were authorized to disregard and not make reports to and not use the services of the advisory committees.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly it would be the intent of the committee to see that the committees were used, as heretofore, to the fullest extent that they had been used, and in addition to that beyond the way they have been used before.

Mr. PACE. Notwithstanding this consolidation of the 10-A and 10-B funds?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true. This research has been consolidated under one research administrator, and I personally conferred with him and suggested that he hold to himself the same rights to supervise the operations of research as heretofore, under the research administration, and not surrender it to the bureaus, as you indicate they have done. Instead of trying to enable the bureaus to get out from under the committee system, we have been trying to bring before the committee some of the regular operations of the Department, because we think that would be wholesome.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman.

Now, is that the understanding of the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Washington, that they not only intended to use the advisory committee but to make greater use, notwithstanding the consolidation of funds?

Mr. HORAN. Very definitely, and to the fullest extent possible. I think the success of research depends entirely upon that. I am somewhat at a loss to have the gentleman from Georgia get any inference from our operation that we intended otherwise.

Mr. PACE. The rumor seemed to have some significance, and I hope the bureau chiefs will pay attention to what has been said here in the last 5 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I agree entirely with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] in what they have had to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have two amendments at the Clerk's desk. I wonder if they could be disposed of. I offer the first amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 191, line 17, after the colon insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed 5

percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may be allocated to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program, and the funds so allocated shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such county."

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, we all appreciate what a tough situation the committee was facing in preparing this bill. Two volumes of testimony, most of it calling for increased appropriations, had to be weighed against the urgently pressing need to get this Nation on a better basis, financially. What I wish to propose is consistent with the committee's viewpoint in that respect—as considered from a long-range point of view.

Instead of a cut in the appropriations for protection and management of the national forests, an increase as provided in the budget would, without doubt, result in the long run, in strengthening the financial condition of this country. Anyone who has tried to buy a single board within the past few years will appreciate the tremendous values we have in our national forests. More than 600,000,000,000 board feet of saw timber is growing within these Federal forests. Some 4,000,000,000 feet is now being cut annually from that stand. But billions of board feet more could and should be harvested every year by taking out the old trees and making room for the young ones. All of you farmers know that a crop should be harvested when it is ripe, and that provision should be made for the new crop. Appropriations for that sort of work are not expenditures of the ordinary type. They are investments which in the long run will be returned with good interest to the Treasury.

Funds are badly needed for access roads, fire protection, reforestation, and related work which will make our national forest timber available in great quantities, and forever, for peacetime and wartime needs, whatever they may be.

The situation is much the same with regard to other valuable national forest resources. Some 10,000,000 head of livestock are utilizing national forest ranges. The returns to the Treasury from grazing fees last year were more than 3¼ million dollars. In addition, those 10,000,000 animals contributed no small amount to the meat supply for this Nation. Surely we should do whatever is necessary to reseed depleted ranges and otherwise keep this great resource at a high level of productivity.

I realize that the House committee report, page 154, shows a small increase for national forest protection and management. However, instead of an increase there is actually a cut of more than \$1,000,000 in most national forest activities. That is due to Pay Act cost disallowances of \$250,000 and earmarking increases—page 134 of the committee report—of \$775,000 for some projects, without providing any additional funds

for them. Hence, those earmarked increases can only be made by corresponding reductions in other work, such as timber sales, fire protection, range management, camp-ground operation, maintenance of lookout towers, and other improvements, and so forth. As shown on page 154 of the House report, the bill makes a cut below the budget of \$3,380,500 for national forest protection and management.

The same page in the House report shows a reduction of \$2,117,000 below the budget for forest development roads—access roads. Due to Pay Act costs, this appropriation is cut almost \$200,000 below the amount available this year. The total proposed is more than \$7,000,000 below the authorization.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I raise the same objection to this amendment as I heretofore raised, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to make that point of order?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would just like to say that we made an effort to modify the amendment to strike out the language which we believe caused the Chair to hold earlier that it was subject to a point of order. We have tried to bring it within the limits of a limitation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Is this amendment offered in an effort to eliminate duplication?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is an effort to try to coordinate these activities. I believe it holds high promise to give us a start on the point which the gentleman raised previously.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Mississippi has offered an amendment which the Clerk has reported. The gentleman from Minnesota has made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it contains legislation on an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair has examined the amendment and is of the opinion that it constitutes a limitation on an appropriation bill and is in conformity with the rules of the House.

The point of order, therefore, is overruled.

Mr. WHITTEN. I wish to state to the House that there has been considerable confusion about this item. It was carried in the bill last year and despite the confusion has brought about beneficial results.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. We understand there has been confusion, but we do not know who created the confusion. It is a permissive provision and is one that could be used to great advantage.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement. I think it will prove workable and I hope the House will adopt it.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. Is not this about the only opportunity we have of getting any technical assistance in those areas where new soil-conservation districts are organized and established but without staffs at the present time?

Mr. WHITTEN. I think it will be a real help in that type of situation.

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELEPHONE PROGRAMS IN WISCONSIN

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, on May 11, 1950, the Rural Electrification Administration will be 15 years old. During this period the percentage of farm electrification in the United States has increased from 10.9 percent of all farms to over 83 percent.

In Wisconsin, at the time REA was established, only 39,206 farms, or 19.6 percent of the total, were receiving central station electric service. According to REA estimates, on June 30, 1949, 162,802 farms, or 91.6 percent of the total, were receiving service, leaving approximately 14,943 farms unserved.

Through February 28, 1950, REA had approved \$81,207,614 in loans in the State to 31 borrowers, 30 of them co-operatives. These loans will enable the borrowers to construct 27,926 miles of line and other rural electric facilities to serve 80,690 rural consumers. Most of these facilities already are in operation, and additional lines are being built as rapidly as possible.

REA had advanced \$58,405,125 as loans by February 28, 1950, and borrowers in Wisconsin were operating 26,185 miles of line serving 72,932 farms and other rural consumers.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Wisconsin increased from 84 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 210 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more comfortable way of rural living. In the same period the national average went from 61 kilowatt-hours to 141 kilowatt-hours per farm.

As of December 31, 1949, Wisconsin borrowers have paid \$8,592,528 in principal and interest on their Government loans. This includes \$305,398 paid on principal in advance of date due. Fourteen borrowers were ahead on their payments. Three were behind, only \$38,159 being more than 30 days overdue on loans in the State.

The Rural Electrification Act was amended on October 28, 1949—Public Law 423, Eighty-first Congress, first session—to empower REA to make loans for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. These loans may be made to commercial telephone companies, cooperatives, or mutual nonprofit organizations. Like the electrification loans, these loans bear 2 percent interest and are repaid over a maximum period of 35 years.

Nearly 2,500,000 farms had telephone service in this country in 1920. That was 38.7 percent of all farms in the United States. Farm service declined substantially during the late twenties and early thirties.

Beginning in 1936, farm telephone service was again expanded and by 1945 the census indicated that 31.8 percent of the farms in the United States had telephones, although much of the farm service was mediocre or poor.

In Wisconsin, 111,800 farms had telephone service in 1920. Paralleling the national trend, farm service declined substantially during the late twenties and early thirties. In 1940, only 72,440 Wisconsin farms had telephone service. By 1945 some increase was noted and the number of farms with telephone service had risen to a little more than 86,100, or 43.4 percent of the total number of farms. This left 91,640 or 51.6 percent without any kind of telephone service.

Although the telephone loan program is barely 6 months old, the REA has received 415 formally executed loan applications from borrowers all over the country. This includes 22 applications received from potential borrowers in Wisconsin, through April 25, 1950. These 22 applications represent requests for loans totaling \$1,948,050 which would be used to extend telephone service to 3,836 new subscribers and improve service for 6,927 subscribers presently receiving substandard telephone service.

The 1951 budget request for the Rural Electrification Administration asked for a total of \$450,000,000 in loan funds, of which \$400,000,000 is to be used for electrification loans and \$50,000,000 for telephone loans. A total of \$9,525,000 in administrative funds was requested to administer these two programs—\$7,425,000 for the electrification program; \$2,100,000 for the telephone program. As recommended by the committee, this bill contains loan authorizations for the rural electrification program amounting to \$350,000,000, in addition to which a total of \$150,000,000 additional may be made available upon certification by the Secretary of Agriculture as to the need for additional sums. For the rural telephone program, the committee recommended \$25,000,000 in loan funds. A total of \$8,150,000 for administrative expenses was included in the bill. This represents a decrease of \$1,375,000 from the budget estimates for 1951. It appears that unless this amount is reinstated, REA will be unable to add personnel to its present skeleton staff of less than 100 people assigned to rural telephone work.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not disagree with the intent in the least that has been expressed by a number of Members of the House in trying to do away with existing duplication; my point is simply that based upon observation I know what has taken place in my district. I know from first-hand observation what has taken place, and this defeats the very purpose that the gentleman from Mississippi has

in mind, for it drives a wedge between two agencies of the Government; you are driving a wedge which defeats the purpose of the cooperative effort we should have.

It is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture has ample provisions within their regulations to provide for one agency's assisting the other. There is not the least doubt about that.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. For a question.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will ask it this way: The gentleman understands, I am sure, that this provision is permissive only; it is not compulsory. It was put in here in order to effect a saving, to allow them to use these technical people where they can be used to advantage and where we know they should use them. We believe it will help the situation.

Mr. MARSHALL. Soil conservation does not bring any dividends to the taxpayers of this country until it is actually put into effect on the farms. This particular provision does create in the minds of the people administering the program a feeling of distrust of one another. The farmers themselves are anxious, of course, to carry on good soil-conservation methods. It means that when this has been put into effect and each organization sets up their plans to carry on the best type of soil conservation possible, that, due to the wording of the bill, it complicates administration to the extent that the intent of Congress is not put into effect.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield for a question.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It happens that I personally did not last year agree with this action of the subcommittee. I believe from all I have learned that the action of the subcommittee did no good whatsoever to the soil-conservation program of America. As the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] said, it has created a sort of distrust between the two bodies, between which, on the other hand, there should be 100-percent cooperation. I certainly agree with him this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman. May I say that the wording in this amendment costs more in administrative determination than the value received by the taxpayers in trying to do something to get these agencies together.

I have another point and I think this is a very important point. It is the responsibility of the Committee on Agriculture of this Congress to do something to bring about a solution of this problem. I believe legislative action is absolutely necessary. This legislative action should be based upon a complete understanding. I do not think that can be determined on the floor of this House. A legislative committee of this House will have to make a thorough investigation, not from the top in these agencies but out here on the farms to determine on the farm end exactly what this means.

The farmers do not like duplication and I do not like duplication, but that

should be determined by a legislative committee based upon a full determination and understanding of what it means in the back 40, 80, or 160 acres, not what some person in Washington might determine it should be. I want to inform the committee that from my understanding of things in my neighborhood and among my neighbors they do not like this duplication.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to point out, if the gentleman will permit, that the provision here is at the county level, that this may be done at the county level, which is at the local level in county communities. I would like to point out further, and I am sure he is interested in the same thing I am, that the Appropriations Committee felt like he did; that is, this is a matter that should have some legislation. We have had to wait 8 or 9 years for such legislation and it is not here yet. In consultation with the legislative committee we worked out this effort to try to bring this about. We have evidence before our committee that in many cases they would get a graduate engineer to lay out these ditches and other things according to good engineering practice, then before any payment could be received by the farmer he would have to go to a different agency and get the approval of some farmer or some layman with no technical experience or background to approve it before he would get the Federal payment.

It is that kind of thing that we are trying to cure, and I point out again that the legislative committee has not acted in 9 or 10 years. We worked this out with the legislative committee, that committee approved it, we put it in, and it works at the local level. Nothing can be done except at the instance of the local committee.

Mr. MARSHALL. I am in accord with what the distinguished gentlemen from Mississippi is attempting to do, but I do maintain this is not doing the thing he thinks it is doing. I am basing my opinion upon first-hand information. It is confusing, it is adding salt to a sore, it is creating more problems instead of simplifying them and I believe that the thing is of such extreme importance that a legislative committee ought to take action on this matter once and for all and settle it. I do not think it is proper to bring this in in connection with an appropriation bill and complicate that end of the procedure.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will join with the gentleman in striking it out, but we have waited for 10 years and I doubt the wisdom of waiting 10 years more. We may lose the whole program.

Mr. MARSHALL. You have set the program back 2 years by the provisions that were put in last year in an effort to bring these agencies together.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize this is a serious situation in many places, although in my particular home county it is working out very satisfactorily the way it is.

I want to ask a little indulgence on the part of the membership so far as the Committee on Agriculture is concerned. We have spent so much of our time defending the things we have already accomplished and in keeping everyone from tearing them apart that we have not spent the time on constructive measures that we should have.

The Hoover Commission is of the opinion, and I think most everyone else agrees, that we must have a consolidation of some of these agencies. There must be some consolidation on the basis of the educational viewpoint and the noneducational viewpoint. But, as I say, I do not like to see this part go out of this legislation, because certainly in many places it is working out satisfactorily, and I have much confidence in the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and if the committee will just give us time now, I think it can be worked out. This problem has not been up for 8 or 9 years, I believe, because the picture has changed during this time. You want to remember that there are many things we have today that we did not have 8 or 9 years ago, because the triple A did not spend the time in connection with soil conservation that they have in the last 2 or 3 years. I think that if you just give us 1 more year of grace, let us work it out the best we can this year, we will come in a year from now and we will be able to take care of this situation. I hope this amendment is passed.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

HARD FACTS FOR FARMERS

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, let us get the facts straight. The farmer is again being made the political football. The shock absorber for the mistakes of the Secretaries of Agriculture from Wallace on down to Brannan. He is blamed by the unthinking for the high cost of living. Intelligent people know that the high cost of living is the result of high taxes, high wages, high distribution charges, and the depreciated 30-cent dollar. Depreciated by increasing the money in circulation from less than six billion to over twenty-seven and one-half billion.

The farmer, too, is effected by the high cost of living. He is also confronted with the high cost of production. This by the tripled prices of farm implements, repairs, and maintenance, by the tripled farm wages, by the tripled and quadrupled real estate, income and 100 hidden taxes. This situation was brought about largely because of our Government's foreign flirtations and interna-

tional WPA. The farmer has the same problems as the rest of us. Let us not blame him for that for which he was no more responsible than we.

It costs three times as much to operate your farm in 1942 as it did in 1932. From 1935 to 1942, the average annual cost of operating the farms of this Nation was \$16,303,000,000. This on an average was 45½ percent more than the average total gross annual farm income of \$11,204,000,000. By 1948, this had increased to \$38,016,000,000. These higher costs are the direct result of increased taxes; higher farm wages; and higher prices for farm implements, equipment, and maintenance.

Now the farmer is blamed for the disastrous results of Brannan's potato fiasco and Brannan's scrambled egg and putrid butter program. He is now pestered with more regimentation and more allotments.

The public has suddenly become aware that the Secretary of Agriculture has been in the habit for years of dumping and destroying millions of bushels of potatoes, millions of dozens of eggs, and thousands of pounds of butter. An aroused, enlightened, and outraged public opinion now in no uncertain terms condemns such vandalism. So does the farmer. That vandalism was not necessary under the present farm program.

The Government could have disposed of these surpluses through charitable institutions at home, and through the ECA abroad. There was no need of dumping or permitting these surpluses to spoil. Unfortunately Secretary Brannan and Paul Hoffman, of the ECA, were more interested in shipping high-priced farm machinery and other manufactured articles to Europe than agricultural products.

However, Secretary Brannan is not wholly to blame. He was not the father of the disease known as the abundant life by scarcity; he inherited it from one of his predecessors, Wallace. It was Secretary Wallace that wantonly destroyed millions of pigs, calves, cattle, and sheep. It was Wallace that plowed under every third row of corn and cotton, and burned stacks of hay, wheat, and other grain. This at a time when millions were hungry and in rags.

It was Wallace that had his picture taken in Texas, with a mule hitched to a one-handle plow, plowing under cotton. It is said that the mule refused to step on the cotton while his master, who planted it, was still barefoot and in rags. We will leave it to future generations to decide who was the greater economist, the mule or Wallace.

The wanton destruction of property—especially agricultural products—is legally criminal, economically unsound, and religiously sinful. Brannan, however, blindly followed the Wallace program of waste and destruction. But now an aroused public opinion and a guilty conscience has overtaken him.

The Secretary now has a new program. He is not at all modest about it. He calls it the Brannan plan. He is still for price support on nonperishables in accordance with the present farm pro-

gram. But he wants to add 27 other perishable farm products to potatoes, eggs, and butter. He wants these perishable products sold in the open market in competition with world prices. Sold in competition with farm products produced in other countries by slave and semislave labor.

In this way, he thinks he can fool both the farmer and the consumer. He tells the consumer that this will enable him to buy agricultural products cheaper. Then he tells the farmer that he will pay him the difference between the market price and 100 percent parity. The Secretary apparently believes that he can pull himself up by his own bootstraps. He forgets that his plan would give him only 27 additional headaches.

The Brannan program if carried to its logical conclusion would require an appropriation each year of at least \$10,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000. This amount is so staggering that any one with common sense knows that Congress would never appropriate it. The Secretary cannot fool either the farmer or the consumer. They both are taxpayers. Both know that for every dollar they receive in subsidies or save in lower cost of living, they or their children would have to pay \$2 in increased taxes. The extra dollar would be for the collectors and distributors of the tax and for interest and overhead expenses.

The President shocked by the Secretary's potato, egg, and butter dumping program, attempts to escape his administration's responsibility by advocating the Brannan plan. You can always drop a hot potato by advocating something else. But that something else must have a semblance of success. A known failure is not even an experiment. No one expects the President to run the Department of Agriculture. Just now he is knee deep in international politics. He has troubles enough with his international point 4 program.

Under this program we send farm machinery and equipment, and agricultural experts to backward nations. The American taxpayer, and that includes both the consumer and the farmer, are paying for this lunacy—paying to build up competition for themselves. If we wish to maintain our standard of living, then we must all realize that the American farmer and laborer cannot compete with slavery.

The President and his lawyer Secretary of Agriculture are out of step with the Committee on Agriculture. That committee turned thumbs down on the Brannan plan. This because they feel the plan would wreck agriculture—would destroy what little progress has been made.

Chairman COOLEY, of the House Agriculture Committee, disagrees with the President. He said:

I regret that the President made his message a vehicle for general condemnation of the present farm program * * * most disturbing of all to me in the President's statement is what appears to be a lack of appreciation of the soundness, importance and effectiveness of the present farm program * * *.

The present farm program is now operating in the interest of the general welfare, except for potatoes it has not proven unduly

expensive or costly and assures consumers of an ample supply of food and fiber at fair prices. The only alternative which Congress is offered is one which apparently contemplates the junking of the principles of the whole present program, and the acceptance of an entirely new program based primarily on principles of a consumer subsidy. Only with a sound workable program can we hope to maintain a balanced national economy.

The farmer cannot be blamed because the Secretary was caught with millions of bushels of potatoes, several million dozen of eggs, and thousands of pounds of butter while we imported these same products from other nations under the reciprocal trade agreements. Such a procedure seems inconsistent, if not idiotic. Here are some of the imports while Brannan was accumulating surpluses of domestic potatoes, eggs, and butter.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1949, we imported in round numbers 552,600,000 pounds of potatoes, 3,500,000 dozen of eggs, 25,200,000 pounds of cheese, 542,000 head of cattle, and in addition 116,200,000 pounds of canned beef.

We imported 150,000,000 pounds of hides and skins of all kinds; wool, all grades, 974,000,000 pounds; 10,400,000 bushels of barley; 19,400,000 bushels of oats; 7,000,000 bushels of rye; 4,500,000 bushels of wheat and in addition 82,000 100-pound bags of wheat flour; nuts, 70,000,000 pounds; honey, 9,000,000 pounds; and rice and rice products, 4,600,000 pounds.

We imported 1,952,000 bushels of apples, 637,000 bushels of corn, 618,000 bushels of flax, and in addition 2,242,000 pounds of linseed oil, 19,291,000 pounds of onions, 239,050,000 pounds of tomatoes, 14,415,000 pounds of sausage casings, 15,475,000 pounds of pears, 57,395,000 pounds of barley malt, and 139,858 tons bran and shorts. While statistics are not yet available, the imports since last July 1 have increased by leaps and bounds.

During 1948 and 1949 we imported free of duty some \$267,000,000 worth of furs, to compete with our fur farmers and trappers.

These are just a few agricultural products we imported under the reciprocal trade agreements. On some of these we maintained a support price not only for the American farmer but for the foreign farmer and the importer as well. Take the potato scandal. The importers bought these potatoes for 60 cents below the support price and then sold them on the New York market at the support price.

Under the Reciprocal Trade Act, the President can enter into agreements with other nations and reduce the existing tariff as much as 75 percent.

Not satisfied with this betrayal of agriculture, further tariff slashes on agricultural imports are in store when our Government meets with 17 other nations in England next September. The Brannan plan is just a forerunner of a complete sell-out of agriculture. Get the farmer to sell his products for little or nothing in competition with foreign imports and then have him come on bended knees and beg Congress for an appropriation—a hand-out from an empty United States Treasury.

These trade agreements were first put over in 1934 on an unsuspecting and unalert Congress, by a group of international bankers and manufacturers who spent thousands of dollars in high-pressure propaganda. Nearly every agreement that has been entered into under this legislation has favored the international manufacturers, bankers, and importers against the best interest of agriculture and labor—against the best interest of our Nation.

Because of this performance, a support price on one hand and a reciprocal-trade agreement on the other, we have piled up surpluses at the expense of the American farmer and taxpayer.

While the present farm program has been of help it is not a permanent remedy. The whole agricultural problem has been fumbled by Congress. While both parties were chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of subsidies and price support, crop reduction allotments, and regimentation, there was pending a bill, H. R. 1686, that would have solved the problem permanently.

This, by giving the farmer cost of production for the principal agricultural products. This cost to include interest on farm indebtedness, soil depletion, depreciation of building improvements and farm implements and equipment, and wages for the farmer and his family equivalent to those received by industrial workers.

H. R. 1686 is a two-price-system bill. It would give the farmer the average cost of production on agricultural products domestically consumed. It would protect the family sized farm by giving the domestic market to all farmers up to \$1,000, on any one product. After that, those who produce more would get their percentage of the remainder of the domestic market.

Under the provisions of this bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would ascertain the average cost of production to the farmers of each such agricultural product. Such average cost of production would be determined after public hearings participated in by the representatives of farmers' organizations and by other interested parties.

The bill provides for the disposition of surpluses. These must be disposed of in foreign markets. It protects domestic industry and labor. It permits the processing or manufacturing of surpluses into finished products. These, however, must also be disposed of in foreign markets.

The purpose of the bill is accomplished by the licensing of dealers in such agricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce.

It provides that when the price of any product falls below the average cost of production, that then there be an embargo prohibiting importations of such product or substitute. It gives the domestic market to our own people who are entitled to it. It gives to the farmer cost of production on farm products as a floor below which the price on that part domestically consumed will not fall. It protects the producer and consumer alike. This without appropriations, regimentation, subsidies, or increased taxes.

Under the provision of this bill the farmer would today receive in round numbers \$29 per hundred pounds for hogs, \$21 for beef cattle, \$25.42 for veal, \$29.23 for lambs, \$15 for mutton, and \$6.70 per hundred pounds for milk.

He would receive \$2.35 per bushel for corn, \$2.88 for wheat, \$1.60 for oats, \$1.70 for barley, \$1.78 for rye, \$6.58 for flax, \$2.55 for potatoes, \$2.94 for sweet-potatoes, \$5.51 for cowpeas, \$3.58 for soybeans, and \$7.66 per bushel for dry beans. He would receive 46 cents per pound for cotton and 95 cents for wool.

He would receive comparable prices for his other farm products. This would put him on a par with the industrial worker.

When this bill is passed, then there need be no further appropriation for agriculture—no more subsidies. It will abolish regimentation of the farmers, who will again produce wealth in place of figuring out rules, regulations, and allotments. It will save the Treasury millions of dollars and give the Nation a permanent food supply. It will put the American farmer on a par with industrial enterprises.

No other segment of society works as hard or as long hours as the farmer and his family. No segment of society receives so little for their work per hour as the farmer and his family, who feed the Nation. It is time for the industrialist, the laborer and the city dwellers to wake up and to realize that their prosperity and future success is inseparably linked and intermingled with that of the farmer.

If the farmer is reduced to poverty he will not be able to buy the things that industry and labor produces. When the income of the farmer goes down so will wages, and so will the industrial and the national income at a ratio of 7 to 1.

Let us keep the record straight. The farmer, on an average, receives less than 30 cents out of the dollar that the consumer pays for his products. The balance goes for transportation, processing and marketing.

To make it plain, if wheat sold for \$3 a bushel, then the farmer would get only 2½ cents out of the 14 cents the consumer pays for a pound loaf of bread. Out of this 2½ cents, he pays for labor, seed, cultivation and preparation of the land, harvesting, thrashing and harvesting. He also pays for necessary fences, buildings, and farm equipment, as well as for replacements and repairs. He pays for real estate, income and hidden taxes on the implements and other farm improvements, as well as on the wheat he produces. He pays overhead expenses and replaces soil depletion with fertilizer.

Again, the producer of apples in the State of Washington gets only 26 cents out of the consumer's dollar in Chicago. The balance goes for packing, transportation and wholesale and retail distribution.

In conclusion, we must never forget that the farmer produces the food that produces the energy for the industrial workers. Without food there could be no industries. The men and women that work in the factories live on that which the farmer produces.

The farmer is not responsible for the high income tax of 20 to 86 percent and the more than 100 hidden taxes that are added to consumable goods. He is not responsible for the waste and wanton destruction of food products.

The farmer knows that because of our large indebtedness, appropriations will be hard to get even though they come out of his and the consumer's tax dollar. He knows that the farm population has decreased from 33,000,000 in 1932 to 24,000,000 in 1950, while the general population has increased 26,000,000. He knows that as a result his strength in Congress has been reduced from one-third to one-seventh. He knows that he must get permanent legislation—100 percent real parity, or better still, 100 percent cost of production.

I have consistently supported all temporary farm legislation and shall continue to do so but that is not a solution. There is only one solution and that is cost of production for that part of agricultural products domestically consumed. The farmer will have to get that eventually, why not now? The farmer is the only person who, when he sells, asks "how much," and again when he buys, "how much"?

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to commend the able and distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the other members of the subcommittee for bringing in an excellent bill.

I believe that the committee has carefully considered the needs of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out its programs and functions. I further believe that the committee has made a conscientious and careful effort to cut down the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture to the lowest possible point consistent with good service. If I were on the committee I perhaps would not come up with exactly the same figures on the various items, and no doubt every Member of the House would, if it were within his power, like to change some of the items in this bill.

I personally have a feeling that perhaps the appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration may not be sufficient to enable that agency to carry out the rural telephone program. I know, however, that the members of the subcommittee are all vitally interested in the rural telephone program and I have so much confidence in their good judgment that I am satisfied to accept the amounts which have been inserted in this bill. I say this, feeling sure that if it should be demonstrated as time goes on that this appropriation is inadequate the members of the subcommittee will cooperate in securing whatever additional appropriations may be necessary.

The rural telephone program has evoked a tremendous amount of interest among the farmers of this country and while it has taken some time to get the program started, and while the number of loans made up to date is small, I anticipate that during the fiscal year 1951 the demands upon the Rural Electrification

Administration under the rural telephone program will be very substantial.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that has brought this matter about which we now have under discussion is the simple fact that the Soil Conservation Service has never had sufficient funds with which to do this important job of conserving our top soil, with the exception of our people the most priceless and precious thing we have in America. The gentleman from Mississippi and his committee placed this 5 percent provision in the bill last year, which the PMA now is permitted to use in conjunction and in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, and will do good wherever there are friendly relations between the Soil Conservation Service and the PMA. There are places however where they do not get along so good. We might be better off in the long run to keep the PMA and the Soil Conservation Service responsibilities separate. As most of you already know the PMA takes care of the payments for doing certain things such as fertilizing, contouring and terracing, taking land out of soil-depleting crops and putting in soil-conserving crops. The Soil Conservation Service provides the farmers with technical engineering service in cooperation with the Extension Service in planning a farm program, in showing farmers how to contour, how to build terraces, how to heal over gullies and how to build bonds, and proper crop rotations. But, as I said before, this Congress has never seen fit to appropriate the money that is justly needed by the Soil Conservation Service to get this job done in time for conserving our soil, which is the reason I introduced a bill during the last session which provides a speed-up program. So, I am not going to condemn the committee for putting in this 5 percent provision last year. I know the intent of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], was of the highest order, and I believe it can work, if the folks have the right kind of spirit and politics do not get mixed into it. First of all they must have soil conservation in their blood, in order to do a real job of conserving their soil under any circumstances.

Just how we can get sufficient funds to carry on the Soil Conservation Service and the great job we have to do all over America in conserving the soil is quite a problem so long as we spend millions for a lot of useless things as we are doing in this very bill.

The committee has recommended \$1,000,000 over and above what the budget asked for the Soil Conservation Service, because the future of America depends on how well we preserve and conserve this priceless topsoil of ours. The farmers in my district are busy in the conservation of soil, as they are in the whole State of Iowa and in most every other State of the Union. They are going to see to it that at least this Nation does not commit national suicide through the starvation route, as have many other nations of the world who have been and are now at our doors crying for bread,

because they forgot to take care of their priceless soil.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would not attempt to speak for the entire Committee on Agriculture, but as one member of the legislative Committee on Agriculture I commend the Committee on Appropriations on bringing in a practical method whereby we can secure some needed cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the PMA payment program. If you want the PMA payment program to be a real instrumentality of soil conservation, you must make some provision for technical supervision, you must have something more than mere farmer committees to be able to pass upon the technical qualities of the work that is done under the program.

As long as you expect to pay out more than one-quarter of a billion dollars a year in soil-conservation payments through the PMA, it seems to me it is but sound that we have some kind of well trained technical supervision of those practices and a determination that the practices have been well handled from a technical standpoint before we put out the money to make the payments.

You may say, "Why does not the Soil Conservation Service do that?" The Soil Conservation Service has been getting something less than \$50,000,000 a year. I believe \$52,000,000 is provided in this bill. The number of districts has been rapidly increasing in the United States, and many of those districts do not have any technical staff at all today. There is no way under the limited funds that are provided in this appropriation bill or the bills in the past few years whereby the Soil Conservation Service can staff even the existing soil-conservation districts. Without that added staff, there is no way we can expect them to pass reasonable judgment upon the work of the farmers who may come in and say, "We are entitled to payment under the Soil Conservation Practices Act."

The way we get payments is this. I am a farmer, and one of the practices in my territory is to establish a stock pond. For that the Government will contribute not to exceed 10 cents a yard for the moving of dirt up to a limit normally of about \$250. I go out to build a tank, and I spend \$1,000 on it. On it I cannot receive more than a definite sum, says \$250, and that will depend on whether or not I have built it in keeping with good engineering practices. Unless there is some engineer to look at it the PMA man knows no more about it than I do and probably less. He does not know whether the tank has been properly built or not. He probably does not even know how much dirt has been moved. But could he go and look at the tank and say either it has been properly built or it has not been properly built. As a matter of fact he does not go but he employs somebody else. He employs some farmer and pays him out of the very funds which we propose to use for a soil conservation expert. He can pay out of these funds, out of the \$285,000,000, that we have in this

bill. A portion of it can be spent to pay for supervision anyhow. This proposal of the gentleman from Mississippi says that instead of being required to go out and employ somebody who never saw a slide rule and who does not know one engineering principal from another, the PMA may employ the Soil Conservation Service technicians.

We have never provided enough money to provide for all of this work by the soil conservation technicians. We might just as well use 5 percent of this money which we are appropriating for supervision purposes to provide some soil conservation technicians to do the job as to get somebody who never saw that kind of job and knows nothing about it. It just comes down to the question of what kind of supervision do you want. Do you want a trained technician to pass on an engineering problem or do you want to spend a quarter of a billion without any trained supervision?

This is not a problem of creating friction between anybody. Friction is created when somebody for political purposes tries to create ill feeling between these services. I say to you in my home county we have all the agricultural agencies in one building. They are on one floor of our post-office building. We have the county agent and the county home demonstration agent, the FHA, the PMA, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Bureau of Entomology all around one hall. When a farmer comes in it makes no difference whether he goes into one office or the other, if he gets in the wrong office he is directed to another office right down the hall.

If he says he does not have the time to look all over town he is told that he need only go right across the hall, or right next door. The representatives of all these agencies get along together fine. Just put these agencies together physically. Most of them are represented by good men and they will get together and work together when they know each other. That is what is needed. To get the agencies together; then they will work together.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman from Texas states that the American farmer will go out and spend his money to carry on practices which are not feasible from an engineering standpoint. I would like to say to the gentleman from Texas that from my knowledge of American farmers based upon my knowledge of Minnesota it does not appear to me that the gentleman from Texas has too high a regard for the intelligence of the American farmer to carry on these engineering and technical practices and

carry on good sound conservation practices. If that is the case we are going to be faced with a most difficult problem in carrying on national conservation of our soil which is absolutely necessary if we are to safeguard the most vital element in our natural resources.

Mr. POAGE. Unfortunately it is true that the average farmer is no engineer. Unfortunately the average American farmer, and I do not speak of Minnesota, because I do not know anything about that, maybe they all are college graduates in Minnesota, but unfortunately the average American farmer whose income is less than a thousand dollars a year—and that is the average income of the average American farmer, has not had an opportunity to go to engineering school. Unfortunately the average American farmer does not know anything about engineering practices and cannot tell whether a terrace is running up or down hill until it rains. The average American farmer knows no more about engineering than I know about medicine. It would be just as reasonable to say that the farmer's family's physical health should be entrusted to his judgment because he has a deep interest in his family as to trust the health of the soil to an untrained farmer when it involves engineering principles simply because the farmer has a deep interest in the soil. Generally speaking, the farmer has not had an opportunity to obtain needed training. If every American farmer were an engineer we would have little need for the Soil Conservation Service. If we could have every American farmer a graduate of the Texas A & M College we would not need many of these programs. But unfortunately the income of American farmers is not great enough to enable many of them to have that background. Therefore the best thing we can do is to get some people who have had that opportunity and use those people with that kind of training rather than waste the taxpayers' money. This amendment simply gives us an opportunity to have some real and effective supervision of these soil conservation payments. I look upon this as a real soil conservation program. I want to keep it that way. I know that that can only be done through trained supervision.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has made a most splendid argument in behalf of the defeat of this amendment. This matter should be gone over carefully by the legislative committee of the House. It has no business in this particular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 71, noes 14.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 208, line 16, insert: "For necessary expenses, including dues, for library membership in societies or associations which issue

publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$713,293."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I may say that this amendment has had stricken out the part of the original provision which was subject to a point of order. This simply makes provision for the library service in the Department of Agriculture in the usual manner.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: On page 193, line 18, insert "In order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations which are found to be in danger of loss through deterioration or spoilage before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation are authorized and directed to make available such commodities as follows in the order of priority set forth: First, to school-lunch programs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Federal, State, and local tax-supported institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, schools, penal and mental institutions, and public-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and other needy persons; second, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within the United States; third, to private-welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States; fourth, to intergovernmental or international nonprofit welfare agencies, for assistance to needy persons outside the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture shall first determine that such commodities are in ample supply over and above such reserves as may be required and deemed in the public interest. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Corporation shall make any such commodities available at no cost at point of use within the United States or at shipside at port of embarkation. The Secretary and the Corporation may pay as against handling and transportation costs in making delivery up to the equivalent of 6 months' storage costs on any such commodities turned over: *Provided*, That no transportation or handling charges shall be incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation or Department of Agriculture if in so doing it would lower the total amount of agricultural commodities acquired by any institution or organization through the normal channels of trade and commerce."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, but will not press it at the moment in order that the gentleman from Massachusetts may present his argument in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi reserves a point of order against the amendment.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] is recognized.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the courtesy of the gentleman from Mississippi in reserving his point of order rather than

pressing it. I realize that the point of order can be well taken, but I hope that the gentleman, after listening to my presentation, may be prevailed upon not to make the point, under all the circumstances. The amendment is rather long. For that reason I placed it in the RECORD of yesterday. It will be found at page 5868, if anyone cares to restudy its contents.

Basically, the amendment is simple. We have a gigantic amount of edible foods in storage; we paid tremendous amounts of money for them; we are paying into the millions to keep them in storage. They are in danger of spoiling. The only sensible, the only sound, the only decent thing to do with these foods, it seems to me, is to get them out where they can and will be used for food, and stop this indefensible waste of public funds. Here we can economize if our Members here are given an opportunity to vote.

I call as witnesses to this contention the Friends Committee on National Legislation, which called together here farmers from 18 States for a 10-day seminar in January on the question: What Could and Should American Agriculture Do for a Hungry World? I quote two sentences to prove the case:

The important thing is that food or agricultural products paid for by American taxpayers should not be allowed to spoil, be eaten by rats, or be destroyed. They should actually get into people's mouths at home or abroad.

We have, as a matter of fact, in butter, dried milk, prunes, raisins, beans, dried eggs, and turkeys, something like \$8,490,000 of carrying charges just to February 28. We have reports of increasing quantities of butter to be purchased. It already has reached the staggering total of 98,500,000 pounds. It has been publicly stated that this program, if carried out in this manner, bringing in 15,000,000 more pounds since the first of the year, can well leave in our storage warehouses better than two or three hundred million pounds of that wholesome food which could and would feed the American people. In the local press it was estimated that we now have on hand butter enough for 10,000,000 persons based on last year's consumption of less than 10 pounds per capita. That is more than twice the number of people in my State of Massachusetts. It would feed every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts for 2 years on this basis.

Any normal, objective person would wish that we could do something and do it before it is too late. I know the Committee on Agriculture is considering the problem; I know that they have assured us that they will hold further hearings and try to report some legislation, but I wish the chairman and the members of this subcommittee would take at least this initial step and let it go to conference so that we could insure against letting this thing be carried through beyond the period when we adjourn and then being faced with the charge that we were not responsible and not willing to measure up to our responsibility.

Some have said to me, "What do you expect when the President refuses to do anything?" His refusal is his responsibility, not ours. He will have to answer to an outraged public when the record becomes clear to him. But we will, too, if we refuse to act. And our responsibility will be the greater the longer we delay action. Others have said, "Do you really expect any legislation in view of what has happened here today already?" Members of the press have asked me if I did not think this whole story was now a run-around. I do expect legislation. Honorable men on the other side who control the matter have assured me that there will be. I respect and believe them. I do not think this is a run-around. I do not want that to happen because I know that most of the Members of this body are sickened and disgusted with those conditions and want an opportunity to stop it. But, my friends, we must act or it will be too late. I do hope the chairman will not press his point of order. Nothing compels him to do so. He can waive it and let all of us decide the matter on its merits. He did not make any point against the committee provision. The American public would construe a waiver now as consistent, logical, and in their interest.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. One final thought, and then I will yield.

According to an item in the Portland (Oreg.) Journal of Commerce of Saturday, April 22, and this condition has been repeatedly reported on this floor, of other agencies of the Government going into the market and purchasing food products when we have already paid for them and are keeping them in storage. The Federal Supply Service there announced that it would receive bids on February 25 to furnish f. o. b. Seattle, 1,650 dozen eggs, grade AA, large eggs in cartons. When in heaven's name are we going to recognize that the American people will eventually learn what is going on and will charge clear irresponsibility and flagrant dereliction of duty against not only the Department of Agriculture, but against those here who have known what was going on and who refused to take any action that might bring about a solution?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, and I commend him again for authorship of the committee provision. I regret his fine work has been wrecked by a technicality. I know the American people will regret it too.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will recall that for several years this Congress permitted the school lunch program, for example, to stay in the appropriation bill, regardless of the fact it was not authorized. Now, the matter rests with you gentleman, but you should consider right here that we have a problem, a very grave problem. Why should any of you take the responsibility upon yourselves to refuse to allow an amendment of this nature to stay in the bill

when it means what it does to all the people of America? I frankly cannot understand it. In other years we permitted the school lunch program to remain in. We did not make any fight against it in the Rules Committee. We were glad to waive the point of order on it. I think the responsibility belongs to you people if you want to strike this out on a point of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly I am not opposed to what you are trying to do but unfortunately the rules of the House govern.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The rules of the House do not require that you bring up a point of order. You need not say anything. You can permit this amendment to be considered.

Mr. WHITTEN. The committee provided a provision in the bill to meet the problem and we did not put it in this lengthy language of a legislative nature, but it was stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yet the gentleman is here trying to strike it out.

Mr. WHITTEN. We had a chance to study that provision, but it went out. Now we are asked to substitute legislation. What the gentleman is trying to reach is a very worthy objective, certainly, I am not opposed to it, but I do insist on the point of order at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi insists on his point of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. On the point of order—not the merits.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. On the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, does not an amendment of this nature come under the Holman rule? I do think a broad interpretation of it would apply to this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts has offered an amendment which has been reported, and the gentleman from Mississippi has made a point of order against the amendment on the ground it proposes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. The Chair has examined the amendment very carefully and is unable to see how it could be held in order as a limitation because it provides for the disposition of commodities and does not even attempt to be a limitation on money appropriated in the bill. The amendment itself on its face contains quite a number of provisions that are very clearly legislation, which is in violation of the rules of the House, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi with reference to his intent to proceed further this afternoon? We have two or three very controversial amendments and if

we are to proceed with those amendments I personally shall insist on a quorum being present.

Mr. WHITTEN. Of course, that is within the gentleman's right. I hope to go along as far as we can. I wonder if he will let us proceed for a moment so that we may have some little time to check?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. What is the great hurry, may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi? Why can we not let this go over until Wednesday for final determination? It will only take 2 or 3 hours at that time. It will give Members who want to talk on the bill an opportunity to do so. We have an amendment which will try to reduce the amount of money that may be paid to one farmer under the AAA Act. Quite a few Members want to talk on that. We also have an amendment relative to the grasshopper situation in the West.

Mr. WHITTEN. Here is the situation. Earlier today we had this unanimous-consent agreement which I finally entered into largely to accommodate the gentleman from Minnesota, I may say, and under that agreement I felt that we would go ahead and try to work as long as we could so as to complete this chapter. I do not want to be insistent, but if we are going to carry out that unanimous-consent agreement, we are going to have to work toward its completion tonight.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I might say when I make an agreement, express or implied, that I carry it out, and I consider that we have an implied agreement. I will agree that it was no express agreement, but I assumed it was implied. There was plenty of work done in connection with the unanimous-consent agreement entered into today, time that I wish I could have devoted in other directions. But I want to be frank in saying that I personally assumed that it was an implied agreement that this chapter would be disposed of today.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman assumed that, it is all right with me to continue. I really did not have that assumption in mind.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend. I want to frankly state that I considered there was an implied agreement.

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to compliment the subcommittee for its splendid work on this section of the appropriation bill. I think, on the whole, it has done a pretty good job.

However, I want to call attention to the drastic cut that was made on the item for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant disease. I would like to have the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri

[Mr. CANNON], as well as the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

As the committee well knows, we had a bad situation with respect to grasshoppers in Wyoming and in several other Rocky Mountain States last year. The situation is much worse this year than it was a year ago. If we can control and eradicate these grasshoppers at their source, when they are hatching, we will prevent infestation in other States. The people of my State appreciate the gravity of the situation. Our people were led to believe that if a special session of the legislature had been called early this year and if it appropriated \$750,000, that a like amount of Federal funds would be available to fight this grasshopper infestation. The infestation has reached epidemic proportions and certainly the Federal Government should bear the burden equally with our State. In the first instance, the United States owns outright more than 52 percent of all the land in the State of Wyoming. The United States owns 70 percent of the minerals underlying the entire State of Wyoming. The Federal Government is paid \$10,000,000 in royalties from the minerals under the Federal lands in Wyoming each year. True, 37½ percent is returned to the State. Our legislature met and appropriated \$750,000 to match an equal amount of Federal funds. It did that on the assumption that we could make an all-out attack on the grasshoppers and wipe them out as we were told by the Bureau people that it would take \$1,500,000 to do a complete job. Now we find that the Bureau is able to match just about two-thirds of our money. This committee cut the budget request for this item by two-thirds as is shown on page 175 of the bill. When we had the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill before the House I indicated to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], that the amount allowed was insufficient and I asked him if a second deficiency bill would be brought before the House this spring, and he assured us then that a second deficiency bill would be brought in after the Easter recess. I want to ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], if it is the intention of the committee to bring in a second deficiency bill before the middle of May so that we may have an opportunity to get enough money to match the funds appropriated by the State of Wyoming to fight grasshoppers.

Mr. CANNON. We expect to report another deficiency bill before the end of the session. Hearings have already begun in some of the committees on items which are being considered for that bill. If the gentleman has a budget estimate for his item, I am certain the proper subcommittee will be glad to give it consideration.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. We have a budget estimate in this bill of \$2,500,000. The appropriation was cut to \$850,000. A larger cut was made on this item than was made on any other item in this bill. In January the Bureau of the Budget sent up a request for \$2,200,000 for supplemental funds for the current

fiscal year. Only 1,000,000 of that request has been allowed.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman understands the last budget estimate which came to the committee was disposed of when we reported this bill. If the gentleman desires consideration of such an item in the next bill it will be necessary for the Bureau of the Budget to send up another estimate.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: On page 175, line 22, strike out "\$850,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,010,000".

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, it is very doubtful if we can get action early enough on the second deficiency to provide the funds to match the Wyoming funds. Most certainly I will urge that such a request be sent up again.

Just as a matter of good faith, the United States should match Wyoming funds. Here is a situation where the United States owns half of the land. It owns the minerals in a great deal of the lands where the people own only the surface. The State of Wyoming appropriated \$750,000, and all we are asking is that the United States appropriate a like amount so that we can take care of the property of the United States as well as the private property that is involved in this infestation.

I call your attention to the fact that the committee made some pretty drastic cuts here, but at the same time, during the war the Department of Agriculture spent considerable money to pay technicians to fight locust infestations in the Middle East, and we are spending large sums of money through the United Nations at the present time for research in controlling that infestation in Iraq, Syria, and Egypt.

It may well be that it will be impossible to bring out a second deficiency bill until the latter part of this session, but it seems to me that the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], should bring out a second bill in the near future so we can take care of this emergency.

If we are going to fight grasshoppers in Wyoming effectively we must have the money by the middle or the end of next month.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will approve my amendment adding \$160,000 at this time. While I know it will not take care of the situation in all of the States affected, yet it will take care of the situation in our State. Wyoming is the one State that called its legislature into special session and put up its share of the money to carry on this fight. So I hope the committee can go along with this amendment and increase this amount by \$160,000.

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not mean to minimize in the least the seriousness of the problem the gentleman has nor the need of meeting that problem. The statement

was made here that we have cut the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 66½ percent on this particular appropriation. I suspect technically that statement is correct. I did tell the gentleman this morning it was not because we were trying to cut the operation to that extent, however. Last year I served on another committee, when this Department came in for money for the grasshoppers. This program was set up in 1935 as an emergency program. Since 1935 they have had an emergency every year. They have had 80 employees in a permanent office whose job it was to get out each year to decide whether another emergency existed. Naturally they found another emergency.

I was not quite satisfied with their justifications. So I asked the investigators for our committee to investigate the operations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in this regard.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Certainly the people of Wyoming consider that it is an emergency when they call their legislature into special session and appropriate \$750,000 to fight grasshoppers. So it cannot be said that it is not an emergency.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am not questioning that but the gentleman intimated that our committee had not taken sound action in this particular bill. I think it is very sound. I do not differ with the gentleman about the existence of his problem or the seriousness of it, but I think there are other things involved here. The testimony showed that they paid \$27,000 for the rental of an airplane which cost \$6,000. It showed that they paid \$1.87½ an hour for schoolboys who were working out there. Many times they had altogether more people than they needed there. They had a world of supplies on hand for years which they made no use of. They moved equipment part to one place and part to another so that some other department of the Government would not get it. The testimony showed many, many other things. So what we did in this bill was to place supplies in the hands of the farmers and we held up next year's program until we could see how their program this year will be handled. The program that the gentleman wishes to amend was handled in a deficiency bill for this year's program. The money in this bill will be too late according to the testimony before our committee to meet the need of the gentleman from Wyoming. Now he tells me that he can get the money in Wyoming if he can assure the folks that the money will be forthcoming here.

As to that I am sure he would know more than I. I have suggested to him that since the record before the House shows that this money will not be available until July 1, there is no record in our hearings to support it, and I suggest that he take his case to the other body and present his case there, and if there is sound justification for it in the hearings, we will be sympathetic with

it when we come to conference. That is the best I can do.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The management of the program this year is going to be mainly under the control of the State officials. They will use State money. We do have State money available, and this little item of \$160,000 that I have asked for here will be available the first of July, and we can use that, because the program is going to be going on until about the middle of July.

Mr. WHITTEN. Here is the statement before our committee, and this is the position on which they justified it: They wanted to go in early in the spring and kill these grasshoppers before they laid their eggs; that if you waited until late spring or early summer, that would be too late. That is what they said before the committee.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. We do not intend to wait until then. We propose out of the Wyoming money to start the program and carry it on until the middle of July and then this money will be available in July.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will make his case in the Senate, we will be sympathetic with him when it comes to conference, if we can be shown that it is necessary. If your amendment is voted on here and it is not agreed to, it will not help the cause when we come to conference.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee tells me now that he will have the second deficiency bill sometime toward the end of the session. If we could get action on this item today, we could go ahead with the program. If we have to wait until the deficiency bill is passed or wait until the Senate acts, it will be too late to do anything with the program.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have just stated that the money in this appropriation bill will not be available until the 1st of July. That is all I can tell the gentleman. I am glad to help him in any way I can.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire how many amendments there are to consider this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. There are three on the Clerk's desk now.

Mr. TABER. And I have an amendment to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. Several other Members apparently have amendments to offer.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 191, line 7, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$750."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, we do not know yet what the amend-

ment is. If the gentleman would reserve his request until we find out what it is about, there might not be any objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, this is a big bill. It involves the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. This item alone amounts to \$285,000,000. Here we are in late afternoon. It is almost 6 o'clock. Yet we are told by the leadership we must complete the chapter of the bill relating to agricultural appropriations before we adjourn today. I am informed there are several amendments to be considered following this one. I think it is unfair to crowd such important legislation without giving it the consideration to which it is entitled. After all, the funds that are appropriated in this measure are funds of the people who pay the taxes, including the farmers of this country. I feel we should have more Members present to hear this discussion.

As I have stated, this bill appropriates \$285,000,000 for what is generally known as triple-A payments, together with cost of administration, and is administered by the Production and Marketing Administration. Incidentally \$25,500,000 is for salaries and expenses.

The funds, as you know, are paid to farmers provided they follow requirements with respect to soil practices and soil conservation. The practices differ in different localities. Generally they are paid to the participant for means of preventing soil erosion, soil depletion, floods, and so forth. It includes building contours by the farmer. Also dams and reservoirs on the owner's farm. Also fertilizer and other relative items. They come under what is described as soil building practices and must be done under specifications laid down by the Production and Marketing Administration and its representatives, except the representatives in each State may arrange a program suitable for that particular area. The participant is paid for approximately one-third of the estimate of the cost of the work performed, in some cases more, and is also paid a share of the cost of the fertilizer used on his farm. There are a number of things the owner of the land may do in order to participate in soil practices. Except on a small farm the chances to earn the payments are very much limited.

When this program was first put into effect there was no limitation in the amount any one person could be paid, provided he had enough land and complied with the program. The result was that payments as high as \$100,000 and more were paid to individuals for following soil practices on their own land. It was observed that out of the hundreds of millions appropriated under the act, most of the funds—in fact about 90 percent—was distributed to less than 10 percent of those under the program. So Congress limited the amount anyone could receive was \$10,000. Again it was observed the thing was lopsided and that

many payments of \$10,000 were being paid to landowners. Later it was reduced to a lower figure, I believe \$2,500 to one individual. Either last year, or the year before, the limit was fixed at \$750. This was the limit last year. This present bill increases the limitation to \$2,500 that may be paid to any landowner who will follow what is described as a soil-conservation program.

My amendment would limit the amount paid to the landowner or the tenant, as the case may be, to not more than \$750. I think the limitation is fair. Certainly no one would be unduly injured thereby. I really think a farm owner with an operation that would permit him to participate for a larger amount, would not want to ask his Government to pay more. The limit of \$750 was satisfactory last year. It should be satisfactory next year.

Now, I want it understood that I am in favor of a real soil-conservation program. Certainly, as one who has always been associated with agriculture, I want to do everything to encourage the conservation of the soil in this country. But let us take a look at the manner in which these funds are distributed after they are appropriated. During the last 10 years, or I may say 5 years, the average payment to almost half of those under the program was less than an average of \$60. Listen to this. Seventy-five percent of the participants got an average of less than \$100. In fact more than half of the money went to less than 15 percent of those who participated. Who were they? They were the large land owners, of course, who could well take care of the program, without, at least, asking the Government for more than the amount limited in this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is my contention, if you want to do a real service, spend a little more on these small farms that really need most conservation practices. What are you paying the small farmer under this program? A good many of them get from \$25 to \$35.

Much is said these days about the family-sized farm. Here is a chance to help the small operator, the man of the family-sized farm, if you want to do so. You can increase payments to those who receive the smaller amounts. Then adopt this amendment and still have at least \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 for the taxpayers of this country. The people of this country, including the farmers, will applaud you if you will do it.

I am not unmindful of the good that has been accomplished under soil-conservation programs in this country. I want to remind you also of the big soil-conservation program that is carried on under another agency, the Soil Conservation Service. I wish I had the time to discuss the work that is being accomplished in the conservation of soil by this Service. Incidentally, you have an appropriation of \$56,000,000 for this Service in this bill.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington, a very active and effective member of this great committee.

Mr. HORAN. Does the gentleman remember the discussion we had about the growth of the soil-conservation districts? If we assume that commitment, we are going to have to divide a smaller melon into a greater number of slices. Unless we greatly increase our budget, irrespective of the national income, or dip into this fund to help man additional districts.

Mr. REES. The gentleman refers to the great Soil Conservation Service, which is separate and apart from the one presently being considered, and for which this bill provides an appropriation of \$56,000,000.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What will be the cost to the Government of the program allowing \$2,500 as the maximum payment?

Mr. REES. It is difficult to answer that question accurately. I tried to get the figure. The \$2,500 program will cost several million dollars more than if my amendment is adopted. On the basis of that argument why limit the payments to \$2,500. If that is your reasoning, why limit to \$5,000 or \$10,000. I challenge anyone to answer that, especially those of you who say this amendment will injure the program. I just do not believe anyone will answer it.

Most of the plea will be for the big operator and the plantation owner.

The gentleman from Georgia is on the floor. His state, of course, participates greatly in this thing, I understand. But let us give a little more to his smaller farmers down there, these peanut growers in whom he is greatly interested and for whom he has rendered great service. The cotton growers, I mean the individuals, the big operators, the plantation owners, would still get as much as \$750.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. In a moment. Let me make this one statement and I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Georgia who is a very important member of the House Committee on Agriculture. This House saw fit to reduce the payment to \$750 at one time. Why in the world at this time should you want to raise it to \$2,500? Who of you, opposed to this amendment will answer that? I want to hear you explain that.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I did not understand the gentleman's remark. He said if there were larger returns to the Soil Conservation Service for their money. The Soil Conservation has no money.

Mr. REES. I had in mind payments under this program. I meant the AAA payments. AAA payments, I should have said. The Soil Conservation Service does not pay money to farmers. It renders service to farmers in assisting them in soil conservation and soil practices.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, also a very important member of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I favor the gentleman's amendment. If his amendment were adopted it means that the man who operates a small family-sized farm will get more money as a result of the savings from these larger sums that are paid to the big operators.

Mr. REES. The gentleman from Minnesota is correct. If you approve this amendment, you can give the small operator a better break. You will conserve soil where most needed. And at the same time you can still save several millions of dollars for the taxpayers of this country. No one was injured when the limit was \$750. You heard no complaint except from the few big operators who thought they should have more money. I don't think very many of them really complained. Most of them, I think, have insisted we cut the cost of Government. Here is a place to do a little good in that respect. I understand the gentleman from Mississippi, the able chairman of this subcommittee, is interested in this proposal. He has a few big operators in his State. I have a few in mine. I hope he will go along with me on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas would have you believe that this Congress is just giving away several million dollars here under this PMA soil-conservation program. He feels we would be giving it away, and he thinks the little farmer ought to get the major share of it because we are going to give it away.

Does the gentleman realize that out of every dollar the farmer realizes out of this program he puts up a \$1 or \$2 in order to realize that \$1 benefit out of the United States Government? Does the gentleman realize that fact? You are not giving him one red-copper cent. As a matter of fact, we are protecting for years to come the land, the most precious possession we own in this country.

There will be 175,000,000 people in America to feed in the year 1970, at least that many to feed and in addition the Nation's soil will be called upon to feed peoples in other lands. We must protect our soil. If you are going to let the share cropper and the tenant share in this program you must let the man who has acquired 200 or 300 acres of land come in too.

The family-sized farm has been mentioned. Let me tell you something about the man who has two, three, or five ten-

ants. Those tenants are family-sized farmers. They would be deprived of participation, they could not come in at all, if the man who owned the land did not come in.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I am not talking about giving anything away.

Mr. GATHINGS. That is what I understood the gentleman to say.

Mr. REES. If you are going to share this money, if you are going to help the farmer, let us take care of the individual farmer.

Mr. GATHINGS. What does the gentleman mean, limit the size of a man's holdings? Does he advocate the philosophy the Communists are promulgating to cut down a man's acreage and not let a farmer who has saved his money and acquired 200 or 300 acres operate? Is the gentleman going to cut him out of the program completely and not conserve the soil on those farms?

Mr. REES. I am referring to the conservation program now.

Mr. GATHINGS. You would not save one penny at all.

Mr. REES. You could use the soil-conservation program to advantage.

Mr. GATHINGS. There was a \$10,000 limitation up until the Republicans took over in the Eightieth Congress. They cut it down to \$750 and the program would not work. So this committee saw fit to bring it back up to \$2,500. Now this gentleman wants to cut it back down. Every year he has come in here with this amendment.

Mr. REES. That is right.

Mr. GATHINGS. Which has been contrary to what the sharecroppers and the tenants wanted.

Mr. REES. Oh, no; the sharecropper wants it.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. What is the nature of this program? Is it a soil conservation program?

Mr. GATHINGS. If you are going to have a soil conservation program you ought to conserve the soil and not limit it to a small plot of ground.

Mr. POAGE. This is a soil conservation program rather than a give-away program?

Mr. GATHINGS. It is not a give-away program.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman from Kansas looks upon it as a soil conservation program, then he should pay for the conservation of the soil, should he not? If you are going to look upon it merely as a subsidy or classify it merely as a subsidy, then there may be some justification for saying "Just give it to everybody who comes up and holds out his hand." I think we have got a good soil-conservation program. I hope we will not brand it as a subsidy.

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes; and it ought not to be wrecked by such an amendment as is offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. I trust that the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; if it does not come out of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, this is an old story. When the triple A was set up some of the big farm operators in this country received as high as \$110,000 a year out of the United States Treasury. Millions and millions of dollars have been spent in the name of soil conservation, and yet the facts are that today the soils of America are not as good as they were 10 years ago, and 10 years ago they were not as good as they were 20 years ago, and a lot of this talk about soil conservation has really not been soil conservation. In fact, we have been subsidizing and promoting the production of soil-depleting crops and have not really devoted the time or the energy or the money to really conserve the soil of the United States. Livestock farming has been discouraged in many instances.

Now, before the Eightieth Congress, there was a reduction of these funds from \$110,000 down to the \$10,000 limit. But, in the Eightieth Congress it was reduced to \$750. As passed by the House it was \$500 and \$1,000 by the Senate, and they agreed to \$750.

The philosophy of agriculture comes in here. We hear it every day. We hear a lot of talk about the family-sized farm. If you are interested in the family-sized farm, I say that we should do something to support the family-sized farm instead of just talking about it. One of the weaknesses of our whole agricultural program has been that we have had a landowners' program and a land speculators' program. One of the troubles we have in connection with the price-support program, if you please, because it is not the average farmer that is causing the trouble. There were a few producers that caused the trouble. So, I hope that we can pass this amendment because I refuse to believe in the philosophy that says that the United States Treasury will provide a \$2,500 Christmas present to somebody that owns a large acreage of land and fails to maintain the fertility of his own soil.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. It is made to appear here that if you do not pass this legislation you are taking something away from the farmer. Is it not true that the farmer himself, the owner of the land, would be expected to protect and conserve his land? Generally speaking, is not that true?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The facts of the case are that we have some two-hundred-million-plus dollars and over 6,000,000 farmers. We are talking about forty-some dollars per farm for the United States. I know my good colleague from Missouri tells me he gets \$1,000 out of it. That is all well and good, but he took it away from 19 other fellows when he got it.

This is just a matter of whether you want to distribute it to the big landowners or want the average farmer to have the \$40 or \$50 that is provided under this legislation. That is all there is to this question, whether you want to confine this to family-size farms or whether you want to dissipate these funds to the big landowners. If any man owns a thousand acres of land, I would think he ought to be able to tend to his own fertility and not ask the general taxpayers, the rest of the people of the United States, to pay for his fertilizer. He ought to be able to do it himself, or let somebody else own the land. That is my own personal opinion.

Mr. REES. We do have a soil-conservation program separate and apart from this?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes, the Soil Conservation Service. We have this one that provides for forty-some dollars a year. If a farmer follows certain practices he can get a bigger share than the \$40. It make a nice Christmas present of \$2,500 for him. That is the issue here today.

Mr. REES. But it is separate and apart from the big soil-conservation program on which we spend some \$56,000,000?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is purely technical service. This is where the money goes out. It has been improved during the years. A vote for this amendment is a vote for the family-sized farm and a vote against this amendment is a vote for the large landowner.

[Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-four Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 143]

Abbitt	Brehm	Davies, N. Y.
Addonizio	Buchanan	Dawson
Allen, La.	Buckley, N. Y.	Deane
Auchincloss	Bulwinkle	DeGraffenried
Bailey	Burke	Delaney
Barden	Byrne, N. Y.	Denton
Barrett, Pa.	Byrnes, Wis.	Dingell
Bates, Ky.	Canfield	Dollinger
Battle	Cavalcante	Donohue
Beckworth	Chatham	Douglas
Bennett, Fla.	Chudoff	Durham
Bentzen	Clemente	Eaton
Biemiller	Cole, Kans.	Ellsworth
Blackney	Cole, N. Y.	Engel, Mich.
Bolling	Coudert	Evins
Bolton, Md.	Crawford	Fallon
Bolton, Ohio	Crook	Feighan
Boykin	Crosser	Fogarty
Breen	Davenport	Fugate

Gamble	Klein	Rhodes
Garmatz	Kruse	Rich
Gavin	Kunkel	Riehlman
Gillette	Latham	Rodino
Gilmer	Lesinski	Rogers, Fla.
Golden	Lichtenwalter	Roosevelt
Gordon	Lodge	Sabath
Gore	McGrath	Sadlak
Gorski	McMillen, Ill.	Sadowski
Granahan	McSweeney	Sasser
Granger	Macy	Saylor
Grant	Marcantonio	Scott, Hardie
Green	Martin, Iowa	Scott.
Gwinn	Martin, Mass.	Hugh D., Jr.
Hall,	Mason	Shelley
Edwin Arthur	Miles	Short
Hall,	Miller, Nebr.	Simpson, Pa.
Leonard W.	Monroney	Smathers
Hand	Morgan	Smith, Ohio
Harden	Morrison	Smith, Wis.
Harrison	Moulder	Spence
Hart	Murphy	Staggers
Harvey	Murray, Tenn.	Steed
Hébert	Nelson	Tauriello
Hedrick	Nixon	Taylor
Heffernan	Noland	Thomas
Heller	Norblad	Thompson
Herter	Norton	Thornberry
Hoffman, Ill.	O'Brien, Mich.	Tollefson
Hoffman, Mich.	O'Neill	Towe
Hollifield	O'Toole	Vinson
Howell	Pfeiffer	Wadsworth
Jacobs	Joseph L.	Walsh
James	Pfeiffer,	Whitaker
Javits	William L.	White, Calif.
Jenkins	Plumley	White, Idaho
Johnson	Potter	Wilson, Ind.
Jones, N. C.	Powell	Wilson, Tex.
Kearns	Quinn	Withrow
Kee	Rains	Wolcott
Keefe	Ramsay	Wolverton
Kelly, N. Y.	Redden	Woodhouse
Keogh	Reed, N. Y.	Woodruff

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, the general appropriation bill, and finding himself without a quorum, he caused the roll to be called, when 244 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(The Clerk again read the amendment.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the other 4 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that always has appeal. I have seen it offered every year since I have been a Member of this House. But if the theory behind the proponents of this amendment be correct, you should strike out the soil-conservation program tomorrow.

If the soil-conservation program is no more than a grant of money to farmers, it should be eliminated. I do not so concede it to be, and as I said yesterday in opening the general debate on this bill, the whole Nation has an interest in

our soil. Check every country in the world that is having trouble making a living today and you will find that it results from inadequate attention to the welfare and fertility of their soil.

Mr. Eisenhower, who used to be head of the University of Kansas, and for years was active in agricultural matters, has estimated that there are only 2 acres of land for each individual in the world, to supply food, clothing, and shelter—only 2 acres for each person in the world. It has been shown by records in our own country that 70,000,000 acres of land have been eroded to the point that they are no longer productive and must be restored if we are to have the high rate of production in future years that we have enjoyed heretofore.

We have made the worst record in history in destroying the natural resources of our country in the length of time we have occupied it. You may say that the farmers themselves should take care of the fertility of the soil. I agree that they should, but they have not. I think we all have an interest in the soil.

Now this production payment business, the PMA business, let us get this straight, and I hope you are listening to me and will bear with me. It does not say that we will pay you \$750, Mr. Farmer, if you adopt the gentleman's amendment; nor does it say that we will pay the farmer \$2,500. Under this provision you let the people in the States select the things that are needed to restore the fertility of the soil in the State; you tell them to select those things that are needed, and you tell the farmer that if he does those things, build the terraces, drain the land, or whatever it may be, that for every \$2 worth of material and money that he spends in that effort we will pay one-third of it.

I regret only that you did not hear the testimony before our committee. If you would just read a little of it, you would realize that this Nation with a nineteen million increase in population in 10 years cannot afford further waste of our natural resources.

You say: Let the farmer do it. That is all right, but he does not do it. The proper way to get him to do it is to lead and to assist, and that is what we are doing in this program. The only other way would be to force him to do it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Is not the entire question here whether or not this is a soil-conservation program? If it is, should it not apply to every farm? And if it is not, should we not abandon it now?

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for his statement and appreciate his comment. He has rendered long and fine service in this House. I know of no man who is held in higher esteem on both sides of the aisle than the gentleman from Kansas, CLIFF HOPE.

If this is a soil-conservation program, if you were to set out to save the soil of this country you should build terraces where terraces are needed whether the land belongs to Ben Jensen or myself. It is not enough to tell the farmer to do it or to say that he ought to do it by him-

self; you have got to induce them to do it by leadership, education, and assistance. All we have to do is to look at China, India, and other countries throughout the world to see what neglect of the land brings to a country. You will find they are countries where they have taken more out of the soil than they have put back into it. Look elsewhere and you will see countries which in many instances do not have too much soil, but they have learned how to take care of it satisfactorily. In the northern part of Europe you will find prosperous countries where soil conservation is practiced.

You should realize that what happens under this program is not just another assistance program, but one wherein they say they will pay one-third of the cost per foot of terrace, per yard of ditch, or per unit of other practice.

It is not entirely a question of the size of the farm; it is based on work on the land. If the land happens to be in the ownership of one individual he has got to spend twice as much on 200 acres as he would on 100 acres in doing these things for the land. The amount of work he does on the land sets the amount of the contribution from the Federal Government.

By all means this amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. They tell me that practically every day a good-sized farm is washed down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Is that true or not?

Mr. WHITTEN. That statement has been made before our committee and if you will go down and look at the rivers you can see a great deal of soil is washed away and has gone away.

Mr. CHELF. If we do not protect the soil it is not going to protect us?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right, and our farmers, as fine as their production is, have the worst record in the history of the world in the amount of soil fertility we have wasted. The farmers have not protected the land as they should, and in the interest of the national economy we are going to have to protect it. You either do it through leadership, co-operation and assistance or you do it by order of law. That is the Stalin and Hitler method. We do not want to reach that point.

Mr. Chairman, I want to point out one other thing. This payment is for work on land. It is not a payment to the man to do it. He has got to spend this money on the land plus \$2 of his own for each dollar the Government gives him. He cannot pocket this money. He has got to spend this money and \$2 of his own for improvements on the land. He has got to spend the money first. Then this contribution is made. If your large units of land are excluded, you exclude every tenant and small farmer on that land. You are defeating the very purpose that you seek to serve.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman explain how much was spent in this fashion last year by the Government?

Mr. WHITTEN. Approximately \$250,000,000.

Mr. CARROLL. Has the gentleman some idea of how many farmers received benefits under this program?

Mr. WHITTEN. My guess would be very rough. There are mighty few farmers who have not contributed to this program, who have not participated in it in one way or another. The rate of improvement in saving our soil and in restoring our soil has increased from 200 to 300 percent since this program was started.

Mr. CARROLL. How many farmers were actively engaged in soil conservation?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is estimated that we probably have about 6,000,000 farmers and it is reasonable to presume 5,000,000 of them are participating in this program.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I want to take issue with the gentleman that we might as well throw this legislation out of the window. I am as much for soil conservation as is the gentleman from Mississippi and I want to say to him, as I said a while ago, that 80 percent of those participating received less than \$100 apiece. I am in favor of a soil-conservation program, but I say you should be more liberal with the little fellow and not give away millions of dollars to the big fellows.

Mr. WHITTEN. If my friend were right I would be with him. If the facts were as he says, I would be for him; but this is not a payment to a farmer. They say to the farmer: "If you will build so many feet of terraces we will pay a third of the cost."

It is not a payment at all. They tell him that if he will do so much of the work he will be paid one-third of the cost. If it were a payment, as the gentleman insists, I would agree with him, that we ought to divide it equally and give the little fellows the big end of it. It is not that.

SOIL CONSERVATION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S PIEDMONT AND THE NATION

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, I received a letter the other day from a long-standing friend and neighbor of mine, suggesting that I make a speech here in the House on soil conservation. This man, Mr. S. B. Huff, of route 2, Piedmont, S. C., is just a plain, practical farmer. But he has a great passion for conserving our soil and water resources, and restoring the productiveness of some of our farming lands which have suffered much through years and generations of neglect or abuse.

Mr. Huff is chairman of the board of supervisors of the Greenville County Soil Conservation District. He knows what he is talking about when he says that an adequate soil-conservation program must constitute the basis of any long-range agricultural program. My personal observations likewise confirm his

statement that this is a matter of great interest and importance, not only to his neighbors and himself in the South Carolina Piedmont country, but also to farmers and other people everywhere. A permanent healthy agriculture is a matter of direct concern in every State and in every congressional district in the country. We, whose business it is to pass upon a great variety of legislation affecting the welfare of agriculture, certainly should take the time occasionally to discuss the progress and needs of such basic undertakings as those for conserving our production farm lands, our forests, our wildlife, and our other natural riches.

William Jennings Bryan said one time:

Burn down our cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country.

Although I am a city man, I agree with Bryan's reasoning in this regard. No one needs to remind me, for example, that it was South Carolina land that actually provided my own education and has helped to support me in my law practice since. For it was cotton produced on the land around that kept the spindles turning in the Greenville mills where I worked for 15 years while going through school. And it is cotton, livestock, peaches and other products of this same land that today still provides the wealth upon which I and by fellow townsmen depend for our living. It is most certainly true that if agriculture succeeds, industry thrives; and if agriculture languishes, industry and all our business in town suffers accordingly.

Grass has not grown in the streets of Greenville, Laurens, Union, or Spartanburg, but we undeniably have paid a price through the years for agricultural setbacks in our part of the country. Not all of these can be charged against the cotton insect infestations of years past or to economic upsets. Thinking people know, even without the experts telling us, that wasteful use of our land and of the water which enables it to produce has reduced crops yields and lowered farm income and purchasing power. We know, too, that generations of preponderantly row-crop farming—cotton and corn—took heavy toll in damage to our farms, our mills and our public facilities such as highways, railroads, and industrial and city water supplies.

Sloping fields gashed with ugly, unproductive gullies; roads relocated one to several times because the old wheel tracks grew into impassible ditches where runoff water sluiced down them from bordering cropland; and muddy streams and silt-clogged ponds and reservoirs—these are our constant reminders that we have not always used our land and managed our rainwater too well in the past. I can show you more than one reservoir that has silted full or nearly so behind dams built in my day, filled with soil washed off the fields upon which we depend for growing our food, feed, and fiber crops. This process of man-made soil and water waste started long before my time, of course; but it is important to keep in mind that when our

forefathers took over from Nature the job of managing the land and the waters of our Piedmont country, the land was covered with timber and our streams were, in the words of early-day writers, "of surpassing transparency." It has been a long, long time since anything like that could be said of our streams such as the Saluda, Enoree, Reedy, Tiger Rivers and others.

Today, in fact, siltation of our reservoirs, streams, and harbors and flood damage along most of the country's rivers are of major concern to all of us. We spend a great deal of time here in Congress, as you know, considering flood-control survey reports and appropriations. I think we are all pleased that since the Flood Control Act of 1936 was enacted proper weight now is being given to the important watershed phases of flood control, up on our farmlands and timber lands, with soil and water conservation playing a major part in such planning and operations by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

In South Carolina, for example, preliminary examinations have been completed by the Soil Conservation Service and flood-control surveys are scheduled to start during the 1951 fiscal year in the Santee-Cooper watershed in which my counties lie, as well as on the lower Pee Dee and the Tar-Neuse watersheds and in the coastal drainage from the Savannah River to the Albemarle Sound. That is most of the State, except for the part included in the Savannah River watershed, on which a survey already is well under way. I certainly hope to see this important work carried on through.

My part of the country, of course, does not have any monopoly on our unenviable history of land and water use. It came about, not deliberately or maliciously, but through the course of conventional settlement and development of the land in the best accepted American tradition. I feel sure that the land story follows a similar pattern in most of your States and districts.

We can profit in looking back, though, only to the extent that we employ the lessons of the past in shaping our course for the present and the future. We lawyers find past court decisions indispensable in building up our cases day by day. Nature has rendered some sharp decisions on man's occupancy and use of the land; we who hold title to or rent the land today will do well to study those decisions and weigh the penalties and awards which have resulted. Frankly, I believe we have been doing a pretty honest job in this respect in recent years; and the good results are much in evidence.

Great strides have been made, as you know, in the last 17 years in many phases of our economy. We can think of an imposing list, ranging from the guaranteeing of bank deposits to social security and housing aid. The advancements in the field of agriculture have been especially noteworthy. Some of those we now accept as a matter of course as permanent, everlasting, stable improvements include: rural electrifica-

tion, now expanded to extend rural telephones; Federal crop insurance; Farmers Home Administration lending for farm ownership or production and subsistence needs, with 28 percent of the ownership loans already paid up in full 30 or more years in advance, and the remainder paid an average of 2 years in advance; and the varied Production and Marketing Administration functions, from its marketing service and the school-lunch program to the agricultural conservation programs.

But I have no time to talk about these various worth-while activities today, even though some of them contribute materially to furthering of the country's soil- and water-conservation accomplishments. The agricultural conservation payments, for example, have helped the farmers to do more conservation work. Progress of soil conservation likewise has been hastened because of the educational program of the Extension Service; the cooperative research work of the experiment stations and the State colleges with the Soil Conservation Service; and the United States Forest Service's conservation and research on national forest lands. I shall confine my remarks principally to the work of our Greenville County Soil Conservation District and the approximately 2,200 other districts organized and run by local farmers of the 48 States and 4 Territories and insular possessions.

Generally speaking, I think that soil conservation as it is being carried on through these democratic, locally voted and managed districts is perhaps the greatest program in agriculture that has been hit upon in recent years, if not in all time. The purpose of soil conservation is to help all agriculture. Any number of our scientific agricultural achievements are of incalculable value or indispensable, such as crop, livestock, and poultry improvements, insect- and disease-control methods, and so on. But none of these alone can produce a bale of cotton, a pound of beef or pork, or a board foot of lumber unless there is productive land on which to grow our food, feed, fiber, oil, and timber crops.

Our Greenville County soil-conservation district is 9 years old. It is one of the 33 such districts which blanket the entire State of South Carolina—one of 8 States which are 100 percent covered by these districts. The other soil-conservation districts in my congressional district are the Laurens County district, of which Mr. Ryan F. Lawson, of Clinton, is chairman; the Spartanburg district, Mr. J. A. Bridwell, of Moore, chairman; and the Broad River district in Union County, Mr. W. C. Camp, of route 2, Gaffney, chairman. Each of them has its own report of splendid conservation accomplishment; but I have time to discuss in any detail only the work of the Greenville County district, with which I naturally am most familiar.

I can say with certainty that the conservation work they report is actually out there on the land. I have been out and have seen the results of this soil- and water-conservation planning and land treatment. I have observed the systems of terracing, the conservation drainage

improvements, the conservation farm wildlife developments that are providing us with better hunting and fishing, the cover cropping, the farm ponds, and other practices and measures. Thus I have had the opportunity of observing at first-hand the great contribution these farmer districts have made toward restoring the permanent productiveness of the farm lands in our part of the country where cotton has placed a heavy drain on the land.

In the Greenville County district's 1949 annual report which Chairman Huff sent me, I was impressed by such indicators of healthy progress in district accomplishment as the growth in the number of conservation farm plans. That has been from 75 plans covering 7,599 acres at the close of 1940 to 865 plans covering 900,000 acres at the end of 1949. Some of the individual accomplishments reported included about 4,000 acres of pasture established, more than 6,000 tons of lime, and a thousand tons of superphosphate used, 100,000 trees planted, and 162,000 pounds of summer legume seed and 34,000 pounds of winter legume seed planted.

The Soil Conservation Service, as the technical agency which helps the Greenville County and the other districts in conservation surveying, planning, and initial application of these measures, at the request of the district supervisors, has supplied me with some additional figures. They show, among other accomplishments, that our Greenville County district farmers to the first of this year have done 17,000 acres of contour farming and developed 3,700 acres of new cover crops, done nearly 13,000 acres of strip cropping, built 1,428 miles of terraces, and put conservation woodland management into effect on 18,000 acres.

Those figures, you understand, represent only a few of the conservation measures actually put on the land in the one soil-conservation district in one county. I could give you comparable facts about the others in my congressional district, elsewhere in South Carolina, and for the country as a whole. I think it is enough to point out at this time, through, some more general State and national figures. For example, I find that to January 1 approximately 29,000 complete conservation farm plans had been worked up by district farmers and assisting Soil Conservation Service technicians in South Carolina. These plans called for the treatment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, and the land treatment reported as already applied totaled more than 3,000,000 acres in our South Carolina soil-conservation districts.

Also, I was interested in knowing that $11\frac{1}{4}$ million acres in my State alone already have had the benefit of detailed conservation surveys, which the Soil Conservation Service assists the districts to make to find out what conservation treatments the land needs on each farm, and how each acre may be used most profitably and safely. If any of you are not acquainted with this basic land inventory on which the districts' conservation planning and land treatment

are based, I am sure you would find it worth while to post yourselves on it.

These land capability surveys, as I understand them, develop for every acre on every farm such pertinent information as to the type of soil, the slope of the land, the amount of erosion it has had in the past, and its susceptibility to further erosion under prevailing climatic conditions with different kinds of use cultivation, pasture, and so forth. With such facts available it is then possible for the farmer to separate the best land from the less productive and more hazardous lands, and plan his farming accordingly. It seems to me this ought to be good information for us to have for the entire country, and that such a national land inventory could have many important uses in the planning and carrying out of almost all the different agricultural programs, whether they be strictly soil conservation, farm credit, production, allotments, or whatever.

Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, tells me that by the first of this year, January 1, 1950, detailed soil conservation surveys adequate for farm planning had been made on 321,000,000 acres in the country as a whole. He pointed out, though, that the demands from the districts for help in planning and applying conservation measures had been so heavy that the survey work had not been able to go forward as rapidly as it should of late.

I also asked Dr. Bennett for other Nation-wide soil conservation accomplishment figures. They showed that up to January 1, 1950, about 807,000 complete soil conservation plans had been prepared in districts alone, covering nearly 222,000,000 acres. More than 112,000,000 acres of that had been treated with needed conservation measures by the first of this year, just in the soil conservation districts and not including past work done in the erosion control demonstration projects, CCC camp areas, and through other programs in which the Soil Conservation Service has participated. Nor do they include the important soil and water conservation research activities which this agency is carrying on all the time in cooperation with the State experiment stations.

But enough for figures. Meantime, let us go back to Mr. Huff's report from the Greenville County Soil Conservation District and consider a couple of points brought out which I think are most important in connection with the successful undertaking of our whole conservation program. One is the local community-group approach which our Greenville County farmers are using to help speed up their programs. I find that just about everybody agrees on the need for going ahead as fast as possible with this soil- and water-conservation work; and I understand that this group-action procedure is getting splendid results, both in our local district and in other districts all over the country.

As it is worked out in the Greenville County district, this method consists of organizing communities into groups for the purpose of getting a pattern of soil conservation over entire neighborhoods,

without regard to farm boundary lines. The district has five of these neighborhood groups, with two Negro groups. These organized farmers select a leader for each group within the soil-conservation district; and, as Chairman Huff points out, these farmer-leaders have in many instances "become true conservationists and are rendering a real service to the cause of soil conservation." I think you will agree with me that this is the basic, democratic way of going about a job of this kind. It is no wonder that our Greenville County conservation groups have attracted the attention of agricultural leaders from different parts of the United States and from foreign countries.

Closely related to this successful farmer-group approach to the conservation problem is the emphasis which our Greenville County district is giving to community-wide support of its program. As Mr. Huff wrote:

As we soil conservation district supervisors understood our duties better, we came to believe that people, other than farmers, have a responsibility to the land. As we saw the success of groups of farmers working together, we realized that the help of these other people would give impetus to the soil-conservation program and that it would be well to seek this outside help and give them the opportunity to have a part in the soil-conservation movement. In considering the fact that every citizen has a stake in the land, district supervisors have called upon all types of business, banking, manufacturing, commerce, and industry to help with the job. We have sought the help of teachers, preachers, newspapers, radio, civic clubs, and private citizens.

I personally can vouch for the success which has attended their efforts in this common-sense attitude toward the conservation program. For example, I had the pleasure of attending the Greenville County district meeting in Mauldin at the close of the district's 1949 pasture contest, which the supervisors have sponsored each year since 1947. Business firms of Greenville furnish prizes in the contest and put on a dinner at the close of each year's event. The supervisors report that these pasture contests have resulted in the planting of 4,000 acres of fescue and Ladino clover. I wish I had time to tell you of some of the outstanding results which our individual district farmers have had with their pasture-livestock programs.

The Greenville County district supervisors call attention in their report to what I agree is a particularly significant phase of this whole matter of conserving our soil and water resources. That is, "the tremendous influence for good among young folk of the community— influence that will keep these boys and girls on the farm, continuing the type of farming their fathers advocate." During the past year, the Greenville County district also sponsored a soil-conservation contest among 4-H Club boys, with prizes provided by the Greenville Kiwanis Club through its agricultural committee.

The district supervisors also are cooperating with veterans' classes, by getting motion pictures for the classes and cooperating with the instructors in ob-

servational tours. Over the country generally, I understand that a most constructive soil conservation training program for veterans has been under way. Also, that many veterans are among the approximately 16,000 private contractors who have found most profitable opportunities in terracing, drainage, pond building, and other conservation-construction work for soil conservation district farmers.

I want to mention another outstanding conservation contest activity in my county. That is the 2-year Piedmont communities soil-conservation contest. Originally sponsored by the Spartanburg Herald-Journal, the second contest now under way is being sponsored by supervisors of the Spartanburg, Laurens County, and Broad River, Union County, soil-conservation districts in my own congressional district and the districts in Cherokee, Polk, and Rutherford Counties. I am told that 370 farmers and 28 groups are participating in Spartanburg County, with \$10,000 in prizes offered by business firms; 145 farmers in 10 groups in Union County, with \$3,000 in prizes; and 269 farmers in 14 groups in Laurens County, with \$2,800 in prizes. Every cotton mill in Laurens County is offering a prize in the contest. This will give you a further idea of the way all of us down in my part of the country believe in getting behind this important work of soil conservation.

Nor is this just another do-good movement that all these varied interests enter into because it seems to be a genteel and proper thing to do. Our mill owners and business and professional people of all kinds appreciate all too well the fact that we people in town are not going to prosper unless the farmers of Greenville County and the rest of the country can keep up their income and maintain their purchasing power. Soil-conservation farming, it has been demonstrated over and over, is the most efficient and hence the most economical and profitable. It enables the farmer to adjust his production best to meet changing market and other conditions.

As I have pointed out to this body before, my home is the center of the South's thriving and growing cotton textile industry. None of us, naturally, want to see cotton driven from the South; but neither do we want to see our good land needlessly exhausted in growing quantities of cotton which may not be needed at a given time, or our already depleted and low-producing lands needlessly pushed to produce surplus cotton. Instead, we want to grow the cotton which is needed on our good land, economically and profitably, and produce other, needed commodities like feed and livestock, fruit, timber, and so on on the lands best suited to produce them safely and profitably. I should say that the same general goal would hold for the Wheat Belt and other cash-crop areas.

The agricultural pattern in our southland already is changing definitely in that very direction, to the everlasting benefit and well-being of us all. While our industries thrive, many of our people

are living better than they ever did before. Soil-conservation farming unquestionably has played an important part in this. And new agricultural developments are bringing new prosperity to many localities. In my home district, for example, peach growing has become an important part of our agriculture in recent years. In fact, Spartanburg County has become one of the Nation's peach centers, now that South Carolina has forged ahead of even Georgia in peach production in some recent years.

Mr. Huff in his letter reminded me that the farmers of Greenville County and the Nation are concerned over the type of agricultural legislation that may be considered and passed by Congress this year. We now are working under the greatest pressure to economize and are trying to slash off every unnecessary expenditure possible. But for us to curtail or hinder this sound soil-conservation program which is so successfully under way would be false economy, and the resultant loss to the country would be too terrible to contemplate.

As you know, busy farmers like Mr. Huff do not sit down and write letters to their Congressman just to be doing something. He and his fellow farmers are sincere in their efforts to help improve our agriculture and our whole economy with it. They are standing on their own feet, and giving liberally of their own time and sometimes cash money to get the job done. All they ask is that we make available to them such facilities which they need as the technical assistance provided by the Soil Conservation Service, along with the continued educational help of the Extension Service and PMA conservation incentive payments.

Dr. Bennett tells me that the demands from soil-conservation districts for Soil Conservation Service technical aid continues to be far in excess of the personnel available for giving such assistance. In my own State, for example, the backlog of farmer applications for conservation surveying, planning, and application help through their districts totaled about 2,850 on January 1. I know that this agency is just about as efficient as it could be in assigning all but a very small percentage of its employees to work directly with the farmers or to duties involved specifically in getting conservation onto the land. I have visited the Service's southeastern regional office in Spartanburg, and am personally acquainted with Dr. T. S. Buie, the regional director, and different members of his staff in Spartanburg and in the field offices in my counties. I also have had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the local chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America, composed of members from different agencies and groups and individuals whose work has to do with soil, water, forest, and wildlife conservation.

It is good to see all these people working together toward the common objective of conserving and making more satisfying use of our land and other resources—the farmers, agricultural and other scientists, business and professional

people, and just about everybody else. This teamwork is going to continue to pay us big dividends. And, as Mr. Huff wrote:

Until—

The soil-conservation district—supervisors can add all our State and national lawmakers to the enlisted group of Americans who are helping farmers to save the soil, then we will be minus an assistance that can do much to encourage good land use.

I hope it may be said of all of us here that we are going to meet this challenge squarely and wholeheartedly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES) there were—ayes 63, noes 98.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SHAFER) there were—ayes 67, noes 93.

So the motion was rejected.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at that point following the remarks made by the gentleman from Mississippi on soil conservation.)

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 189, line 10, strike out the figure "\$282,500,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not authorized by law.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I have had that amendment on the Clerk's desk all afternoon, and I have been seeking recognition.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, prior to the ruling, I wonder if I could have the attention of the gentleman from Missouri, the author of the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to state this, that the gentleman's amendment is directed to the payment for the soil conservation program. This program was announced last year. The orders and all the regulations and all the commitments were made last year, and this is in payment of the program in this amount. I am not trying to say what the gentleman intended, but apparently the gentleman has directed his efforts along the line of the announcement of the next year's program, rather than increasing the payment this year beyond the obligation we have. I mention that to clarify the situation, I hope.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, last year the amount that is now carried was authorized, and that is the only authoriza-

tion there is for it. The amendment is entirely without authority in law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Missouri has offered an amendment, which has been reported. The gentleman from New York makes a point of order against the amendment. However, the Chair invites attention to the fact that all the amendment does is seek to increase the amount of the appropriation carried in the bill.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, but the amount that is authorized to be carried is limited to the authorization that was in the bill last year, and that was the amount that now stands in the bill. That is the only authority there is. The \$400,000,000 that is now being offered by way of amendment is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. No; I do not desire to be heard on the point of order, but I know that the soil of the United States needs \$400,000,000 for its conservation during the coming year. If the law is so written that we cannot have it, then I will turn my attention to changing the law, if possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The point presented here is whether the amount provided in the bill is the amount authorized by law, and whether the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri would exceed the amount authorized by law.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. The burden would be on the gentleman to show that the amount provided in his amendment did not exceed the amount authorized by law.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered my amendment. If it is more than is authorized by law, the burden of proof is on the objector and not on me. If he can prove it, okay.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules and precedents of the House, the burden of proof is always on the proponent of the amendment.

In view of the information given the Chair, which is assumed to be correct, that the amount proposed by the amendment exceeds the amount authorized by law, the Chair would be forced to sustain the point of order.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take just a minute or two to discuss how payments are set up on the farm for soil conservation. First, waste land is excluded from the farm acreage. Then the lands that the buildings and the lots are on are excluded. Then a payment is set up on the crop acreage. That is the plowable acres or the tillable acres. Out in my neighborhood in Missouri, it is about 68 cents an acre. That is only paid to the farmer if he does about \$2 or \$2.50 worth of soil conservation work for each dollar that is paid to him. I am not quarreling about that. He should do this soil conservation work and he does do it if he gets his payments. But the man who does soil-conservation work over 300

acres of land is entitled to three times as much payment as the man who does the same amount of work per acre over 100 acres of land. That should be evident to anybody. This PMA program is not a hand-out and it is not a gift. It is the only soil-conservation program that has got anything done and is getting anything done. Let us see just what is needed in the United States. We need 8,000,000 acres of land terraced and the PMA has gotten terraces built on 738,000 acres. That is less than one-eighth of the job. On pasture and range improvements we need 129,000,000 acres reseeded. The PMA has succeeded in getting 37,000,000 acres reseeded. On green manure crops the PMA has 109,000,000 acres of green manure crops most of which was used and plowed under in a 12-year period. That should happen every year in the United States. We need 30,000,000 acres for tree planting and the PMA has succeeded in replanting 627,000 acres. On phosphates we need 17,000,000 tons a year spread on the farms of the United States and slightly more than 10 percent of that, or a million and a half tons, are being spread each year. For earthen dams for livestock water and erosion control, we need 2,000,000 dams and we have 730,000. On lime we need 65,000,000 tons a year and we are spreading 25,000,000 tons. There are 5,858,000 farms in the United States and the allotment for soil conservation this year figures \$48.25 a farm. It costs \$150 to build a mile of terrace and it costs a \$10 bill to lime an acre of sour land. How much do you expect the farmer in our low-income groups to do, the farmer whose income is less than \$1,500 a year per family? How do you expect them to do effective soil-conservation work unless the Government will match the dollars that they pay to the extent of at least \$68.25 a farm?

Those are things I would like to know. I want you to get these figures because they are correct. Our soil conservation appropriation for 1939 was \$500,000,000. In 1940 it was \$532,500,000 approximately. In 1941 it was \$465,500,000. In 1942 it was four hundred ninety-nine and one-third million dollars. In 1943 it was \$450,000,000. In 1944 it was \$400,000,000. That is the amount to which I am trying to raise it today. In 1945 it was \$302,500,000. In 1946 it was \$355,000,000. In 1949 it was \$159,734,500, and certain people bragged that they would take that off next year but they did not have the courage to do it. In 1950 it was set at \$257,043,439. I am trying by this amendment today to raise the appropriation to the place it occupied in 1944, \$400,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 215, line 4, insert a new subsection 411 to read as follows:

"(a) No part of any funds appropriated or made available to the Department of Agriculture under this chapter shall be used for paying any of the expenses (including per diem, transportation or other expense) of

the Secretary of Agriculture, or of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture (including State, county, or community production and marketing administration committeemen or their successors) in connection with their attendance or participation in any meeting, conference or gathering outside the Department of Agriculture (except before, or at the request of, the committees of Congress having jurisdiction of the legislation) if such meetings, conferences, or gatherings are utilized for the purpose or with the effect of promoting, fostering, discussing, analyzing or explaining, or effecting the adoption or nonadoption, of any plan, bill, proposal, measure, or other proposed legislation which has been submitted, in whole or in part, to the Congress of the United States or any authorized committee thereof but which has not been enacted into law."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment. I do not wish to preclude discussion of the amendment, but I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi reserves a point of order against the amendment.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment, which is clearly a limitation and clearly in order, for the purpose of preventing the use of the people's money to propagandize, in calling conventions, drawing in committee men, and other employees of the Department of Agriculture, so that they might be organized for political propaganda in behalf of legislation.

Such a meeting as this was held in Minnesota a little while back. Other meetings have been held from time to time. Millions of dollars, over all, have been wasted by departments, spending travel money for such purposes and drawing people in for the purpose of conference, to promote particular legislation. I hope that this Committee will vote for this amendment, and that we can begin to stop that sort of thing. It is a disgrace to the United States that that situation could exist.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understand it, this amendment simply provides that the Department or the Secretary of Agriculture cannot call in their committeemen for the purpose of promoting legislation that has not been presented to the Congress.

Mr. TABER. Or that has been; either way. Anything that has not been enacted into law.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right. So, if it has been presented to the Congress, then they cannot call in those people; or if it has been enacted into law, then they can call them in to interpret the law and to administer it?

Mr. TABER. To administer it, but not for the purpose of creating the law.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. As a matter of fact, if the present law, generally speaking, were enforced, such an

amendment would not be necessary, because the employees at the present time, under the Hatch Act and other acts, are not permitted to carry on these activities. So this becomes a very necessary amendment to declare the policy of the Congress.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I also believe that the members of the Department of Agriculture have been guilty of criticizing existing law and the way it is administered. Strangely enough, out in my area they have been doing that—tearing down the confidence of the people in laws that exist.

Mr. TABER. That is true, with the idea of promoting a change, in their own interest.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand the amendment, it would make it impossible for the Secretary of Agriculture or any employee of the Department to use funds to pay the traveling expenses or per diem expenses of anybody to arrange a meeting or to attend a meeting to explain or promote the Brannan plan.

Mr. TABER. It would.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. I agree with the gentleman's idea that we do not want to have any politics in this. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, if a thousand farmers, for example, wanted to have the Brannan plan explained to them by the Secretary so they could determine whether they wanted it or not, the gentleman's amendment would prevent that; would it not?

Mr. TABER. No; it would not. It would not prevent anybody's going to any meeting that he wanted to voluntarily and at his own expense.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would not the gentleman's amendment prevent payment to the Secretary of Agriculture to go to this meeting that had been called for him to explain his plan?

Mr. TABER. No; it would not prevent his going, but he would have to go at his own expense or at the expense of those who wanted him to go and explain it.

Mr. FURCOLO. Does not the gentleman feel that the farmers, or any other segment of the people of the country, are entitled to have explained to them a plan suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe that the taxpayers of the United States should pay the traveling expenses of anybody to go out and promote particular types of legislation; I think it is absolutely contrary to a republican form of government.

Mr. FURCOLO. But not to a democratic form.

Mr. TABER. If a democratic form of government means a Stalin form of government that could be so.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the gentleman will permit, I think the answer is found right in the amendment. The amendment states that if the committee authorizes or requests him to go he can get his expenses—any committee in the Congress; and I am sure the chairman will agree that it would be tickled to death to pay Mr. Brannan's expenses or the expenses of anyone who could explain the Brannan plan to the farmers of the country.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. As I understand the amendment, it states that if legislation has been presented to the Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or anyone else cannot travel and have his expenses paid to go and explain that to the farmers or anyone who wants it explained to them.

Mr. TABER. He cannot have his expenses paid to promote any particular type or piece of legislation.

Mr. FURCOLO. This goes farther than to promote; it states "analyze, explain," and so on. Under it, if a thousand farmers wanted him to come out and explain the plan to them, he could not have his expenses paid by the Government for going there.

Mr. TABER. But he can by a committee of Congress, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to this request, I wonder if we cannot find some way of limiting debate. We want to get through this evening, otherwise the whole chapter goes over until next Wednesday.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to inquire if the gentleman withdraws his point of order or desires to press it?

Mr. WHITTEN. After further consideration—I had not had the privilege of seeing the gentleman's amendment at the time I made the point of order—we seem to be agreed that the point of order was not well taken. For that reason, I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to submit a consent request?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes, the last five to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would not the gentleman amend his request to make it 20 minutes so that each of us may have at least 2 minutes?

Mr. WHITTEN. If there is 20 minutes on this amendment, the next amendment, and the other amendments, we do not know how long we would be here. That is the only point.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I will withdraw my request if you will honestly

quit here; but if you are going to continue on and on, then I want this gentleman to be heard.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do, too.

Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be limited to 12 minutes, the last 4 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, much as I dislike to disagree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who has performed a most valuable service to the country in holding down expenditures, I fear that his amendment goes too far. I have observed for years the workings of our AAA and county and community committeemen, and I cannot agree to any limitations on their rights to attend meetings for the purpose of studying and analyzing whatever programs might be proposed. Let us remember that our township committeemen are elected by their fellow farmers in their township. The county committeemen are in turn selected by the township committee from among their number. What can be fairer or more democratic? Let us remember, also, that generally these men are among the best and most respected farmers of their communities. They give much more of their time than they are ever paid for.

May I point out to the House that last year the average county committeemen, of whom there are three in each county, received only an average of \$525 a year for the 77 days they were officially paid for on an average. Ask any county committeeman and he will tell of the many additional hours he puts in at his home without compensation, listening to the problems of his neighboring farmers who depend upon him as a source of information on matters relating to the farm programs. I well remember the hours I have personally taken of the time of a good friend, Mr. Frank Brandt, of Tyler, Minn., and the willingness he has always shown in helping me with matters pertaining to my grain-sealing operations.

May I also point out that the approximate 4,200 township or community committeemen in Minnesota, together with the others in our Nation, only averaged \$75 last year for the 11 official days of work for which they were paid. Do you not think that these men are worth that small sum of less than \$100 a year to pay them in part for the time they spend making our farm programs work? I certainly do and will not begrudge them a trip once a year to some central point in our State to hear any farm program discussed.

It has been extremely unfortunate that politics were injected into the April 4 meeting at St. Paul, but please do

not lay the blame for this upon this 4,400 county and township committeemen who may have attended that gathering. Please also keep in mind that during that 2 days conclave, at least six speakers made addresses relative to certain phases of our farm program.

Knowing these men as I do, and having the confidence in their desire for as good a farm program as we can devise, I ask the House to defeat the Taber amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not the custom when a chamber of commerce or a medical association or any other group invites a Government official to come to a convention or other meeting to give an address or discuss any proposal, that the organization usually provides the traveling expenses of that Government official?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is true.

Mr. JUDD. Why should that not be true when farmers have a meeting and have an official of the Department of Agriculture come out to explain a program to them?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Explain some new proposal?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, or explain a program that has been adopted that would help them in their operation of it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This permits payment of expenses to explain programs that have been enacted into law.

Mr. JUDD. Personally, I do not think the Government should pay their traveling expenses when farmers invite them to any meeting and certainly not if it is in regard to something that is being proposed or propagandized, which is all that is prohibited in this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the 2 minutes allotted to me may be given the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this is a rather long amendment, but, as nearly as I can read it, all it does is to say that no part of the funds appropriated or made available to the Department of Agriculture under this chapter shall be used for paying any of the expenses for somebody to go out and lobby for a new law. That is, it says in effect that you cannot lobby or put on the heat at the expense of the Government.

May I ask the gentleman from New York if that is a fair interpretation of his amendment?

Mr. TABER. It is.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman from Minnesota was mistaken if he thought this would prohibit the explanation of existing programs.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes. The last clause is "but which has not been enacted into law." It permits the explanation of law, but it prevents lobbying or putting on the heat at the expense of the Government for bills which are not yet law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I hope you know what you are doing. I doubt it. You might go all the way and say that neither can the President of the United States visit parts of this country and explain the proposals he has made to the Congress. It may be that there are faults in the Brannan plan, but I think what you seek to do by this amendment will contribute toward a revolt among the farmers of this Nation and the people of this Nation. They desire to know, need to know and are entitled to know the full terms and effect of the so-called Brannan plan and every other proposal which the Secretary makes, which I make and which you make. I have great respect for, I have great confidence in, Secretary Brannan. I think he is an honest man. I think he is sincere, and I think he is concerned about the expenditure of public funds. For my part I shall not subscribe to this amendment or any comparable amendment which strikes directly at the Secretary of Agriculture, which strikes by such indirection at a proposal which he has submitted to the Congress. If it is true as the gentleman from Minnesota says, that the more the Secretary explains his proposal the less popular it becomes, then why are you here trying to strangle, yes, trying to prevent, yes, trying to prohibit an important member of the administration from submitting to the farmers of this Nation for their judgment, not for the judgment of any group in the Congress or elsewhere, whether or not his proposal is one under which they desire to operate? I hope this amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be directed along the line of my colleague from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. I believe you will recall that I made the closing argument against the Brannan plan in this House last fall when this trial run was up in the House of Representatives. I made that because, based on my experience on this committee, I did not believe that it would work, and I believe I am sound in that reasoning. But, as I said this year when the Secretary of Agriculture was before our committee, that this problem is sufficiently big and it has got sufficient problems connected with it, such as your potato surplus and a number of other things, that not only did I think that all of us were entitled to our views as to how to correct these ills, but I thought that we all should be giving some attention to it, and while I differed with him, not only did I think he had a right to his thinking in the matter, but I thought that he had a duty to consider these problems and to arrive at the conclusion that he believed was best to handle these ills.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Why pick out one Secretary; why not all?

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, that is the point.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman think that the taxpayers of the United States ought to pay the Secretary to run around and do it rather than have him pay his own way, just like you and I would have to?

Mr. WHITTEN. No. I want to say this. I do not think the Federal Government should pay the expenses of anybody to run around and promote anything. On the other hand, I think whoever the Secretary of the Department is, if he cannot discuss the programs of his Department, past, present, and future, we are trying to dictate to the executive departments of the Government.

The thing you are trying to drive at in this amendment I think has more dangers than the thing you are trying to cure. If Mr. Brannan goes down into my district and talks to the farmers there, with all due deference to him, and I think he is a high-class gentleman, I think the more he talks about the Brannan plan the fewer people there will be for it. I am willing to let the plan stand on its own merits. I think the plan would defeat itself. But I do say that the head of any department certainly should have the right to have and discuss his own views, and to express them wherever he wants to.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FURCOLO. It is not so much a question of consideration for the Secretary or what he wants, it is a question of consideration for the American people. They have a right to information from the top servants of the Government.

Mr. WHITTEN. I was speaking of the Secretary as a position rather than the individual who now occupies that position. The American people are entitled to a full discussion on the part of its top employees as to what their programs are.

The thing that is supposed to have happened in this instance, as the facts have been related to me, is this. The administrative people in the PMA committees were called in to a State committee, which happens each and every year in each and every State. On this occasion the Secretary of Agriculture was asked there to talk. I do not think that is anything unusual. The unusual thing, and it is unfortunate in this case, is that the State head of that committee wrote all these fellows and said that if they attended this meeting the Secretary would be there, and they would be paid for it. They would have been paid for this meeting if he had not gone there. They would have been paid if the letter had not been written.

I am advised they are having a meeting in the State of Vermont next month, and Senator Aiken is invited up there.

Those fellows will be paid their expenses, because their primary purpose in being there will be to attend to the business of the PMA, and to take occasion there to hear these departmental representatives is not out of order.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARSHALL. Will the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York prevent a county agricultural agent from attending a 4-H Club meeting?

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 47, noes 89.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this chapter and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 16 minutes with the last 4 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LECOMPTE: On page 172, line 25, strike out "\$4,100,000: *Provided*" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$4,200,000: *Provided*, That \$100,000 shall be available for European corn borer research: *Provided further*."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, at this late hour all I want to say is that this is the same amendment which I offered a while ago as an amendment to an amendment. We are spending fabulous sums all over the world. The infestations of the corn borer are a very serious threat to the food supply of the country and of the world. We are spending over \$100,000,000 to stop the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, and I heartily approve of this for our livestock industry is worth billions, and we are sending a great deal of money abroad. This calls for only \$100,000—not \$100,000,000, but \$100,000. There is a conservation angle in this also. At this late hour I do not desire to take the time of the House, but let me say this is very important, and it is later than you think. We can well afford to spend \$100,000 to stop the spread of the corn borer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LECOMPTE) there were—ayes 31, noes 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is on the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHRISTOPHER: On page 190, line 24, strike out "\$285,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that this is language that is not authorized by law.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I am informed by rather reliable sources that the authorization is for a \$500,000,000 program.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The Chair is prepared to rule. The Chair would invite attention to the fact that this is for the future. Unless there is some limitation of law to which the attention of the Chair has not been called, this amendment is in order.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me be given to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER]. I am supporting his position, and I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may follow his in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I will require 6 minutes.

It was 1948 before the appropriation for soil conservation sunk to as low a figure as \$285,000,000. In 1940 the appropriation was for \$532,538,497. We need soil conservation in the United States, and this is the one program in the United States that is getting terraces built, getting lime spread, getting sweet-clover plowed under. Drive across the country and look. The plow has followed the ax up the mountainside just as far as it can reach. I heard a man in Arkansas say that a fellow fell out of his potato patch three times in 1 day. The last time he fell he landed in Missouri. There are some places in the mountains out in the West, which I drive through on the way home, where men have little corn patches up on the mountainside where these men are in danger of falling out of the cornfield. How they take anything up there more than a hoe is more than I can understand.

We have got enough money to take care of Europe and Asia, but we do not have any money to conserve the soil of the United States. I would like to do something for somebody at home. I know what we need, whether we can get it or not. I have only asked that the appropriation be set up to \$400,000,000. It ought to be \$500,000,000. If we have got billions for Europe, we can undoubtedly save our own land, because agriculture is the foundation under our house.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the gentleman whether or not, in the past, we provided twice as

much for soil conservation as the gentleman is asking today.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Yes. I have the figures all the way from 1948 clear back to 1939. In 1939 it was \$500,000,000; in 1940 it was \$532,500,000; and I gave the figures a while ago for the other years. For the year 1948 it got down to \$228,000,000, and in 1949, \$159,000,000, and for 1950 it came back up to \$257,000,000.

I ask you to vote for my amendment and let us put soil conservation back up to \$68.25 per farm. That payment of \$68.25 per farm reminds me of the old farmer who had a wife and 11 children; he bought six bananas, peeled them, cut them in the middle, gave each one half a banana and said "Now, eat until you bust." The present program is like that; that is a case in point.

Here is a chance to see whether the Members want to practice soil conservation with their lips or whether they believe in it with their hearts.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. I take it the gentleman's experience as a farmer and observation of soil conservation shows him that it is much cheaper for the taxpayers to maintain the farm than it is to dig it out of the river, does it not?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. That is true.

My son came back from 4 years in the southwest Pacific. He said: "Dad, let's take care of this soil." He said: "I saw women carrying mud in buckets on their heads up mountainsides to pour into rice paddies in order that they might raise enough rice to live."

I hope we do not come to that in this country but unless we all bend every effort to save the soil we still have we will soon find that with our population going up a million per year and our soil resources going down we will leave to our children and grandchildren a land that will not feed and clothe the population.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER], has informed the House of the need for \$400,000,000 for soil conservation and I wish to concur in what he has said.

This Nation must conserve its soil. All informed people know that. The future of this country rests upon our ability to maintain and conserve our natural resources. I doubt if the history of man can show another instance of the waste of natural resources that has taken place in this country in the past 100 years. Land has been denuded of its forests. Mineral resources have been dissipated. Our fields have become gullied. The results of wind erosion in the Dust Bowl will never be forgotten by us. This must stop. It is of benefit to all the people of this great Nation that remedial steps be taken now.

We talk of crop surpluses. Is not that the time when we should retire some of our soil from the strain of unwise production and by carrying out good soil-conservation practices restore it to a state of greater fertility? Every dollar spent in building up our soil adds to the future national income.

This program is one of cooperative effort. Every farmer who complies with

the program pays out his own money and contributes the labor necessary to put sound conservation practices into effect. In return his Government repays him a portion of the cost incurred by him. That is the democratic way of doing what is required. No farmer is forced to engage in this program. If he does, he is reimbursed for a portion of the costs. What are the alternatives? We cannot continue to ruin our soil. All intelligent people agree with that. If the farmer does not voluntarily participate in this worthwhile effort, might it not then be possible that the people of this country will demand the putting into effect of mandatory controls over the care a farmer has for his fields? That certainly would be statism in a disliked form. Nations of Europe would not condone farmers ruining their fields as we do. Farmers would not be allowed to farm that way. Some would end up in the salt mines of Siberia. Some nations show a contempt for democracies saying that we cannot put into effect things necessary for the public welfare. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER], who preceded me, gave us the answers. We are doing it in a cooperative way and we are doing it successfully. Farmer community and county committeemen are elected by their neighbors. Then, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, they, the committeemen, talk soil conservation with their neighbors. They put into effect the necessary practices. They decide what needs to be done on the farm and proceed to do it. They see that the practices agreed on are carried out before payments are made by the Government. Is there anything more democratic than that?

The place to stop erosion and waste of fertile land is on the fields. We have through AAA and now PMA made remarkable strides in spite of a war which placed a terrific strain on our farms. We are succeeding; the records prove that. These records are available to every Congressman. Those of you who can, should visit the county PMA offices. You ought to spend some time with a few committeemen and have them take you out and show you the work that is being done. They are proud of it and I am proud of them and what they have done. The farmer committeemen are outstanding men in their communities. They are doing a good job, and they will do a better one if we give them the funds to work with. The solution of the problem rests with us. They have proven their ability. We can do no less than to assure them the necessary funds to do their work.

Remember we spend millions for silt control. Let us put into effect soil conservation practices that will cut down the necessity for spending so much for this purpose. I repeat PMA farmer committeemen have the know-how and the proven ability to accomplish the task.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, there is no better friend of agriculture in the Congress than the gentleman from Missouri who has just addressed you. In my own period of service in the Congress I expect I have spent greater time and effort trying to provide and take care of

the soil-conservation program than on anything else. I remember several years ago when this program was cut to \$150,000,000. Then it was that those of us who had been trying to carry the fight for the soil-conservation program concluded that it was best to have a consistent program rather than an up-one-year-and-down-another sort of program if you were going to reap the most benefits. And in that connection the gentleman from Minnesota, myself, and others on this subcommittee decided that we would stand shoulder to shoulder for \$285,000,000, believing that by so doing we would have a better program of soil conservation than to have it up one year and down another. I call the attention of the membership to that, for I believe it is a sound principle.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has stated the facts. We are working for a consistent and sustained soil-conservation program.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I wish to verify everything our chairman has said regarding the fight for soil conservation in the committee.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. PACE. But does not the gentleman agree that under the control program, with thirty or forty million acres of land being taken out of production next year and the years to follow, that this makes more necessary a greater expenditure for soil conservation than we made in the last 2 years?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is probably true. In this connection we have outlined the committee's conservation program recognizing that such a thing would probably occur.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CHRISTOPHER) there were—ayes 35, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARNAHAN: On page 194, line 4, strike out "\$83,500,000" and insert "\$85,000,000."

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment deals with the school-lunch program and will raise the appropriation from \$83,500,000 to \$85,000,000. I offer it in an attempt to be of some help to the schools in their effort to provide adequate lunches for our school children.

The appropriation carried in this bill is the same as was appropriated last year; however, each year there are many new schools entering the program and, of

course, the contribution per child then must necessarily go down each year from what it was the year before.

I regret that I do not have more time to argue the amendment but I do wish to invite your attention to this very worthy program. It should be extended and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. Chairman, it is mighty hard to talk against an increased school-lunch program. The only basis on which you can do so is the present financial condition of the Federal Treasury. We do have in addition to the \$83,500,000 appearing in this bill approximately \$30,000,000 of commodities made available under section 32 purchases from the Commodity Credit Corporation. The sky is the limit as to what many people would like to do for this program and we have to fit the pattern to the cloth. For this reason I believe it is better for us to stand by the figures that we have in this bill. Increases have been badly needed for many years but I believe that the States and local municipalities are in just as sound financial condition to take care of these increases as is the Federal Government which has a debt of \$257,000,000,000 at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CARNAHAN) there were—ayes 37, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to this chapter of the pending bill? [After a pause.] If not, general debate is now in order to chapter VII.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

~~PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE~~

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, in a short time, certain momentous events of vital interest to all Americans will take place. I refer to the impending statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. The manifest destiny, which pushed our borders logically westward to the Pacific, has now

moved us closer to Asia. To the Americans who have pioneered in Alaska and Hawaii, and to the peoples of those Territories, we are about to offer full and equal citizenship, with all the duties and responsibilities as well as privileges of our present 48 States.

The House has already acted to include Alaska and Hawaii in the roster of American States and expected action by the Senate will bring the total of States to 50.

One of the problems occasioned by the inclusion of these two fine Territories as States deals with our flag. Our flag, which is a symbol of democracy and peace to peoples most everywhere, must undergo a change when Alaska and Hawaii become States.

In fact, I should like to point out that our flag has undergone a change every time a new State has joined the Union. We who are of the present generation think of the flag as a permanent display of 48 white stars on a blue union with 13 alternate red and white stripes. Yes, this was the flag hoisted so proudly over that barren hill at Iwo Jima. This was the flag carried by our brave troops in World War I.

But the flag viewed by Francis Scott Key at Fort McHenry, when he wrote his immortal words, "gave proof through the night that our flag was still there," had 15 stars and 15 stripes. The flag at George Washington's inauguration in New York in the spring of 1789 had 13 stars and stripes. The standard carried by Union troops into Richmond during the Civil War had 36 stars. And the flag we carried in the Spanish-American War of 1898 had 45 stars.

Today, when we give thought to the impending statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, we must also give thought to our flag. We are the only major nation whose flag changes every time an integral addition is made to its total authority. We are one of the few nations on this earth which does not have an official custodian of the flag.

Nowhere in our Constitution or in our body of statutory law is detailed provision made for changing our flag—as we have had to do so many times in our history. All we have to go by is the vague law of April 4, 1818, which said merely that when a new State comes into the Union, an additional star must be added to the flag the following Fourth of July.

Nowhere is provision made for determining who should alter the flag or how it should be done. The result has been a chaotic state of affairs. Shortly before the Civil War, an observer in New York harbor counted various totals of stars on the harbor and ship flags. In addition, he noted 9 different arrangements of the stars.

The present arrangement of the stars we owe to an executive order by President Howard Taft in 1912, when Arizona and New Mexico joined the Union. If we accept this as a precedent we can expect another executive order by the President when Alaska and Hawaii enter the Union.

However, I do not believe that this is the most satisfactory method to solve the problem of our ever-changing flag. I believe the time has come for Congress to determine once and for all who should alter the flag and how it should be done. This is clearly a job for Congress and not for the President.

For this reason, I have introduced today a resolution which would establish a five-man committee to inquire into the entire problem of our flag. This committee will hold hearings to which all interested Americans will be invited to state their views on the coming flag. We will also want the advice of heraldists, both professional and amateurs, who have made flags their vocation and avocation. And at the conclusion of such hearings and investigations, the committee would make its recommendations to the House.

It is with deep nostalgia that most Americans will say farewell to the flag of 48 stars. For this has been the flag which they have known through wars, depressions, peace and prosperity. Let us pray that our next flag will fly over a world at peace; a world with a high standard of living; a world with an understanding and a compassion of man for man.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. HARRIS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD of April 26 at page 5862 be corrected. Where it says "I had to assure the responsibility" should read "I had to assume the responsibility."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the Appendix of the RECORD the remarks that I made yesterday afternoon which, through some inadvertence, did not get into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

NATURAL GAS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, to say that I was sorely disappointed by the action of the President in vetoing H. R. 1758, as amended by the Kerr amendment to the Natural Gas Act, is putting it very mildly indeed.

The consumers of this country who are pleading and begging for natural gas in their homes have been sold down the river.

The consumers of this country who have been hoping they could have natural gas as a fuel in their homes have by the most malicious and willful propaganda had the wool pulled over their eyes.

It is a strange and sad commentary that certain interests including some business interests, selfish interests, would join in vilification and baseless untruth at the expense of the consumer and the destruction of a basic and fundamental principle known only in America.

In my opinion time will reveal that the action of the President on this fundamental issue was a grave mistake.

Through the most willful and vile propaganda campaign, the people of this country who are so anxious for this fuel believe they will not get more gas at less cost.

The American people, Mr. Speaker, will in due time be brought to a stark realization that these interests have, through such false propaganda, in fact, preyed on them as a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Truth will be brought to light and when the consumers find that they will get less and less gas for fuel in their homes at higher cost, there will assuredly be some very red faces.

I wonder if there are those so naive as not to remember what happened in the OPA days of 1946. Ah, Mr. Speaker, how we remember those who came to the well of this House, who issued statements and how the press throughout the country, yea, the column writers, changed their attitude overnight publicly proclaiming that such unwarranted controls be abandoned. I remind my party, Mr. Speaker, what happened in that cold November.

Let me remind you that in the Eightieth Congress, when the so-called Rizley bill was before the Congress, no such baseless and false propaganda campaign was undertaken and that bill, as every Member here knows, would have gone so far as to destroy certain provisions of the Natural Gas Act and the intention of the Congress when that act was passed.

The veto message mentioned monopoly because of the relatively few companies owning the gas reserves.

Obviously, the President is grossly misinformed when there are thousands of people throughout this Nation, who have explored, discovered, and own the reserves, even those with the Leland Olds' philosophy admit that a large percentage of the gas reserves is owned by more than 70 companies.

Yet, the big natural gas companies where the monopoly really prevails are limited to a very, very few. In this challenge to a great industry in this country, I charge, Mr. Speaker, that some of these selfish interests gigantic interstate natural-gas companies entered into a conspiracy in helping to bring about this unfortunate action.

Even one company appeared before the committee in opposition and another

the Speaker appoint a committee of five Members of the House to attend the Third Reciprocal Trade Agreement Negotiations to be held at Torquay, England, beginning September 28, 1950. The negotiations will be of tremendous importance to our United States industries and Congress should be represented. The committee of House Members should be most helpful in the Interdepartmental Trade Agreement Organization consisting of the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Economic Cooperation Administration. The Interdepartmental Trade Agreement Organization has approximately 50 members. The negotiations will last several months. The first negotiations were held at Geneva from April to October 1947; the second negotiations were held at Annecy, France, from April through August 1949. At the first negotiations 24 countries participated, at the second 34 countries, and at the third approximately 50 countries are expected. Czechoslovakia is the only country from behind the Russian iron curtain to participate. Officially, the negotiations are called the third round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The resolution I am introducing today reads as follows:

Resolution creating a select committee to attend the third round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the select committee shall be filled in the manner provided for original appointment.

The select committee is authorized and directed to (1) attend the third round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which will be held at Torquay, England, beginning September 28, 1950, and (2) report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) before the end of the present Congress with respect to the activities and accomplishments of such negotiations, together with such recommendations as the select committee may deem appropriate.

For the purposes of this resolution the select committee is authorized to sit during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether or not the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to have such printing and binding done, as it deems necessary.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE BATTLE OF THE BUDGET

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the House has been engaged in a great battle between the economizers and the spenders in Congress. Three weeks have now been devoted to the administration's omnibus appropriations bill, which provides funds

for the various operations of the Federal Government for the coming fiscal year beginning July 1.

The bill itself is an inch thick and has 425 printed pages. The committee report accompanying it is a 335 page volume filled with astronomical figures and innumerable tables. The volume has a "mystery" feature. The "mystery" is why all this spending is necessary in a year of peace and relatively high prosperity. An even greater "mystery"—which the House Appropriations Committee has referred to the House Ways and Means Committee—is where and how are we going to get the money?

The physical size of the bill and the committee report is certainly in keeping with the enormous size of the proposed Government expenditures of almost forty-two and a half billion dollars. The proposed spending program for next year will add another \$7,300,000,000 to the already huge national debt.

With another year of deficit spending facing us, the future of the American taxpayers is indeed bleak. Many of us hoped that we could make some substantial cuts. We believed this could be done without impairing a single essential function of Government. Senator BYRD has been saying for 10 years that we could save between three and four billion dollars a year on the Federal pay roll. The Hoover Commission has said the same thing. However, the spenders have finally prevailed over the economizers in the Battle of the Budget.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

MEXICO'S SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 23 an unfortunate incident occurred off the coast of Mexico which most urgently necessitates the attention of the State Department. On that day five trawlers owned and operated by United States citizens were seized by a Mexican gunboat and ordered to proceed to Tampico, Mexico. There fines were imposed upon the owners and their catch of shrimp was confiscated.

The boats had been engaged in catching shrimp off the coast of Mexico. The distance offshore of their operations is perhaps the subject of some dispute. The Mexican authorities assert that the vessels were within 9 miles of the low-tide watermark. The operators claim they were beyond the 10-mile limit.

Be that as it may, no one disputes the fact that they were beyond the 3-mile limit. It is true that Mexico claims jurisdiction of its coastal waters within the 9-mile limit. But the unfortunate part of the circumstances is that each of the boats involved was carrying a copy of a letter from our Department of State stating that the United States has not recognized Mexican territorial waters jurisdiction be-

yond the 3-mile limit. The letter further states that United States fishing vessels have the right to carry on their operations beyond the distance of 3 miles from the coast of Mexico. Notwithstanding this fact, the vessels were seized and the men detained.

Mr. Speaker, the incident points up a situation and a problem which should be settled and determined without undue delay in order that further such incidents will not occur between our neighbors to the south, and that our fishing people may have some assurance as to where they may or may not fish. Other nations to the south have asserted jurisdiction over their territorial waters beyond the 3-mile limit. For instance, off the west coast of South America, Peru has claimed jurisdiction of coastal waters up to the 200-mile limit and has forbidden our vessels to fish within those waters except upon permission.

Incidents like the one of April 23 could lead to more serious disputes. They have done so in the past. Most certainly they do not make for harmonious relationships between those nations which consider each other friendly neighbors.

I am sure our State Department is cognizant of this fact and make these remarks only to emphasize the need for quick action and an early solution to the problem.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, for 2 weeks we have been considering a \$29,000,000,000 appropriation bill. We all know that it must be reduced if we are to attain a balanced budget, yet the sum total of our efforts has been a net increase of more than a half billion dollars.

On this side of the aisle we have set a goal of a billion-dollar reduction in the appropriations bill as it came from committee. Surely that is not much of a reduction in a \$29,000,000,000 budget—less than 5 percent. The record will show that we have not only talked for economy and a balanced budget; we have voted for it.

As we considered each section the minority party has pointed out where savings could be made, and we have proposed amendments to make those savings. Almost without exception the Democratic majority has voted as a bloc against any reduction in appropriations. Like a battered prize fighter, we have been knocked to the canvas time and again. We may lose this battle on the floor of the House, but the final decision rests with the voters next November. We have no doubt whatever what their decision will be.

While we have been whittling away at this appropriation bill here (and achieving a net increase of over \$500,000,000) our Ways and Means Committee has been slashing some of the wartime excise taxes. I am strongly in favor of

that. Most of those excise taxes should be repealed or reduced, but we will have a deficit in excess of \$7,000,000,000 unless we perform some major operations on this appropriations bill now before us.

Every day I receive letters from constituents demanding an end to deficit spending, the elimination of waste and duplication in Government, the adoption of the Hoover report recommendations. The thinking people are genuinely alarmed to see this Government go further and further in debt when we should be balancing the budget and retiring our huge national debt. If we cannot do it now in good times, they ask, when is it going to be accomplished?

It may be the majority party believes it can hoodwink the voters. We are meeting as a Committee of the Whole and there are no roll-call votes. I doubt if many Members on the other side of the aisle would have the temerity to consistently vote against every economy amendment we have proposed in the past 2 weeks if their votes were recorded.

But the people are not fooled that easily. They know that the minority Members of the House have been voting solidly for economy while the majority Members have just as consistently resisted every effort to cut appropriations. The record speaks for itself even though the individual names are not listed in roll-call votes.

Let me cite just one example. Last week in considering an appropriation of \$675,000 for the State Department to buy food and drink to entertain foreigners abroad, we offered an amendment to trim this to \$500,000. A half million dollars will buy a lot of champagne and caviar, and a saving of \$175,000 in one item certainly would not handicap the social life of our envoys abroad too much.

As a matter of fact, we only appropriated \$150,000 for this item in 1941. In 1943 it was raised to \$200,000, in 1945 it was \$300,000, and in 1947 it had grown to \$500,000. Some people may say that you must wine and dine those foreign diplomats to make deals with them. I maintain that our diplomacy has fallen to a pretty low state when we have to spend \$675,000 on entertainment in order to carry on important business with foreign nations.

At any rate, the majority members voted down this amendment to cut \$175,000 from the appropriation, just as they voted down a score of other amendments before and since.

We have been beating our heads against a stone wall for the last 2 weeks in trying to trim some fat from this appropriation bill, but the experience has not been without its compensations. When constituents write me now asking who is to blame for high taxes and deficit spending, I can tell them. The record speaks for itself.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 143, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ISRAEL

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, as the new state of Israel commemorates its second anniversary as the newest member in the community of nations, I should like to add my word of felicitations and congratulations. The state of Israel is the realization of a great dream and a goal which the Jewish peoples have pursued diligently and faithfully for many centuries. It is difficult for one who has not lived through a succession of events such as outlined by Noach Levinson in his famous archives of the Warsaw ghetto to realize and appreciate the true significance of the new state to the Jewish people. In spite of persecution, tyranny and blood purges on a monstrous scale, the Jews have pursued their dream with unflinching confidence in God and in the ultimate justice of their claims. Israel stands today as a monument to that faith and perseverance. Though the new country is small in a geographical sense, it is vast in tradition and in human resources. Its foundations are constructed of hope and human courage. It, like our own great Nation, stands as a beacon light in defiance of oppression and tyranny. It is truly said in Isaiah, "A little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation."

May Israel and its people prosper in their age-old wisdom and in their devotion to their traditions and to the word of God who led them out of the darkness of oppression into the promising light of the new Israel.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

TAXES

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I picked out of the Times-Herald yesterday an editorial entitled "Tomorrow's the Day." That means today. It reads as follows:

Since January 1, the average salary and wage earner in this country has worked 117 days and every cent he's earned must be paid the tax collector. So, tomorrow for the first time this year he can call his salary his own.

We think such an occasion should be marked for a special observance in the hope of stopping the flood of Government spending which might increase the number of days we'll have to work for taxes next year to 120 or 140 days.

TAXPAYERS NEED HELP

The national debt today has reached \$255,588,544,106.81. The administration plans to spend \$42,439,000,000 in 1951. Such a budget will increase the debt by another 4 or 5 billions.

In order to meet this huge expense you must pay direct and indirect taxes such as 8

cents on a quart of milk, 18 cents on a can of baby powder, \$2 on your telephone, \$3,000 on a new house, 70 cents on a shovel and \$3 on a pair of shoes.

Congress could make it a real celebration tomorrow. For a starter it could cut down the 1951 budget until it balanced and then wipe out the excise taxes put on the American public as wartime emergencies. How about it?

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain tables of statistics on the use of electric power and rural electrification.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GENERAL MOTORS BONUS AWARDS

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, referring to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], here is another example of our country going to rack and ruin.

General Motors, in April 1950, voted bonus awards of \$6,000,000, plus 24,000 shares of stock to officers and directors. This was for services for 1949. Charles E. Wilson, president, received \$586,000 salary and bonus awards. Three executive vice presidents received the following salary and bonus awards: Albert Bradley, \$511,000; Harlow H. Curtice, \$496,000; Marvin Coyle, \$496,000.

In addition, the bonus is payable in five annual installments so the income tax is thereby reduced.

In addition to the salaries and bonuses, General Motors directors voted Charles E. Wilson and the three executive vice presidents \$25,000 each per year retirement pensions effective when they decide to retire.

If American industry—big business—can afford to pay pensions to retired officials who do not need them, is it state socialism when the people's Representatives impose a tax on industry and on employees to pay retirement pensions, or social-security payments, to those who do need them?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. GOSSETT) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short newspaper article.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one a letter from the Philippine War Veterans

and in the other a radio address by Admiral Swanson, Surgeon General of the Navy.

Mr. POLK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a prize-winning American Legion essay written by Mr. Bursick.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Richard S. Kaplan, historian and service officer of the Gary Memorial Post 17, American Legion, on the subject The Most Dangerous Ism in the World Today.

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. KEARNEY) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole today and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances and include in one the fourth article by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop and in the other an article by Mr. Sokolsky.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951—
CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. On yesterday, it was agreed that general debate on the remaining chapters of the bill be had today, Monday and Tuesday; that general debate on the civil functions appropriations chapter be confined to Tuesday next; that when the House adjourns on Tuesday next all general debate be concluded on the entire bill. Debate on chapter VII and subsequent chapters will follow in sequence, except on chapter IX, the civil functions chapter.

Chapter VII, Interior Department Appropriations, will now be considered

under general debate for not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us the chapter making appropriations for the Department of the Interior. The subcommittee met and worked for 2½ months. At the end of 2½ months the members of the subcommittee were on speaking terms. This has often been a disputed bill, and that is an indication of how friendly our relations were in that room while we were working on this bill. I want to say that it is a pleasure to work with the members of this subcommittee. I do not want the Members to think that I am in the well of the House to talk politics. I am not. I am going to try to speak on the problems of the Interior Department, as I see them, after 54 years of labor; and I mean 54 years of labor in the fields covered by this bill.

Free enterprise started in this country long before my time with the mining industry in Pennsylvania. Men with large families would clear off a tract of land, take away the debris, and then be prepared to mine coal. When they petitioned the railroad to put in a siding, that was done. After they got the car full of coal they charged those men 20 cents per ton-mile to ship that coal. But the railroads charged the large shippers only 2 cents per ton-mile. Case after case was taken to many courts in Pennsylvania, and even to the Supreme Court of the United States. There, by a vote of nine to nothing, the United States Supreme Court held that the big shippers and the railroads were correct. That situation prevailed down through the years until most of the small operators were made to get out of the coal mines.

The large operators have not put back the proceeds of their operations so as to keep the worked-out shafts from decaying and falling in. So now many towns above old mines are in danger from cave-ins. Many millions of dollars will have to be spent in Pennsylvania when towns like Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Pottsville, and others start to fall into the mines, simply because we had no Government supervision.

The next great industry of that day was oil, as I said here on the floor a year ago. They first discovered oil at Oil City, Pa. Again there was no supervision, and the railroads shipped what oil they wanted to favored friends. The rest of it ran back into the Allegheny River by the millions of barrels. They used to set the river on fire every couple of weeks. It did not take too long to get rid of that oil in Pennsylvania.

I remember as a young man working for \$2 an hour filling sacks with sand. At that time the largest oil gusher ever struck in the world came in. Twenty-five thousand barrels of oil went into the air every day for 3 weeks. Back when such wages were rare they were paying

anyone who could work there \$2 an hour for loading sand into sacks. Again, we wasted those reserves.

We come next to the lumber interests. What they did not do to the forests of Pennsylvania is not worth talking about. I remember just as though it was yesterday, when the Prince of Wales came to this country and the reporters asked him, "What impressed you most in this country?" He said, "The burning of your forests. You will live to see the day that you will wish to God you never had done it." We were at that time burning up trees that it took God 200 years to grow. But we are paying the penalty today. There was no supervision in those days. And there is not enough now.

And then there is the steel industry—United States Steel, for example. That was one of the next feathers in the cap of free enterprise. I remember that at the turn of the century a group of men gave Andy Carnegie \$300,000,000 for his holdings and organized the United States Steel. I remember then that they put the stock on the market for \$14 a share, and most of the employees had a bite at it. Of course the employees were pressured into buying the stock with their life's savings. They sold \$600,000,000 worth of stock, largely to steelworkers. The great leaders of industry got back \$300,000,000 more than they gave Carnegie for his interests. Then these captains of industry drove that stock down to \$7 a share, and the employees became panicky and tossed it overboard. It did not cost the United States Steel Co. one dime for all of Carnegie's holdings.

I remember when Judge Gary, almost on his death bed, said they could never work 8 hours a day in the steel industry; that it was not feasible. But they are doing it.

As for our lumber industry, I can remember about La Crosse, Pa., where they laid the foundation for the national leagues. They had ball teams in Oil City and Franklin and Lancaster and Williamsport, and they paid the players high salaries. It cost 15 cents a game to see those games. We thought the lumber barons were great people in that day, but it was after they destroyed our forests and ruined our soil by erosion, when we realized what they had done to us. That was after the trees were gone. Yes, that is a part of it.

They tell me in the district I represent that in Ashtabula County they used to fertilize the farms there with sturgeon out of Lake Erie. There is probably not one sturgeon in Lake Erie today. Not one. No one tried to save some of those fish for the future.

But in those days, like today, we had to balance the budget or stop spending.

After we had killed all the buffalo and wild game in this country, then we put the Indians on reservations, and the figures presented by the Indian Bureau to the Congress show what it cost. We took the good land, and killed off the wild game. Then we put the Indians into the desert where they could never make a living. Since the turn of the century we have spent \$1,000,000,000 on the Indians on Indian reservations. A man just came down from Alaska to my

office not long ago. He had been up there 35 years and had become wealthy. He said: "It is only going to be a couple of years until you have the Indians and Eskimos up there in Alaska on reservations." I asked him why he said that. Before the war, in the caribou herd alone there were 2,500,000 head that together with the fish furnished food to Eskimo and Indian. Today, from the illegal shooting during the war, the herd has been cut down to 500,000; so it will be only a short time until we have the Indian and the Eskimo on relief on reservations up there. There will be no food for them, no work for them. Then it will cost us \$50,000,000, as it costs us now to take care of the other Indians on reservations in this country. Why? Because that territory up there is as vast and huge as all the country east of the Mississippi. In my State of Ohio we have 100 game wardens protecting the fish and wildlife in that small State, but in this huge Territory of Alaska there are only a few men protecting the whole business. So you know how long it is going to last, and you know what is going to happen in a few years. I repeat, the Indians and the Eskimos will be on reservations in Alaska before long.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. I know my chairman is very much interested in the fish and wildlife phases of this bill, and I am very greatly interested in the remarks that he is making about Pennsylvania and the conservation of the fish industry. I wonder if he would mind stating, for the benefit of the committee, his impression of the diminution of the shad industry in Pennsylvania, particularly on the Susquehanna River?

Mr. KIRWAN. The pollution of the stream?

Mr. FENTON. Yes.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. That was the fault, as I say, of the Pittsburgh coal-mining industry. Seventy-five years ago they had steamboat service between Harrisburg and Wilkes-Barre on the Susquehanna River, but today you could not paddle a canoe between those cities with the channel of the river filled up with debris from the coal mines which was dumped in the river. Not only did that make the river too shallow for navigation; it killed off the fish, also.

Mr. FENTON. If the gentleman will yield further; that, I think, is only one of the factors entering into the depletion of shad. Another factor is the great hydroelectric plants and dams on the river which prevent the fish from getting up the river.

Mr. KIRWAN. But a greater cause is the pollution of the streams. Throughout the country today there are relatively a few streams in which fish can live, mostly in the mountains. Many of the rest of the streams have been polluted and most of our woods and our forests have been cut down and destroyed. We are doing it at a fast pace.

Today all we can talk about is balance the budget. I made the statement when, as chairman of the subcommittee, I reported this bill to the full Appropria-

tions Committee, that Eugene Grace, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Co., said to the stockholders of his company scattered throughout the Nation: "Unless you put quite a bit of the earnings of Bethlehem Steel back into the company it is not going to survive." And rightly so. Our Nation is the biggest corporation in the world, a corporation that produced \$225,000,000,000 gross income last year. This is not a question of politics; I am not blaming anybody on either side of the aisle; I am merely stating facts. Back in 1932 we had a total national income less than what we are spending today to run the Government. The national gross income of the country in 1932 was only \$37,000,000,000. Today we are spending \$42,000,000,000 to run the Government. In 1939 the gross national income was \$87,000,000,000. Last year it was \$225,000,000,000. Certainly it takes money to operate a government for a nation like that, which can be compared to an industry that produces \$225,000,000,000. We are told all over the country and all over the Nation that we have got to balance the budget. But while we are attempting to balance it we must not lose sight of the kind of job we are doing in the greatest country on earth, America. No one wants an unbalanced budget. But no one wants a country that has wasted away all its natural resources, either. This has been called a war budget, and it is a war budget in many ways. But we cannot afford to use up all our timber, our underground fuels, our soils, our wild game, and our fish just because world affairs require us to spend a lot of money. We have to spend money to save what is left of our natural wealth. We had better save it while we have some left, because once it is gone mere money can never bring back our God-given natural wealth.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. What is happening to our Stream Pollution Act?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not know.

Mr. STEFAN. For 16 years I have been working here to get a Stream Pollution Act through. We finally got one enacted. How are we operating under it?

Mr. KIRWAN. We are probably trying to balance the budget and will not give them any men to operate.

Mr. STEFAN. We passed a Stream Pollution Act. Why pass it?

Mr. KIRWAN. We probably do not want to give them any men to enforce its provisions. We enact laws here but we often do not give them anyone to enforce the laws. That does not come under the Interior Department, and I am not too familiar with it.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. As far as the State of Pennsylvania is concerned, we have a Stream Pollution Act in that State. The Schuylkill River is now being rapidly cleaned up and we hope that the pollu-

tion caused by the mining industry as far as the Susquehanna River is concerned will be cleaned up under the present program in Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEFAN. Some of that industry opposed us so far as the Stream Pollution Act was concerned. Do they still oppose the enforcement of it?

Mr. FENTON. No.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia and I were traveling in Europe last fall and, among other countries, we visited France, Germany, and Belgium. While we were there it rained for 3 days. We tried to find some evidences of erosion in driving through those three countries. You can drink the water right out of the ditch at the side of the road over there. It is good clear water. That was true in all those three countries we visited. Yet here in America, the greatest country on earth, there is hardly a farm in the country today that does not suffer from erosion. As you drive along the roads you will see ridges which the water has caused. You will see erosion in ditches along the roads. We have many automobiles in this country. When you have automobiles you must have good roads, and to have good roads you must have adequate drainage. In 5 or 10 minutes after God lets the rain come out of the heavens, the water is on its way to the ocean. In Ohio today we are drilling 80 feet deeper for water than did our grandfathers. We have a million acres of the finest land in the world in the State of Ohio, but too often now, no water. The pumps are running dry. Yet every time we come to this Congress and ask for a couple of million dollars to erect a dam and reservoir—a trap for the water so as to protect the soil that produces our wealth—what do we find? Opposition. We are told the budget cannot stand it.

Just stop and think of what the walls of this great hall would say if they could only divulge their secrets. Theodore Roosevelt, a great President, at the turn of the century tried to have a law enacted under which the cattle that went into the packing plants in Chicago would be stamped. It was to be a Government supervision stamp to let the people know whether the cattle, hogs, or cows, were fit for human consumption. Roosevelt, being a great man and a great President, knew what he was doing. Yet it took 4 years to get through Congress a law to provide for the stamping of meat to show whether it was fit for human consumption. That took 4 years. That holds true for every law or every effort we make to try to preserve American land and resources.

You will find out about that a couple of days from now when we move forward in connection with this bill.

Just stop and think that in 1929 when the collapse came in this country we belonged in the Dark Ages, though we thought we were a great Nation and a great people. Yet only 29 out of 100 people in these United States had electricity in their home. Today only 64 out of every 100 families have electricity in their homes in America.

The private electric companies have had more than 50 years to put electricity

in our homes. But it is not there yet. When the Government tries to furnish power to the people from our great dams the private utilities cry "socialism."

We destroyed three nations—Japan, Italy, and Germany—that were 90 percent electrified. But this country is not well electrified. You can hire a moving van and tell them that you want to go to an isolated spot in the Rockies. You start out on a four-lane highway and then you go to a three- and a two- and a one-lane road. They deliver your furniture, and when you get there, there will be no electric lights. But you will find all along the way in this bill and in every bill in this Congress that many people are fighting every effort where someone tries to do something to develop this country. President Truman is right. In 1929 our national income was only \$87,000,000,000, but after we put electricity into another third of our American homes, look where the income is today; and when we put more electricity into their houses they will be able to purchase washing machines, mangles, and other appliances, and cut out much of the hard labor in the house and on the farm. Then we will have an income of \$300,000,000,000. Then, and only then, can you pay off this national debt. But we have to start all of these resources working, and working the right way.

Look at this country and look at what mankind has suffered to put it where it is today. You hear a lot of talk about free enterprise and free industry, but I want you to look back and see how free it was. I remember starting to work in a mine when I was 9 years of age, and I remember the conditions that existed in the mines at that time. I was just reading about this a short time ago. I saw a picture of a coal breaker where a lot of children were working some years ago. I thought maybe I could identify myself in the picture. Then it dawned on me that I was too old when I started to work, because the kids were not more than 7 years of age in that picture. I was 9, and I had quite a bit of schooling compared to what they had. Those children worked long, hard hours—they were driven by an overseer until they cried. That was the condition that existed in those days, and after nearly 60 years of mining—58 that I can remember—we have not improved very much. We have cut out child labor, which was really slave labor. And we have made other progress. But in the midnineties they were only working 2 days a week. I can still remember the straw boss marking up on a piece of metal a notice telling you that this colliery will work only on Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 days a week. What are they getting ready to do now? Work 3 days a week.

Have we done much toward conserving our minerals in the past 50 years, or our mines? Oh, no; we are still letting them dig the coal out of the mines and destroy everything that they can destroy all over this Nation.

This country is still being robbed and looted. Look at the railroads. During the war \$1,500,000 was charged to move a trainload of shells from the Ravenna

Arsenal in my district to Camp Stanley in Texas, while the kids were laying down their lives in the fox holes. I worked on the railroad 20 years. I remember once that when the yardmaster put a way bill in my hand I noticed that one car cost \$5,280. Now, multiply that by the number of cars in a train. Some years later it cost you \$1,500,000. That is why the Attorney General is suing the railroads for the recovery of \$3,500,000,000 that they took during the war, and I repeat, while the kids were laying down their lives overseas. As to the land-grant railroads, when Congress gave them the land they said that in an emergency they would move any of the Army matériel and men for 50 percent. But did they keep their promise? No; they came into the Congress and asked for an increase. They charged 100 percent rates to move the guns and the men.

Yes; these things happen, but they tell you about free enterprise and what it has done. In many ways it has done very little, I am telling you. As to the money that has been invested in big corporations, very little of it is their own funds. We heard the names of men mentioned down here today who are getting half a million dollar bonus. Very little of their own money did they put into General Motors. It is the small stockholder back on the farm that put the funds into General Motors. But, look at the salaries handed out to their officials. And, I again say, it has been that way all down through the years.

These are the reasons why I am saying to every Member of the Congress that every dime in this bill is going to be spent on America and its possessions. There is not a quarter of a dollar appropriated in this Interior bill which is going abroad. If any nation needs to spend money on its country, we need to spend it on ourselves.

The only regret I have in mind in presenting this chapter of the bill to the Congress is that it has too little in it. It should include \$2,000,000,000, not merely \$621,000,000, because if ever a Nation could stand to have billions and billions spent upon it, this is the country.

I hope that after next Tuesday Members will be on the floor of this House to see that the money that has been put into this bill by the committee, money to be spent on America to help make it a better place to live in—I hope that money will stay in the bill. If we do that, then I know there will be happiness, and there should be.

I saw in the paper just last week that the Medical Association said that in America there is a doctor for every 750 people. The figures are not correct so far as the Indians are concerned. There is only one dentist for every 19,000 Indians, and most of the few Indian kids that go to high school have lost at least some of their teeth. Fifteen thousand of the Indians have never put foot in a school room, although we have binding treaties with these real Americans—some treaties requiring us to educate them. How can the rest of the world respect us when we will not keep faith with the Indians, the real Americans?

There are 300 Navajo Indians out of every 100,000 dying with TB, but this compares with only 33 whites per 100,000 of population. Of the greatest people of them all, some of the American Indians, 300 out of 100,000 are dying of TB. There are hospitals in this country, but on some Indian reservations one doctor is looking after 100 beds, and then he has to look after 5,000 Indians and travel 90 miles. If it were not for his good wife, who is working shoulder to shoulder with him 24 hours a day, where would the Indian be? Yet we want to balance the budget. I am asking and pleading with you—make every effort to protect every dime the committee has recommended in this bill. Like you all, I would like to see the budget balanced, but a promise is a promise. We cannot let these Indians down.

We have a lot to be thankful for. When I got off the boat in Genoa last year I asked the American Consul, "What is a gallon of gas selling for?" He said, "90 cents." Suppose you told the American people tonight, "We are not going to charge you 90 cents for gas but we are going to charge you 35 cents." There would be a howl reaching from Maine to California, saying, "Don't you attempt to do that."

Suppose you walked into a night club here or into a cigar store and said, "Give me a pack of a popular brand of cigarettes," and they charged you 75 cents for them, as they do in London. If you charged the Americans only 30 cents for cigarettes, look at the howl they would put up.

Are we taxed like other Nations? No. Just look at the difference between the tax situation in England and here that appeared in the United States News last week. Some say, "Oh, we are following England on the road to socialism." I say that we do not think much of our country when we make that statement, because England is a nation just about as big, and half again, as Pennsylvania. You might say her only asset is fog. If they can ever find out what they can do with fog, England will be the wealthiest nation in the world. But up to now they do not know much about how they can use fog.

But if you took Pennsylvania with all its minerals, its State forests and streams, and dumped 38,000,000 people in there, the number of people they have in England, it would not be socialism, it would be cannibalism. They would eat one another. Yet, we are howling about what a bum job England is doing. She is doing a great job on comparatively nothing just keeping body and soul together over there. But to compare America with England—that little bit of an island which is only one and a half times as big as Pennsylvania—when we have 48 States with everything; and to say that we are going down the same road to socialism—why then we do not think much of our country.

Again I am asking and pleading with every one of you that when the bill is read for amendment I hope to see every dime stay in this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I commend the gentleman for the very fine statement he has made. The gentleman referred to the figures \$89,000,000,000 and \$300,000,000,000. He mentioned the word "budget." He meant "income," did he not?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. I thank the gentleman for calling it to my attention.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that everyone who heard the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio were rather intrigued with his very interesting statement. I must take issue with the gentleman on some of his statements. I have a high regard for our chairman the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], but I feel I should remind the Members that regardless of all the faults of this great American free-enterprise system which has been in operation since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and Bill of Rights, we have had in this Nation the happiest people, the best-fed people, the best clad, the best-housed people, the most religious, and the most blessed people in the whole world. There is hardly a person in this wide world today who, if he knows anything about this great free America of ours, who does not want to come here. So with all the mistakes we have made we have a mighty lot for which to be thankful. Mr. Chairman, our fine American youth have fought all over the world and on the seven seas. Yes, my friends, many, many thousands of them sacrificed all, that this Nation, under God, might be preserved for future generations to enjoy. I am proud to be a citizen of America and I am going to do everything in my power so long as I have the breath of life in me to preserve our great republican form of government with all its faults. I think every American regardless of what station of life he finds himself in owes that obligation to the people of America and the people of the world because the people of the whole world are now looking to us for guidance in this dark hour. We can talk about how much the people of other nations must pay in taxes compared to us, but most of those people have lost their liberties; they have lost their opportunities; they have lost everything worth living for. Certainly I am not going to be a party to destroying America by committing national suicide in America through the bankruptcy route, which, after all, is the quickest way to destroy a nation. Yes, a dictator can take over and we can starve to death after the soil has been depleted and ruined, but that takes time. However, it does not take long to destroy a nation through the bankruptcy route. If you do not believe so, just read the history of every nation in the world that has gone the full length of the reckless spending road on which we are traveling today at breakneck speed. Now, let us not be swept off our feet by these folks who seem to have no conception and are careless about wasteful spending and burdensome taxes. We

spend so much money for a lot of useless things here at home and a lot of useless things all over the world, to build great irrigating projects, great hydroelectric dams, and public works in many sections of Europe to the end that we dare not spend what we should for the development of our own country, for soil conservation, and the preservation of our own natural resources.

We are not only carrying on a great program here, keeping 2,000,000 people on the pay roll, costing \$7,000,000,000, but we are running a WPA all over the world. God knows I have just as soft a heart for suffering humanity as most folks have, but when our ship goes down, when this great free enterprise ship of ours goes down, there are a lot of folks in this world who are going right down with us. So we had best keep our torch of freedom burning, we had best keep ourselves in some kind of a solvent condition or many people of the world, let alone ourselves, will suffer the consequences that is a certainty.

I have here the report of the full Appropriations Committee. I shall turn to the section dealing with the Department of the Interior. The budget request was made for the sum of \$669,251,505.

The committee reduced that amount to \$621,634,130, making a reduction of \$47,627,375.

We have revenues coming into the Treasury from the Interior Department functions from a number of different sources as will be seen from page 27 of the hearings: Admission fees and concessions; hunting stamps, fees, and licenses; grazing fees; revenues, Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands; sale of seal skins and other products; oil, gas, and mining royalties and rentals; interest on and repayment to Colorado River Dam fund and other funds; revenue from Colorado River Dam fund projects; collections, reclamation fund; sale of helium and of gas from helium plants; sale of Bonneville power; sale of Norfolk and Dennison power; sale of Fort Peck power; miscellaneous rentals, fees, and permits; collections for services to Indians; Alaska Railroad receipts; and unclassified receipts. In the fiscal year 1949 the revenues amounted to \$149,437,659. That was net revenues. The estimate for the fiscal year 1950 is \$153,402,995; and for the fiscal year 1951 it is \$165,001,288.

The revenues have been increasing year by year for almost every year since we have records of revenues of the Department. So we do have some income from the activities under the Interior Department.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my good colleague from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. What is the total of the revenue items in the Department of the Interior?

Mr. JENSEN. I just read them.

Mr. HORAN. What was the total?

Mr. JENSEN. For 1949 the actual total was \$149,437,659. For 1950 the estimate is \$153,402,995. For 1951 the estimate is \$165,001,288.

Mr. HORAN. What is the biggest item in the receipts?

Mr. JENSEN. The largest source of funds is collection of reclamation funds for fiscal year 1949, \$32,388,255. The estimate for 1950 is \$59,487,000; and the estimate for 1951 is \$62,168,570.

The next largest item is the sale of Bonneville power. Last year it was \$26,000,000 plus; for the fiscal year 1950 it is estimated to be \$29,000,000 plus and for the fiscal year 1951 it is estimated to be \$31,000,000 plus.

Mr. Chairman, I was going to say when the gentleman interrupted me, and I thank the gentleman for his contribution, that our hearings were on a short, tight schedule this year as they were last year. There were many times I felt, as did other members of the committee, that we were not allowed enough time to question department heads and officials and other folks who came in to testify. In fact, our hearings this year were about one-third the number of hours that were spent in the hearings for the fiscal year 1949. If you want rather complete information about the Department of the Interior, and every phase of that Department, you can get it in the 1949 hearings composed of 4,707 pages. There were 424 witnesses who appeared before the committee that year. Most every project is very fully explained in those hearings. So if you want to know something about the Department of the Interior, any branch of it, you can find it in the hearings for the fiscal year 1949.

The report is justifiably critical of several of the branches of the Department. For example, I note on the first page it is stated:

The committee last year also urged improvement of the material submitted by the Department in justification of its estimates. Some improvement in the material submitted by certain of the bureaus was noted but on the whole the committee request of last year that the justification notes be clear, concise, and insofar as practicable, uniform in treatment was not honored. There were extenuating circumstances, but next year tangible and extensive improvement will be expected without fail.

There are a number of criticisms in this report. I may say however that I had nothing to do with writing the report because I was not consulted when the report was written and neither was the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON]. The report was completed and printed without either of us having a chance to look at it until it was made public, which is quite out of the ordinary, although I am not too critical of that because there have been many other things that were much more distasteful in the handling of this one package bill, which I will speak about at a later time.

There are a number of things in this bill that I felt could and should be reduced, in fact amendments were offered to reduce some of the items in this bill in the subcommittee, also in the full Committee of Appropriations, but they were all rejected. At the proper time I shall offer a few amendments to this bill which I know are justified and I hope they will be adopted.

There are many departments and branches of the Department of the Inte-

rior. Generally speaking, the officers and employees of these different branches and departments are interested in their work, but a few of the top officials do very little other than to run all over the country making political speeches on the taxpayers' time. You will notice in going through the report, that the chairman has seen fit to criticize, and I think justly so. I hope there will be some improvements made.

The Bureau of Land Management is a very important branch of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. How many employees are there in the Department of the Interior?

Mr. JENSEN. Around 60,000, as I remember.

Mr. STEFAN. Did you go into the question with the security officer whether or not the employees have been checked for loyalty?

Mr. JENSEN. We did that 2 years ago, but very little has been done about it this year or last year. We were rushed every minute. We were on a strict schedule. Our chairman was ordered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to follow that schedule, and if you were not through asking questions, of course, that was just too bad.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman knows that the saboteurs captured on Long Island had a list of strategic places in the United States that they planned to bomb, and I thought perhaps you went into the question of loyalty like we do in other departments of Government.

Mr. JENSEN. I might tell the gentleman that we have got our eyes on a few of the boys in the Department. I am happy to say that a few of them chose to get out before they were investigated or brought before the bar of justice.

I want to talk about a few items in the bill. We have 180,000,000 acres of public land in America, and we spend annually the large sum of one-fifth of a cent an acre for soil and moisture conservation on that 180,000,000 acres. My friends, that is nothing less than criminal.

When the Director of Indian Affairs, Mr. Nichols, who was Director just a few short months and all at once found himself out in the cold, testified before the committee, he said he had traveled all over the world and he thought the first thing that we should do to help the Indians was to give them a good education and good health. Now, Mr. Nichols is a very able man. I think he would have done a wonderful job if he had been permitted to stay as Director of the Indian Bureau, but you see he had a mind of his own. He was honest, straightforward, and said what he thought. I asked him this question: "You say you traveled all over the world. Now, did you ever in all your travels find healthy, happy, well educated people where the soil was poor?" He said, "No, I must admit I never have."

"Well," I said, "then do you not think the first thing we have to do for the Indians, especially the Navajos and the

Hopis, is to build up their soil so that they can become healthy and happy?" Then we can also bring education to those people because then they will have income from the production of farm products to carry on their educational program. He then admitted that soil conservation, the building of our soil, good land did come first, because he admitted he had never seen a happy, healthy, well-educated people where they had poor, run-down, badly eroded soil.

So here we are spending the large sum of one-fifth of 1 cent an acre on public lands for soil and moisture conservation, while we are wasting billions of dollars for other things that are not necessary, as is good soil for our own welfare and for the welfare of those who come after us.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. In reference to the soil conditions as pertaining to the land occupied by the Indians, what has been the practice in recent years in the way of the Federal Government's encouraging them to keep sheep, goats, and other livestock on these lands? Have they encouraged that as a soil-building measure, or has the sheep population gone down? Has the gentleman's committee gone into that?

Mr. JENSEN. The Grazing Service limits the number of cattle and sheep that can be grazed.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that.

Mr. JENSEN. But we are not seeding enough; grasses build up this soil. It is going down. The soil on our public lands is being depleted every day at a rapid rate, much of it is already beyond redemption.

Mr. CURTIS. Perhaps I can make my question a little more plain. Referring only to the Indian reservations, I have heard reports that the Bureau of Indian Affairs in some instances has discouraged the Indians from owning goats and sheep and everything else that not only produce food but improve the soil.

Mr. JENSEN. That is quite a long story. There was a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Collier by name, who about 15 years ago decided the Indians should get rid of most of their goats and buy sheep. That was on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations. So they did. Then they did not have the milk they and their children should have. Then, along came the Grazing Service and said, "You have too many sheep, you have to sell half of them." So they made the Indians sell half of their sheep. From that day to this, and I will leave it to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] if it is not a fact, from the day the Indians were forced to dispose of a lot of their goats the standard of living of the Indians has gone down, down, down.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to compliment the gentleman not only on his remarks with reference to soil conserva-

tion on public lands but also because he has always been an outstanding and intelligent advocate of soil conservation and flood control. I have heard him before our Committee on Agriculture. I think one of the crying needs of our time is to have more attention and more money spent on the conservation of the soil. The gentleman from Iowa is certainly one of the outstanding exponents of this great program.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I can say as much for him. I appreciate working with him in the important job we have to do in conserving our soil.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the next Governor of the great State of Michigan, an able, honest legislator and patriot.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. It might interest the gentleman to learn that Soil Conservation District No. 1 was organized some 10 years ago in my district, at Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Mich. Ottawa County is on Lake Michigan, with the great sand dunes. They have planted 1,400,000 pine trees on the sand dunes and other lands. Today you can see the pine trees growing 4, 5, 6, and 7 feet tall on what is nothing but white sand.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. It is surprising what can be done in a very few years in building up our soil and stopping erosion if the people are determined to do it and it costs so little compared to the profits derived. I am proud of the farmers and the people of my district, the Seventh District of Iowa, for the great job they are doing in conserving the soil. I think the record will show we have more miles of terraces and more acres of contoured land in my district than any district of the United States.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman asked me a question with respect to the Indian livestock program. Former Indian Affairs Commissioner Collier not only reduced the number of goats but reduced the number of sheep and other stock to the extent that he set a trend which we have been unable to stop. In 1939 the Navajo Indians had 29,000 head of cattle. Today they have only 9,000. It is not because Collier reduced them to that extent, but because there is a trend which we have not been able to stop and they are in that situation because of the trend which was established.

Mr. JENSEN. That program has set the Navajo and Hopi Indians back at least 25 years.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that is very disturbing too at this very minute and which is giving the folks all over the Missouri Valley a great deal of concern is the terrible floods now raging in that valley. Even though the Missouri Valley covers one-sixth of the area of the United States the leadership saw fit to take about \$10,000,000 out of this appropriation for the Missouri Valley which amounted to almost one-fifth of the amount of reduction in the entire bill while barely touching any other item in the bill for reclamation. In addition

to that the democratic leadership saw fit to reduce the flood-control items in the civil-functions bill by more than 25 percent. On August 3, 1947, the day after Congress adjourned and all we Members of Congress were safely out of town. President Truman froze 50 percent of all the flood-control funds that Congress had appropriated. What happened, floods occurred all over the country. Then he accused the Eightieth Congress of being at fault for that job. Right this minute terrible floods are raging, in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa. I have a clipping in my hand from the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil which I am going to read to show you just what is happening in western Iowa, eastern Nebraska. Listen to it and then you will know just why I am so concerned:

MISSOURI CREST HIGHEST SINCE 1943—FLOOD-WATERS ROLL INTO LOWLANDS; SEE 22-FOOT RIVER STAGE

The highest crest of flood waters in the Missouri River since 1943 is moving down on southwestern Iowa.

Northward, it has overflowed thousands of acres of lowland, started taking toll of livestock.

A stage of 22 feet is forecast for Council Bluffs Friday. This is an increase of one-half a foot from the high forecast made last week end.

This means water above official flood marks for at least 5 days. It will be a severe test for many levees, drainage officials indicated.

The long crest of the river is apparently in the Yankton, S. Dak., area where a rise of only four-tenths of a foot was reported in the last 24 hours, the weather bureau said.

The river reached 19.2 feet here Monday. This is two-tenths of a foot over the official flood mark.

TWO LEEVE BREAKS

Two levee breaks were reported just north of Council Bluffs.

The Paxton levee west of Crescent broke Sunday night or Monday morning. Water was flooding the Findley Frost farm through a levee hole 100 to 150 feet wide.

A break in the Pigeon Creek levee overflowed the old Hanthorn lake bed. Waters were backing through the old Boyer River bed and over farmland of M. A. Smith.

Flood waters from the two breaks were expected to join and begin flooding land to the east.

Bottom-land farmers between Crescent and Honey Creek were moving livestock and furniture Monday morning. Levees were being built up on Honey Creek ditch and near Hoffman's saw mill, west of Honey Creek.

Just north of Council Bluffs, the river was flowing over the road near the Tyson farm, said Peace Justice Frank Larsen. It was covering adjoining wheat fields. This land is outside of the levee area.

Army engineers reported two additional breaks near the Blair bridge. About 320 acres were overflowed by a break in the Mencke levee on the Nebraska side, 2 miles above the bridge. Still another 320-acre area was inundated by a break in the Rand levee on the Iowa side just below the bridge.

BLENCOE THREATENED

Blencoe was threatened with floodwaters in its city streets Monday. Mayor Wayne Gotschall said the water had swept around the upper ends of the levee there and was within half a mile of the city limits. He plans to ask Gov. William Beardsley for National Guard "shovel battalions" if the situation becomes worse.

West of Whiting, the Sedig dike along the Missouri River broke and water rushed over 1,600 acres of land. Back waters coming through the Adams and Gard Lakes backed across Highway 366 at Onawa.

PMA officials were attempting to release all sealed corn in the flood's path and around Blencoe shellers were delivering free corn which is not under seal.

Farm facilities evacuated themselves and their livestock in the area southwest of Blencoe around Pickle City. Army engineers are advising all farmers west of Highway 75 from Blencoe to the Harrison County line to be prepared to move before Wednesday.

The Sioux City Board Club's Elmwood golf course, across the river in South Dakota, was "pretty well covered," an official reported.

Seventy-five volunteers, headed by Marion Lockwood, chairman of the Dakota County flood-control committee, patrolled the 4-mile dike protecting South Sioux City.

The volunteers, many of whom, Lockwood said, have not "closed their eyes in three nights," dumped 1,000 sandbags along the river Sunday night, working under the powerful lights of a portable electric plant.

Nearly 5,000 acres of farm land were reported flooded in Dakota County, Nebr., across the river from Sioux City. About 10 families have evacuated the area and others are preparing to move.

A crest of 18 feet is expected at Sioux City Tuesday morning.

After a high of 90° Sunday, highs in the low 50's were predicted for Tuesday, which will be partly cloudy, windy and cool.

Monday was a gray day, mostly cloudy with light showers and mercury reading in the mid 50's. Northwestern winds blew between 25 and 35 miles an hour here.

Some hail and a half inch of rain were unofficially reported Monday morning at Hamburg.

We tried to get a valley-wide soil conservation and flood prevention adopted in the last session of the Eightieth Congress. That Congress authorized a survey to be made of the Missouri Valley in its entirety to determine what we could do to prevent floods and to build up our soil. But the head office of the Department of Agriculture saw fit to carry on a greater research program which would cost \$3,500,000,000 over a period of 30 years instead of the \$1,000,000,000 program which we authorized. To this very day we have not been able even to get a bill before a committee of Congress to consider either report. That report which was submitted by the Soil Conservation and Forest Services was to cover the whole Missouri Valley and would have done a grand job. Had it been put in operation last year it would have lowered the flood crest considerably. So what have we been getting? We have been getting a good run-around and a good smack in the face—we folks who need flood control so badly in the Missouri Valley. I refer you to my speech of April 5, page 4822 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

My people are getting pretty sick and tired of it, and all the folks in the Missouri Valley area see the handwriting on the wall and know the purpose behind the whole thing. The whole purpose is to force, by hook or crook, a Missouri Valley Authority on the people of that great Missouri Valley, so that a few boys appointed by the President can run the

people of that valley to suit themselves. Most of the people in the Missouri Valley can see through this Socialist trick and will fight it to the last ditch.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. JENSEN. I yield myself one additional minute, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I am grateful for the gentleman's interest in the Missouri Valley. He has done a lot of work on it. I want to point out that the work of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri Valley is also flood control.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CURTIS. It is in that area where the arid and semiarid lands meet, and the same structure is both flood control and irrigation, and there is flood control in this chapter. I also want to commend the gentleman's fine work in soil conservation, because the more conservation we have of our soil the more service we will get out of these dams that the Government is building, and the longer they will last.

Mr. JENSEN. Soil conservation is also flood prevention.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my friend who is having plenty of flood worries just as myself right now.

Mr. LEMKE. I want to suggest that about one-quarter of my State has been under water all the way from 2 to 10 feet, and more, and that a great deal of feed and seed has been destroyed. Also roads and bridges, and therefore we will need an appropriation, because these people cannot take care of it now. It has been a real disaster, and I hope that some of the millions taken out of this bill may be put back somewhere so as to help out in this disaster.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has again expired.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] may be granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to pay my tribute to the distinguished chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], who has done an outstanding job as chairman of this committee. He has taken a real interest in the development of our great natural resources. I wish to say the same about my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], as well as my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON.

It also should be pointed out that our clerk, Claude Hobbs, has been of invaluable assistance in providing the kind of

technical aid that is so necessary in perfecting a bill of this kind.

Mr. Chairman, I know that many Members of this House are businessmen or have had business experience. I am sure that many of them have had the experience of deciding just how much they are going to lay aside for the wear and tear of their plant and equipment, and just how much they were going to invest in the development of new equipment, in order to prepare for the growth of their business.

In a sense, when we in the House of Representatives consider the budget for the Department of the Interior, we are making just that sort of decision for the greatest producer in the world—Enterprise United States of America. This tremendous productive enterprise has 150,000,000 stockholders. We are acting on their behalf, as a sort of board of directors. We are deciding for them how much we should invest in the capital equipment of our Nation—that is, its natural resources.

Now, as directors of Enterprise, United States of America, there are a couple of considerations we simply cannot avoid. One of them is that we simply must plan for a growing enterprise—there is no alternative. No sensible businessman turns his head away from the facts. It is a plain fact that the population of our country grows by about two and a half million persons every year.

It is a plain fact that about 800,000 more people are looking for jobs every year.

It is a plain fact that unless we plan to have this enterprise called the United States produce more every year and employ more people every year, then we must plan to see the produce and dividends for each of its stockholders dwindle every year, and the rolls of the unemployed grow.

Now any businessman realizes that plant and equipment do not spring up in a day. If he wants to expand his business, he plans as far ahead as he can, and he begins building months before he wants to increase his production.

The Department of the Interior, in preparing its budget, and your committee, in considering that budget, have looked ahead to America's future needs, knowing that some of our resources, such as hydro-electric power, that remain to be—and that need to be more fully developed—take years of planning and construction before they can be put to work for Enterprise U. S. A. Much of our farm and range land is worn out and ought to be retired. To replace this land, and to meet the demands of growing population, will require the reclamation of great areas of land that will be fertile if we can bring water to it. This, too, takes years to accomplish. Some of our resources—such as our soil and our timber—are being wasted because we are not taking care of them properly. If we fail to undertake programs to care for these resources, then we are guilty of waste—and the waste is probably much greater than the cost of, say, an erosion control or a sustained-yield forest program.

Now as businessmen, and directors of Enterprise U. S. A. we ought to take a careful look at the financial strength of our business—to see just how much we can afford to invest in the development of our plant and equipment. But we have also got to answer the question—“Can we afford not to invest in a growing America?” “Can we afford to let any of our resources go to waste?”

Enterprise U. S. A. is a little different from most businesses—it's got a bigger borrowing power than most businesses—because it can borrow just as long as its stockholders—the American people—have confidence in it as a growing enterprise. A deficit in dollars is bad—but we have learned that we can survive it.

But a deficit in resources is something a great deal more serious. Sometimes it can never be overcome—if the resources run out completely. Sometimes it can be remedied—but it might take years—and billions of dollars to do it.

We might think, just for a moment, what a deficit in resources might have meant to our war-production effort, not many years ago. Half of our aluminum production during the war came out of the Pacific Northwest. The greatest atomic reactor in the country was located in the Northwest—solely because of the great sources of electric power available from Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams and the abundance of water from the Columbia River. What if we had not undertaken the construction of these mighty dams years before the war? What if they had not been waiting—ready to pour out millions of kilowatts of energy? Could we have sat around for 3 years or 5 years—in the middle of the war—while we built a Grand Coulee and a Bonneville?

I think it is clear that we directors, in considering whether or not we can afford resource-development programs, we have got to realize just what a “deficit in resources” really means to this enterprise, and we have got to ask ourselves, “Can we afford to even leave open the possibility of a resource deficit?”

Now your committee, in recommending this Interior budget to you, has taken into consideration the financial strength of Enterprise United States of America. We have realized that this “budget for resources” had to be fit in with a “budget for defense,” and a “budget for veterans,” and many others, and that all of these budgets have to fit as closely as possible the ability of our stockholders to invest in our enterprise. We have made an over-all cut in the budget of about 7 percent. We have made every cut only after the most careful consideration, asking ourselves, “Can we afford not to make this investment in our future?” as well as “Can we afford to make the expenditure?”

We have realized that, in a program as large as Interior's, there is bound to be some waste. And where we have found waste we have tried to cut it out. But I firmly believe that you do not get rid of fat and waste by across-the-board percentage cuts. The fat on the bureaucratic body does not lie in an even layer near the skin. It collects in pockets that

lie beneath the surface. You have got to put the bureaucratic body through a careful examination to see where the pockets of fat are located. If you do not, you are liable to cut a tendon or some much-needed muscle by wielding a “flat-bladed percentage kitchen knife” when what you really need is a surgeon's scalpel.

You will note that we have made the largest cuts in the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Park Service.

Now there is one thing that is quite clear and explicit about this Enterprise United States of America—speaking of it in terms of the Federal Government. It is not in business for its own profit. It is in business solely because of the profits and benefits it—and it alone—can give to its stockholders, the American people. The business of the Interior Department is to care for the Nation's capital resources, so that they will be available for use by the stockholders. Under our economic system the major portion of the profits can—and should—accrue to stockholders who are themselves engaged in competitive enterprise. I will show, in just a moment, in the case of Federal investments in power development, how these investments bring returns many times their own size—in terms of the Nation's wealth.

But since we are spending the stockholder's money, I think that we directors should be aware that much of the money we are spending is due to be returned to the Central Treasury. Every year, part of the investments we have made in the past are flowing back to the Treasury. As directors of this enterprise, we ought to look at the precise figures.

Out of an expenditure for fiscal year 1951 of \$621,000,000, which your committee is recommending, \$462,000,000, or 75 percent, is wholly or largely recoverable; that is, 50 percent or more of the outlay made by the Government will, over a period of time, be returned to the Federal Treasury. So three-quarters of the Interior budget should not be considered a one-time outlay, but merely as an investment which will bring returns to the Treasury as well as adding wealth to private businesses.

During the current fiscal year, 61 percent of the Interior budget is largely or wholly recoverable.

Now, when a businessman wants to make an investment, one of the things he looks at is the record of past earnings. What is this record for the Interior Department?

In the current fiscal year, the receipts attributable to the Interior Department are estimated at about \$153,000,000. For fiscal 1951, they are estimated at over \$165,000,000. Both of these represent a return to the Treasury of about one-quarter of the outlay for the year.

In our subcommittee, we have tried to be hard-headed businessmen about this budget, and we have tried to place the emphasis on the expenditures which will be largely or wholly recoverable, in time, to the Federal Treasury, and on those which are now bringing in large

receipts to the Treasury. The largest item in the budget, for example, is the Bureau of Reclamation, almost exactly half of the entire Interior budget. One-hundred percent of this is largely or wholly recoverable, and will return to the Treasury in time. In addition, the Reclamation funds are expected to have total receipts for this year of over \$62,000,000.

Another large item is the Bonneville Power Administration, \$46,500,000 in cash, plus \$22,000,000 in contract authorization. All of this appropriation is recoverable. Total receipts for BPA are estimated at \$33,000,000 for fiscal 1951, although a substantial part of this will go to the Reclamation fund. This does not include huge benefits to private industry, which I will describe in a moment.

Mr. Chairman, the report of the Appropriations Committee, which is available to all of the Members, sets forth in detail our findings on specific items in this budget. It would be repetitious for me to cover them again, and time does not permit it. I would, however, like to touch briefly on one item with which I am particularly familiar—and that is our investment in the development of power.

It seems to me there is a good deal of confusion about who benefits from our investment in power development. There is a good deal of talk about socialism, and a fairly widespread impression that it is only the Government that benefits. We in the Northwest have found that hydroelectric power has been the backbone of the development of private industry. I do not think I need to tell my good friends from the Tennessee Valley what power can mean to industrial development. They have seen money rolling into everybody's pockets down there since the Tennessee Valley Authority started in developing their valley.

We have seen the same sort of thing in the Northwest. Because of the great amounts of low-cost power available from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams, we have attracted to our area great manufacturing plants who depend on power—particularly plants which use electricity to process metals.

The story is simply and graphically told in the history of 11 plants which located in Washington or Oregon primarily because of the power available. Five of these plants produce aluminum ingots—half of the Nation's supply, in fact. The other plants make chemicals, fertilizers, and other metals. Together, the 11 plants represent an investment of \$200,000,000. Since 1939, their products reach a total value of \$925,000,000. Their total pay rolls in that period amount to \$137,000,000. In 1949 alone, they produced \$155,000,000 in goods, employed about 7,500 workers, and paid out \$27,000,000 in pay rolls. That is what they have meant to the Northwest alone.

But their production has meant employment, profits, and pay rolls in other parts of the country as well. In Iowa, Alcoa has a \$20,000,000 aluminum rolling mill which employs 2,000 men, and which depends for part of its raw material on the Alcoa Vancouver aluminum

plant. The Reynolds Metal Co. was able to open a rolling mill in Chicago and put 2,500 people to work by virtue of its aluminum reduction plants in Troutdale and Longview in Oregon and Washington.

These 11 plants have helped to support the local tax burdens—and in some cases, have succeeded in lowering the taxes paid by the citizens around the plants. Taxes in 1942 and 1943 on a 64-acre farm near the Troutdale aluminum plant in Oregon were \$275. That was before Troutdale was built. Two years later, with Troutdale in operation, the assessed value of the farm had gone up, but its taxes were only \$179.

That is the kind of industrial development that follows the development of large, low-cost sources of hydroelectric power. It adds to pay rolls, profits, and employment. Its success and popularity can best be measured by the fact that in the Northwest the demand for power still outstrips the supplies. Great quantities of resources are being wasted because the power is not available to exploit them. Many of our lumber companies in southern Oregon could be making hardboard and pulp out of "wood waste," but because they cannot get the power they are burning a lot of their waste or leaving wood material in the woods. We are beginning to find out that electric-furnace methods can refine a good deal of low-grade ores so that they will be commercially usable. But until we can get the power to develop them these ores will have to remain idle.

The investments required to develop large quantities of electric power are immense. Many of them can only be made by the Federal Government. But these are investments in the wealth of the Nation; they are not outright expenditures. The actual dollar outlay is returned to the Treasury, but the real wealth does not accrue to the Government. The real wealth is to be found in the hundreds of millions of dollars I described before, that appears as the produce of private enterprise, the additional hundreds of millions of dollars that have been paid by private concerns in pay rolls to private citizens.

In short, we in the Northwest have found that these Federal investments in power development have not hampered our private enterprise; they have been the firm backbone of our industrial development.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me impress three major points upon the members of this committee:

First. Because the Interior budget is essentially an investment in the capital plant and equipment of an expanding Enterprise U. S. A., we must ask ourselves whether we can afford not to make these investments.

Second. While a dollar deficit is serious today, a resource deficit will certainly be calamitous tomorrow.

Third. Without a fund of natural resources continually at its command in increasing quantities, how can our private-enterprise system—this great Enterprise U. S. A.—expect to prosper and grow in the future?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I have been tremendously impressed by the very thoughtful statement made by the gentleman. I was particularly impressed by his statement with reference to the effect of the development of hydroelectric power on an expanding enterprise.

Recently I have been again over most of the area in the Tennessee Valley. I doubt very much, as the gentleman emphasized, if there is any spot on the American continent or anywhere else in the world today where free enterprise is better entrenched and is in better financial position, with greater possibilities of expansion, than in that Tennessee Valley area.

I think the gentleman has brought to our attention some very significant points in connection with the total effect of these developments such as he has mentioned in his own area and in the Tennessee Valley, with reference to the assistance and the strengthening they give our free enterprise system.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I thank my good friend from Tennessee.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Coming from the West, much of the interest I have in the legislation here is bound up in the Interior appropriations. I want to express my gratitude to the members of this committee for the job they have done. Like everyone else, I suppose, I feel that they could have retrenched in places other than the places they did retrench. However, looking over the committee, which is a cross section of this country and represents fairly, I think, the thought of the Congress, I feel very grateful to Mr. KIRWAN, who comes from the great State of Ohio, and who is not necessarily interested in reclamation and the problems which concern us in the West. I feel that he has been a great friend of the West, as have the other members of this great committee.

I am wondering if the gentleman has any figures there on repayments for reclamation projects. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us in cases where the projects are actually completed. As I understand it, you have them in all stages of construction and completion but where they are actually completed are they being repaid as we claim they are and the money being put back in the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. In reply to my good friend, the gentleman from Utah, I will say these projects are being repaid. The total receipts for this fiscal year I believe aggregate some \$153,000,000. The Bureau of Reclamation is the largest contributor. To my knowledge, to answer the gentleman's question specifically, all of these projects are paying back. Some of them are paying out in a shorter period of time than the others.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I compliment the gentleman for the excellent presentation he is making and also commend him for the work he has done while he has been a Member of the Congress to preserve the great natural resources of the Northwest from which section of the country both of us come. Is it not a fact that in the Bonneville project which the gentleman has mentioned in his discussion the pay-out schedule is some 10 years ahead of schedule? That is, that they are paying back the funds to the Federal Government 10 years faster thus far under the repayment schedule for amortization than was originally decided upon and that eventually every dollar with interest which the Federal Government has invested in that great project will have been repaid?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. It is my understanding that the power feature of the Bonneville investment will be paid back with interest and that they are ahead on their pay-out schedule. Just how many years I do not know.

Mr. ANGELL. My understanding is that it is some 10 years.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. I congratulate the gentleman on his fine statement as well as the other members of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and others who have spoken. I would like to pose this question for the gentleman. Can we afford to remain static in this program or must we continually and progressively go forward? I have in mind the fact that some of the funds for surveys and investigations are curtailed somewhat in this bill whereas I also know the plans that we made for the great Central Valley which we felt were adequate some years ago now have proven to be inadequate due to the great increases in population in the West. I wonder what the gentleman thinks on that score.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. We have tried to strike a balance as the chairman of our committee pointed out. We really should be spending \$2,000,000 on the resources of America in this bill. But unfortunately considerations with which we are all familiar make it impossible. We have, however, I believe, gone forward on the assumption that the very basis of our economy is an expanding one and that we cannot stand still if we hope to survive. That is what we are trying to do.

(Mr. ASPINALL (at the request of Mr. JACKSON of Washington) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I think that it is admitted by all of us that an effective approach to a sound and efficient management program in Government is one of the major accomplishments of this administration. In making this statement I do not wish to minimize any of the accomplishments that have been made heretofore. Neither do I desire to leave the impression that it is my thought that there is no further need in such respect. However, the fact remains that more has been done in this

particular recently, than in a long, long time.

The President's budget took into full account the need for economy while at the same time recognizing the dangers of cutting too deeply into Federal expenditures necessary for continued development of our country.

In a day when the people of the Nation are deeply concerned over the financial situation in our Government, and are demanding economies whenever and wherever it is possible to bring them about, there is a likelihood that Congress and its committees may unintentionally promote a program which is penny-wise and pound-foolish. I am deeply concerned regarding some of the cuts that have been made by the Committee on Appropriations wherein such cuts appear to have resulted in amounts far below those prepared by the budget. In my opinion there are many specific items which should be reconsidered and restudied. Some of these are to be found among the proposed appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management for the Department of the Interior. One is an item of \$1,651,530 for the grazing administration; and another is an amount of \$844,220 for land classification. Still others have to do with appropriations necessary to carry forward the entire Bureau program of disposal and management of the public domain.

It is not my intention at this time to offer any amendments to the bill before us. However, I do wish to call to the attention of the members of this committee that by following the proposals as now set forth in the bill, we are more than likely precipitating a program which in the end will cost our Government more money and will permit of less efficiency in this particular agency of Government.

My own State of Colorado contains 25,000,000 acres of public-domain lands that through careful management and selective disposal can reap large revenues for the State and Federal Governments.

We are especially aware in Colorado of the importance of safeguarding the watershed areas of public-domain lands. Our irrigated farmlands will suffer seriously if lack of management on watershed areas fills irrigation reservoirs with silt. We have spent millions of dollars for soil-conservation work, construction of dams, and flood-control work. However, many of the benefits of this work are lost if we do not furnish sufficient money to manage properly the vast areas of public-domain land that are an important segment of the watersheds in the West.

I mention also the item of land classification for this is closely connected with any of the management programs of the Bureau. There are millions of acres of public-domain lands that have not been classified for use. What are they good for? We don't know. The Government cannot manage them until they know what treatment is required or to what use they should be put. Money for land classification should be restored in full to this appropriation. Without money to classify them, these public lands cannot be turned into productive acres for the people's use.

The people are seeking opportunity to develop the public lands. This is evident in the greater number of applications received for oil and gas development. In my own State of Colorado we are especially concerned with the need for adequate help in the land office to handle the expected volume of oil-shale cases. Failure to provide sufficient land-office personnel will slow down this development. I seriously ask your reconsideration of the Bureau of Land Management appropriation.

This agency needs increased personnel to properly manage and protect the public domain and to carry increasing loads of land-use applications.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, the Bonneville project, as you know, is situated on the Columbia River and lies within my district on the Oregon side and I am deeply interested in the Bonneville Power Administration and the excellent record it has made under the direction of Administrator Paul J. Raver.

The item in this appropriation bill, H. R. 7786 for construction, operation, and maintenance for the Bonneville Power Administration appears on page 219 of the bill as follows:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction: For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$41,500,000, of which not to exceed \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in addition, the Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$21,750,000: *Provided*, That unexpended balances of prior year appropriations, including unused balances of related contract authorizations, for the foregoing purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed 17 of which 12 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed 2) of aircraft; and printing and binding. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

In the committee report, page 162, this appropriation is discussed, as follows:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction: The 1950 appropriation for construction by Bonneville Power Administration amounted to \$26,284,500 and \$16,239,500 of contractual authority. The 1951 estimate is \$42,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of previously authorized contractual obligations, and additional contractual authority of \$21,750,000. The committee recommends approval of a direct appropriation of \$41,500,000 and contractual authority in the amount of \$21,750,000. This

would provide a net increase of approximately \$14,000,000 in obligational authority for the fiscal year 1951. This increase is to continue the transmission construction program already approved and to provide additional transmission facilities needed to market power from new generating facilities presently under construction and approaching completion in the near future.

Operation and maintenance: The 1950 appropriation for operation, maintenance, power marketing, and general administrative expenses was \$4,000,000. The 1951 estimate for these activities is \$5,250,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000. The requested increase of \$571,975 for maintenance of transmission system and \$295,150 for operation of transmission system is approved, owing to the fact that the Administration will be operating a larger system in 1951. Also, there are certain items of deferred maintenance which need to be corrected. The reduction of \$250,000 in the 1951 estimate should be applied against the total increase requested for power marketing and general administrative activities, since the estimates for the latter do not appear to be adequately justified.

Mr. Chairman, the hydroelectric-power projects on the Columbia River under the operation of the Bonneville Power Administration have proven themselves to be excellent investments for the United States Government. They are self-sustaining and are returning revenues to the Federal Government sufficient to repay all costs, together with interest, maintenance, and expenses.

As regards the financial side of the picture, Bonneville has continued to show an excellent record of financial pay-out of all power facilities in accordance with law. Not only have they met pay-out requirements, but they have exceeded these requirements. For instance, at the moment Bonneville Dam financial requirements are 10 years ahead of schedule, reducing the pay-out period, if further payments are made on schedule, from 50 years to 40 years. Pay-out requirements of Grand Coulee Dam and of the Bonneville transmission system have likewise been exceeded by substantial percentages. During the fiscal year 1949 the total operating revenue of the Bonneville Power Administration was \$27,821,029, representing an increase over 1948 of 13.5 percent. Surplus net revenues for the same year, after deduction of all expenses of operation and maintenance, provision for depreciation, interest, and other deductions, was \$10,665,769. Total gross operating revenues from the beginning of operations to June 30, 1949, were \$157,687,195, and, after all required expenses have been met, this has left a surplus net revenue of \$42,735,094. This is a clear demonstration that all moneys expended in the Pacific Northwest for power facilities represent only a loan that will be paid back with interest. It also represents an increase in wealth of the whole Nation, and, as such, the Federal Government will be repaid many times over its investments in my area.

I would like to say a word about some of the things that have been done by Bonneville in order to insure efficient operation and a financial picture such as I have described at power rates that are the lowest in the country. Many things have been done to achieve this

goal, and one of these is advances in engineering developments that have resulted in decreases in construction costs, as well as operation and maintenance costs. For instance, by keeping constantly abreast of engineering developments and by moving into fields previously unexplored, it has been determined that insulation requirements of certain electrical equipment could be reduced, resulting in net over-all savings. In 1940, the average costs of large transformers were \$7.25 per kilowatt of installed capacity. In 1949 these same costs were \$3.81 per kilovolt-ampere of installed capacity. This, despite the fact that over-all costs of equipment nearly doubled over that period. The costs of steel towers have been reduced by the use of a tower design made by Bonneville engineers and which upon test proved to be entirely satisfactory for high-voltage transmission lines. These are only examples of many such things that have been done in order to insure that the Federal Government gets the utmost in value for every dollar invested.

Yes, the people entrusted with this job in my area have done an excellent job of using the facilities that were given them. We need additional facilities, and it is my hope that the power resources will be provided us as now scheduled, to prevent deterioration of our economic prospects by virtue of a lack of the most essential ingredient—power.

Mr. Chairman, I represent in the House the Third Congressional District in which the Bonneville Dam project is situated. My parents, as ox-team pioneers, tra—My parents, as ox-team pioneers, traversed that great northwestern country almost within the sound of the Columbia River and having spent my life in the Pacific Northwest, I have developed a deep and abiding interest in the abundant natural resources of that area. During my service here I have deemed it a privilege and an honor to devote much of my time to the conservation, development and full utilization of these great natural resources in the Columbia River basin which are the key to the economic welfare of that great region.

During my service I have seen the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects through the development stage. Bonneville, as you know, is completed and the Grand Coulee Dam is near completion. We have in addition now under construction the McNary Dam on the Columbia and in the early stages the Chief Joseph Dam on the same river. The Columbia River and its tributaries has the greatest potential storehouse of electric power of any waterway in the Nation, some 20,000 kilowatts, of which less than 10 percent having been developed. The remainder of this great source of energy and power is flowing to the sea without let or hindrance with a resulting loss of untold millions of revenues which could come into the coffers of the United States.

The Bonneville plant during the war turned out 570,000 continuous kilowatts, which is equivalent to 8,800,000 barrels of oil. The 15-unit completed Grand Coulee plant is equivalent to 28,000,000

barrels annually. When McNary Dam is completed the oil saving will be about 15,500,000 barrels annually. The existing usable steam generation in the Pacific Northwest is about 275,000 kilowatts and when this capacity is running to meet low-water conditions, 5,000,000 barrels will be consumed. If this displacement energy were developed, the oil saving would be, in round numbers, 290,000,000 barrels annually, or about 95 percent of the total European consumption, or a quarter of our own prewar consumption. I cite these facts to show the importance of undeveloped hydro power in our future economy.

Unfortunately, we have no large deposits of coal or of oil in the Pacific Northwest, but the enormous pool of hydroelectric power stored in the Columbia and other rivers compensates for this loss. The McNary Dam project alone will provide the necessary energy for industries which have aggregated a total investment of \$100,000,000 and supply employment to 100,000 residents of the Northwest. It is estimated that benefits to navigation from this great dam will reach a million dollars a year and it will reduce pumping costs for lands adjacent to the pool approximately \$300,000 a year. The power alone generated at this huge project will return to the Government \$17,500,000 a year to produce which 3,000,000 tons of coal or 11,000,000 barrels of oil would be required. It is significant to recall that hydroelectric power is not expendable like oil, gas, or coal, and that as long as the sun shines and water falls this great source of energy will work round the clock in the interests of the great industries of the Pacific Northwest.

I am proud to say that I have been a vigorous advocate of the development of these great resources of the Northwest not alone because they spell prosperity for the area but because they are wise investments for the Nation as a whole. The power developments are returning every dollar invested together with interest and maintenance and other costs properly allocated to the projects. This Nation in the exercise of wisdom, instead of curtailing the development of these great revenue-producing projects, should make available the necessary funds for full development as rapidly as the demand for electric energy requires.

On a number of occasions in the past I have addressed the House on the matter of the power-supply situation in the Pacific Northwest. These reports were given in support of appropriations to be made for hydroelectric generating plants and for transmission facilities critically needed if that region were to make reasonable approach to a solution of this very serious problem. My purpose now is to give a further report as regards this situation at the present time.

Before proceeding further, I must acknowledge the work of the many Members of the House and commend them for what they have done toward the solution of the power-shortage problem in the Pacific Northwest. I wish to thank those Members very sincerely for what they have done in this regard.

For the past 2 years this region has been increasingly short of power. A few months ago I would have said that the last winter had been the most crucial period to date. I must now say that so far, this winter has been the most crucial to date. The situations are very similar in that there has been inadequate capacity to carry the maximum loads and, although over-all water supplies turned out to be better than minimum, there has still been insufficient power available to carry the loads that have developed. This has been very detrimental to the region not only by reason of the necessity for voluntary load curtailment but also by reason of the fact that certain new industries which desired to commence operations could not do so because the required power is not available. By mutual agreement among the power operators, no new loads above 500 kilowatts are being accepted in the Pacific Northwest because there is not power available to serve them. Many existing businesses and industrial plants have had to rearrange their operations to reduce power consumption during peak hours and, in some cases, it was actually necessary to cut back production to conserve power.

This last requirement has been very definitely true this winter with regard to the aluminum industry. For a period of about 6 weeks, between October and December, so-called interruptible power supplies to the aluminum plants were cut off because of the threat that occurred at that time that a low-water period was in the offing. Fortunately, early in December the water situation improved, and these supplies of power were restored. It should be pointed out, however, that curtailment of aluminum operations by virtue of this interrupted power supply was responsible for increased unemployment, but for that matter the whole power situation tends in that direction, because curtailment in any degree must necessarily be reflected in employment figures.

This restoration of interruptible power to the aluminum industry, made early in December, was not the complete picture, however. This winter has been most severe throughout the Pacific Northwest area, and this has resulted in peak loads beyond those estimated. During January it became necessary to cut off interruptible power deliveries during the evening peak loads for a good part of the month, and sometimes it was necessary during the morning peak loads. On January 31 it was necessary to cut off interruptible power for most of the day. The highest peak load on the Bonneville Power Administration's system occurred on January 4 and was 2,106,000 kilowatts. The peak load for the previous year occurred on January 4 and amounted to 1,693,000 kilowatts. It is significant that in January 1950 at the highest peak period, the Bonneville Power Administration was delivering 408,000 kilowatts more than in the corresponding period for the previous year, whereas only 324,000 kilowatts of generating capacity were added during the year. This has been possible by the simple expedient of overloading the machinery as far as it was

reasonably possible to do so, but operating conditions were certainly not of the best. In 1949, during the high-peak period, frequency sagged to 59 cycles. In 1950 frequency sag was 59.4 cycles at this peak period. I should further point out that a decrease in frequency occurred a number of times over the peak periods in January 1950. What this means is simply that the load was greater than the ability of the generators to supply it, causing them to slow down, and this further results in unsatisfactory operating conditions throughout the area. May I again emphasize that this was the result of the load on the system at that time. It does not take into account the load that could have been served had there been facilities for generating and transmitting the power. I should further point out that during these heavy-load periods, every available resource in my region, either steam or hydro, was operating at its utmost capacity, leaving absolutely no reserve. This is not only an intolerable operating situation but is an exceedingly dangerous one. It leaves nothing to take care of load fluctuations that constantly occur and, if trouble developed with any of the generating equipment in the area, it is difficult to predict what the result would be, except that whatever it was it would not be good.

As I indicated previously, three new generators were installed at the Grand Coulee plant during 1949, and it is planned to install three additional units in 1950. It is further planned to install the last three units in this plant during 1951, but even with these additional installations the power-shortage situation will still prevail. A dependable power supply will become available only if construction of hydroelectric projects is maintained in accordance with the so-called schedule S that has been worked out between the Bonneville Power Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Even assuming the most rapid construction of new plants physically possible under normal procedures, the region's total requirements for power cannot be met in full on a dependable basis until the winter period of 1957-58. Until that time, cumulative load growth will exceed additions to firm generating capacity. In the interim period, if poor water conditions should occur, it will make it impossible to serve the potential loads in the area. I might further point out that in calculating potential capacity to serve expected loads, there is included imports from Canada, as well as all of the available steam capacity in the region. If construction proceeds on schedule, it is expected that by the 1957-58 period there will be available capacity to serve all potential loads, with a small margin of reserve. This is the forecast at this time of people who are experts in these matters, and represents their conservative judgment as of now. However, it is entirely possible that the shortage period may extend beyond that on the basis of later forecasts, because the present expectations do now extend this shortage period beyond that forecast several years ago.

There are a number of projects now under construction that will come into operation within the next few years. The Hungry Horse project is scheduled to go into operation in December of 1952. McNary Dam and Detroit Dam will come into operation in 1953, and, as I mentioned previously, additional generation will be installed to complete the Grand Coulee powerhouse. These facilities will add 1,200,000 kilowatts of new capacity to the area by 1953, which to many must seem to be a tremendous amount of power to take care of all foreseeable needs. This is not the case, however. This new generation will be absorbed as rapidly as it comes into operation, and will still leave a situation much the same as we are facing now due to the rapid increase in loads that has taken place and will take place between now and that time. Appropriations have been requested by the Corps of Engineers this year to start construction of Chief Joseph Dam that is scheduled to come into operation in 1956, with final installations being made in 1961, and this project will add another million kilowatts to available supplies by 1961. It is imperative that construction of this project be maintained on schedule, along with others included in schedule S.

The growth in power requirements are the result of an extremely rapid growth in population, coupled with expansion and electrification of farms, businesses, and industries in the area. In population growth, the Pacific Northwest has far outstripped the United States as a whole. In the period between 1940 and 1949, which is the major development period of the Bonneville Power Administration, the population of my State of Oregon has increased 59.3 percent. The population of our neighbor State of Washington has increased 48.7 percent. The Pacific Northwest average increase in population is 44 percent, compared with the United States average of 13 percent. We confidently expect a continued upward swing in population, and it is predicted that the increase for the next 10 years will equal that of the last 10 in number of people. Population increase, however, is only a part of the reason for growth in the region's nonindustrial power requirements. More electricity than ever before is being used by all classes of customers. Farms and businesses are rapidly finding new uses for power, and home consumption is steadily increasing.

Increases in industrial uses of power have likewise been rapid. The number of Northwest production workers has increased over 50 percent between 1939 and 1947, and value added by manufacture in the region increased from \$454,000,000 in 1939 to \$1,655,000,000 in 1947. It is expected that this trend will continue and that industrial use will more than double within the next 10 years, assuming that generating capacity is added as scheduled.

Along with the need for more generating capacity, an equivalent increase in transmission capacity will also be needed.

The Bonneville Power Administration has included in their 1951 budget, requests for authorization of nine additional circuits that will be needed to transmit the additional 1,200,000 kilowatts of power that will come into operation between now and 1953. As new capacity is added, additional transmission lines will be needed. The major part, in fact approximately 80 percent of Bonneville's 1951 requests, are for major grid lines that are needed to carry the power to load centers to integrate projects and to relieve presently overloaded facilities.

The situation as regards generating capacity is closely paralleled by that of transmission capacity. There is no reserve at all. This is demonstrated by the fact that during the past year, five major power interruptions were experienced in the area, during which all major components of the Northwest Power Pool separated. The immediate cause of these were such things as lightning striking a transmission line, but their seriousness is a direct result of a badly overloaded transmission system that is constantly on the brink of instability. In one such instance, two lines that were originally designed to carry approximately 110,000 kilowatts, each were carrying 300,000 kilowatts when lightning struck one of the lines. The net result was a complete pool break-up because, when such overloaded line was interrupted by reason of the lightning stroke, this load was thrown on other lines already overloaded and they in turn were interrupted by automatic devices necessary for line protection. It is extremely important that these necessary transmission lines be provided in order to spare my region these costly service interruptions.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that these appropriations in this bill for construction, maintenance, and operation of the Bonneville Power Administration will not be disturbed. In fact, if any changes should be made in the allocation it should be by increasing the amounts rather than decreasing them. These projects are among the few operations of the Federal Government that are carried on with a profit to the Government and which pay their own way. As I have pointed out approximately 50 percent of the potential hydroelectric power in the United States is locked up in the Columbia River and its tributaries and only about 10 percent of this great pool of energy is now developed and put to useful purposes. The program for additional construction of hydroelectric projects should be carried on at an increasing speed in order to make available hydroelectric energy so vital to the economy of this great region in the Pacific Northwest and to fill the industrial, agricultural and domestic needs which are not being met by the generating capacity now available. This accelerated program can be carried out by the Federal Government without loss on a pay-as-you-go basis with full reimbursement to the Federal Government.

I want to thank my colleagues for their support of my efforts in the past to secure the needed appropriations for carrying

forward this program of resources development in the Columbia River area.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, about 3 weeks ago I spoke at some length on this particular chapter of the appropriation bill. I am not going to take up very much time today. Rather, I would yield my time to some of the Members who have not had an opportunity to speak on the bill.

However, I do want to make a few observations.

I listened to my very dear and charming chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and while I can agree substantially with most of his remarks, I must confess that I do not think the great United States is such a bad place to live in.

I enjoyed the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], as I did the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. While we do not agree on policy, there are a great many things on which we are in accord.

I was very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] regarding the aluminum production. I am glad that he has an aluminum plant out there which, through cheap power, I might say, is able to take on 2,500 employees in his district. I am glad that he said the object of this great hydroelectric plant and the reclamation policy is for cheap power. Up until this time all we have heard is that they were afraid of brown-outs there, but today he has admitted on the floor that it is the cheap power they are interested in.

I have an aluminum plant in my district. It is capable of employing 3,500 men, but at the present time the anthracite region is in a very distressed condition. It is one of the topmost distressed areas in the United States. Yet that aluminum plant, which happens not to be in the good graces of the United States Government, the Aluminum Co. of America, is held down to about a thousand men, when they could readily employ 3,600. So this story has two sides to it.

I do come from the East, and I may say to my good friend the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], that I have not for 1 minute tried to thwart the progress of the West. I believe my membership on this subcommittee has been such as to prove that I have tried to develop this great America of ours.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly agree with what the gentleman has said. The gentleman has certainly been fair in everything he has done for the development of the West, and everything else that pertains to this subcommittee. I want to say this: that the gentleman is a physician by profession, and he has been a most valuable member of that committee in looking after the health problems of the Indians; not only the Indians but the Eskimos in Alaska. He has done wonderful work. He was also chairman of the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of our committee during the Eighti-

eth Congress. He traveled over 12,000 miles looking into the laboratories and mines and other problems, and he learned a great deal about them, and he has been very valuable because of that.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I, as a colleague of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], want the membership to know how much we appreciate his work, and what he has done on this great committee. It has been stated that he is a doctor by profession. He comes from one of the blighted areas of America, the anthracite-coal region. Ours is a great industrial State. The district in which I live is the fourth industrial district in Pennsylvania, and the seventh in the world. We contribute nearly 12 percent to the national income. This man who stands before you modestly, quietly, yet efficiently, has done more, in our judgment, than any man we have ever had in this committee in recent years. I am glad to pay this tribute to him.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I will have to yield to my friend from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I hope the distinguished gentleman did not misinterpret any clumsy language I might have used. Certainly, it was my intention to pay the gentleman a very well-deserved compliment, and it was not criticism at all.

Mr. FENTON. Not at all. I certainly appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. Chairman, on April 6—3 weeks ago—I addressed the membership of the House in the general debate on this one-package bill. I outlined to you the routine and the mechanics of this one-package bill and the treatment afforded most of the members of the Appropriations Committee.

But I will not take up too much time today in the debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill. I shall gladly yield the most of my time to others who would like to talk on it. However, I would like to make a few observations which I have gathered in listening to the debate for the past few weeks.

You may recall that in my remarks on April 6, I dwelt at considerable length on the hospital situation in regards to our armed forces and the Veterans' Administration. Well, after 3 weeks or more there is still indecision as far as the Army hospitals are concerned and a defiant refusal of the VA to take over the Army hospital at Valley Forge. In the meantime, our veterans are still "hanging on the limb" waiting their turn for hospital admission.

One arm of our Government wants to get rid of hospitals. Another arm of our Government does not want to take them over and so the veteran is being kicked around. And let me say right here and now that this is not a political statement. It comes from one who, as a battalion surgeon of infantry in World War I, saw scores and scores killed in action and who treated hundreds on the field of battle. It sickens me to think that there are 2,785 veterans in Penn-

sylvania alone on the waiting list for hospitalization out of a total of 22,993 for the country as a whole.

In Pennsylvania our veterans hospitals are filled to capacity—that is 4,900 out of 5,138 beds occupied continuously—including the beds allowed for VA patients at Valley Forge which was discontinued as of February 15, 1950—and almost 2,800 men relegated to a waiting list. The Lord pity them while two bureaus of this great Government argue and quibble.

A little ray of hope, however, has just come to our attention. I bring it to you today so that you might know that the people of Pennsylvania are solidly behind the proposition that our veterans must be taken care of. Gov. James Duff has asked the Secretary of Defense to sell to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Valley Forge Hospital if the VA refuses to take it over. I am sure sufficient beds would be turned over to the VA in the event of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania securing the hospital. It would help out immensely until the new general medical hospitals at Altoona, Erie, and Wilkes-Barre are opened sometime this year, and the NP section of the hospital at Lebanon becomes available later this year.

Yes; here is an opportunity for this administration to act and not do so much talking about helping our veterans who need hospitalization—whether they be World War I or World War II veterans or Spanish War veterans; whether they be service connected or nonservice connected—they are veterans who fought to preserve this country.

Now this brings me to a portion of this chapter that has to do with this Government's mishandling of medical matters. If the handling of the medical service of the Indian Bureau and the present stupid work of the VA and our Defense Department is any criteria of the way socialized medicine or Government medicine would be to our people, then "Heaven help us."

I listened with a great deal of interest to the debate for several days on the chapter of labor and social security, and I want to congratulate the members of that subcommittee for the presentation of certain items in that chapter. But let me say to you that all the money in this world will not produce cures in heart conditions, arthritis, cancer, multiple sclerosis, insanity, or any of the well-known killers over night or perhaps many years to come. The medical profession has not been standing still. They have, down through the years, been working night and day studying all those problems. Scientists all over the country and philanthropists have been continually at work. The United States Public Health Service has done a fine job. The people of this country have given voluntarily for many years.

Certainly we are all in favor of the Government assisting financially in all those problems and it certainly helps and I hope quickens the day that cures for all those diseases will come. But I also hope and pray that those in government, having charge of the programs,

will never conclude that they have all the brains and get as arbitrary as some people in this country who think that they can solve all those problems—with money. That goes for Members of Congress and even the Social Security Administration—yes, even the United States Public Health Service.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am gravely concerned with the need for judging our Federal expenditures in relation to financial returns and to the industrial and economic life of our Nation. This administration is doing a real management job. The President's budget this year represented a most businesslike weighing of costs and benefits, especially in the conservation field.

The committee's report on the budget, however, in some instances has eliminated funds which are seriously needed for good Government management and maximum net return to the Treasury. I refer specifically to the amounts for the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior.

A total of \$6,756,800 was allowed for this agency—that amount represents a reduction of \$1,893,200 below the estimate in the President's budget. At this time I will not attempt to analyze each item, but I do want to call your attention to certain aspects of this agency's program which warrant additional funds, namely, its cadastral surveying program, and second, the range management and improvement program on the public domain.

In review I want to mention that the Bureau of Land Management exercises jurisdiction over the largest area of Federal land of any agency—180,000,000 acres in the continental United States and 290,000,000 acres in Alaska. In addition, it is responsible for the leasing of minerals on most Federally owned lands, totalling 700,000,000 acres, and on about 50,000,000 acres of privately owned lands in which the United States Government has mineral rights.

Careful management of these lands has resulted in increased revenues to the Government and the public-land States, of which Utah is but one. No Federal agency or business firm can continue to carry an increasing work load as this agency is doing without sufficient funds to employ adequate personnel. The Bureau of Land Management has made a record for itself in speeding up the processing of applications for public-land use, but there is still a backlog of veterans' applications to be processed. Applications for land use have more than doubled in the last 3 years, during which time personnel has decreased. This agency needs funds to increase its personnel to handle this greater volume of business. In my own State of Utah, the land office is swamped with oil, gas, and homestead applications. Delay in processing these gas and oil applications impedes development of much needed oil

supplies and consequently affects employment opportunities in private enterprises all over the country. Furthermore, the Government loses money with every month's delay in awarding these leases.

I want to make special mention of the need for Bureau of Land Management funds to make cadastral surveys, and I want to point out that the Budget approved \$1,024,410 whereas the committee allowed only \$743,000. This cut is of major concern to me because many Western States, such as my own, are losing revenue every day these surveys are delayed. Until the land is surveyed, the State cannot receive title and cannot obtain full revenue from its school lands.

I also want to call your attention to the range-reseedings and range-management projects. It will be impossible for the Bureau of Land Management to practice range conservation as it should be practiced with the sums allotted in the committee report. There are not sufficient range men in the area to protect the grazing resources from misuse and deterioration. One-half of the public-domain lands are in a serious to critical state of erosion. This land cancer we call erosion spreads from Government lands to private lands. We have talked much and thought much of conservation; but when we are denying funds for range-conservation programs, we are neglecting to take remedial measures to protect our natural land and water resources.

The grazing capacity of the range has been increased many times in areas where conservation programs have been followed. Besides adding to the forage supply, and consequently to the revenues collected, the heavier plant cover cuts down the movement of water over the ground surface and reduces erosion. The Bureau's reseeding work on the range in my State has been successful to the degree that the State has joined hands with the Federal Government under cooperative agreements, using available State and Federal funds in a combined program. In many areas, private funds have been contributed in substantial amounts so that more acres can be planted.

In conclusion, I just want to say that the Bureau of Land Management's conservation program is one which is needed to develop oil and gas leasing by private enterprise, to carry out important survey programs which are essential to State rights, to protect the natural resources, and to increase the grazing capacity on public domain lands. I am hoping that we may consider these items carefully and recommend that when final action is taken the appropriations be raised above their present level.

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain quotations

from hearings before the Public Lands Committee.)

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I thank the committee for this opportunity to address a few remarks to this committee concerning this bill. During my service in Congress I have been on the Public Lands Committee. I am, therefore, intensely interested in every phase of this legislation, and I hope when the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule to address my remarks to several points. This afternoon I wish to speak very briefly on one matter of national policy, that of dealing with concessions in the national parks.

Since the end of the war the Committee on Appropriations has time and again brought up the matter of the lack of legislative policy in regard to concessions in national parks. They have requested, I believe first in 1947 that the Committee on Public Lands write a policy regarding concessions. Also, the Interior Department has time and again indicated the need for more legislation in regard to this matter. Law is almost nonexistent as regards policy for park concessions; present legislation simply gives the Department of the Interior the right to regulate and maintain the parks; it does not go much beyond that. Our committee has, over the last 5 years, held extensive hearings on park concessions. We have held them here in Washington. We have had Mr. Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, and at hearings out in the national parks we have had concessionaires and people who visit the parks, appear before us.

I may say at this point that there is a wide difference of opinion among not only those who visit the parks but those in the Department of the Interior as to the proper policy that should be followed in connection with park concessions. I think Mr. Davidson perhaps represents one point of view. He believes all concession facilities, and I think I am indicating his thought correctly, the hotels, the bath houses, and the lunch counters, and so forth, should be owned by the Federal Government. On the other hand, there are many in the Department of the Interior and many in the Park Service and on the Public Lands Committee who do not go along with that policy.

We believe that those facilities should be built and operated by private enterprise, wherever possible.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows that these concessionaires or many of them have spent millions upon millions of dollars to build hotels, cabins, recreational facilities and so forth for the visitors. They only have about 4 months of the year in which to collect any revenue.

Mr. D'EWART. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. Generally speaking, the concessionaires have done a most

wonderful job in taking care of the people who visit these parks at a rate that most people can pay.

Mr. D'EWART. That is correct. Our committee recognizes that. Last year, 1949, some 31,864,180 people visited the national parks and monuments of this country. There are at the present time facilities to accommodate only half that number of people or about 15,000,000.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in the subject the gentleman is discussing about the concessionaires in our national parks. I am interested in it from this viewpoint and I want the gentleman's opinion on it: In some of our national parks, particularly where there are mountains, and rather high mountains, there are concessions on top of the mountain for shelter and food. People sometimes climb the mountain, spend the night and come back the next day.

The question is this: I have thought for some time we should require of a concessionaire on the top of a mountain that he provide, or that we provide on behalf of the Government, some sort of shelter facilities where a fire could be built for persons who may get wet and cold climbing the mountain and who reach the top without any place to go unless they go into some of the facilities of the concessionaire. Most of the time these are filled. I have one or two experiences along the line of where a large group of people became very cold in a drizzling rain going up the mountain, then were unable to find facilities on top to warm themselves and dry their clothes because all of the concessionaire's facilities were filled.

Mr. D'EWART. I think our committee recognizes in its study that we must have three classes of facilities in our national parks; one for the deluxe trade who are willing and able to pay a large price for accommodations; second, for the ordinary person of medium income, and, third, for those who walk in or go in by bicycle or in an old car, who are not able to pay more than a minimum but certainly have a right to visit these parks. We recognize those three groups and we recognize that facilities for the last group must be provided.

Our investigation has shown that the concessionaires are willing and able at this time to spend some \$29,000,000 or more, if it is necessary, to provide large additional facilities which are needed in the national parks to accommodate the thirty-odd million people who will visit them this year. In studying the question we have found there are only two courses to follow: Either the Federal Government must write a policy of building all of these facilities, deluxe and all the others, or we must write a policy that will encourage private enterprise to provide the facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to include in the RECORD a number of references, taken from our committee files showing the need of legislation

that would establish a national park concession policy:

REFERENCES BY DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR TO LEGISLATIVE DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL PARK CONCESSION POLICY

I have already explained these policies to the House Public Lands Committee, as you know. I explained to the House Public Lands Committee that the Department recognizes that franchise and entrance fees are basically matters of congressional policy. I explained further that the Department, of course, will be guided by any decisions of the Congress affecting the administration of the parks but that, in the meantime, the Department feels obliged to pursue the policies described in order to fulfill its obligation under existing law to provide the public with needed facilities. (Letter of November 1, 1948, from Assistant Secretary Davidson to Secretary Krug.)

Some of the recommendations (of the Concession's Advisory Group) are adopted herein as the policy of the Department; others, however, involve considerations on which it is believed that guidance from Congress should first be sought. (Concessions Policies of the National Park System, November 1, 1948, Approved by J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, pp. 1-2.)

We feel that it is necessary for the Congress to pass on matters of that kind (franchise fees and entrance fees) because there is obviously a difference in what this advisory committee has recommended and what the Appropriations Committee seems to want.

Now that is an impossible situation for a department, trying to carry out the laws of Congress, to be in. It was for that reason that we wanted to present it and have a full discussion of the matters of this kind with the committee. It was those general principles we did want to discuss, and we want to discuss them with this committee, which is our legislative committee, before we conclude these long-term contracts.

However, I would assume that since the law now charges us with the responsibility of negotiating and executing contracts, and we will set forth the policy we think should be incorporated in those contracts—that it is then our duty to go on and execute contracts after having presented these matters to this committee of the Congress.

Of course, if there are some laws which you start through, we will see if matters cannot be delayed. (Assistant Secretary Davidson testifying before House Public Lands Subcommittee, Hearings on H. R. 2312, May 21 to June 16, 1948, p. 126.)

In connection with Mr. Barrett's statement, I would like to make it clear that we do intend and want to submit the general principles to this committee. (Ibid. p. 128.)

The majority of the recommendations in the advisory group's report are adopted as the policy of this Department, as indicated in this policy statement. Others, however, involve considerations on which it is believed that guidance from the Congress is necessary. (Ibid., pp. 130-131.)

Whether the viewpoint that visitors to the parks should be required to pay something more toward the cost of their administration and protection than those persons who do not visit the parks, or whether the viewpoint expressed by the concessions advisory group should be adopted, is essentially for the Congress to determine. (Ibid., p. 131.)

Through the waiver of franchise fees, funds should be made available, if necessary, for improvements, rehabilitation, and additions, and for the amortization of new facilities. This is one of the problems which we feel that the Congress should give us some advice on. (Ibid., p. 136.)

NOTE.—It is clear from his subsequent testimony that the only "advice" that Assistant Secretary Davidson would heed would

consist of a change in the law. This is evidenced by the following colloquy on the resolution passed by the subcommittee directing the Secretary not to disturb existing concessioners' operations under extensions of expired contracts pending further study by the subcommittee and recommendations by it of policy-fixing legislation.

"Mr. MILLER. I would like to ask the Secretary a question here. It is the intent of the Secretary to follow the spirit of the resolution which we have just passed, not to disturb the contracts for 1949, or will you disregard the desires of the committee?"

"Mr. DAVIDSON. I think I made my position clear in my original statement."

"Mr. MILLER. You can answer 'Yes' or 'No' without any trouble."

"Mr. DAVIDSON. I specified in my original statement that the Congress has enacted certain laws directing us to provide facilities in the national parks for the accommodation of the people. If the Congress passes laws changing that, or saying that we should not do that, we will, or course, respect the laws of Congress."

"Mr. MILLER. Then unless we pass this through both Houses you have no intent of respecting the wishes of this body?"

"Mr. DAVIDSON. I am afraid if we in any way disregard the laws of the Congress—"

"Mr. MILLER. You have answered it." (Ibid., pp. 232-233.)

"The CHAIRMAN. Are you making any recommendations for legislation, Mr. Drury?"

"Mr. DRURY. Yes; we have quite a list of matters, Senator, upon which we expect to make recommendations, some of them relating to management of the national park areas. There will be, undoubtedly, as a result of this report and policy statement, a proposal on this matter of the ultimate public ownership of concessions facilities. That undoubtedly will be embodied in legislation." (Director Newton B. Drury, National Park Service, testifying before Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, January 31 to February 7, 1949, pp. 281-289.)

Davidson, August 4, 1949:

Page 530: "This is a matter that the committee should properly consider."

Page 535: "Problem of financing these facilities is one which must be met by Congress."

(c) (Unprofitable operations should be abandoned): "It is up to the committee to decide whether this suggestion should be adopted."

Page 563 (financing): "I have pointed out that I think this committee should consider whether our policy is too liberal."

Page 574 (What is proposed by Department?): "That is the question we are presenting to you as the Congress, to tell us what you think should be done."

Page 575: "We hope that this committee will prepare and produce such legislation that it feels is desirable to provide the necessary facilities to take care of the traveling public in the parks."

Bottom of page: "If the committee comes to the conclusion that private capital cannot be raised to provide these facilities then we may be able to present such recommendations as the committee would ask us to on that subject."

Page 620 (on offering value to old and new concessioners): "Whether it is right or wrong I think is a matter for the committee certainly to decide and to tell us what they want us to do in the future."

Page 630 (appreciate hearing): "So we can see where we are heading, etc."

Page 653: Mrs. Bosone: "Mr. Davidson, has said 'whatever the committee wants is agreeable to him.'"

Davidson: "Thank you."

Chairman: "Yes, if the Congress will fix a policy, then the Secretary will follow that policy."

Davidson, August 11 (renewal of contracts): "That is a particular kind of policy on which I want a determination, on which we want a determination from this committee and the Congress as to how we should handle that everywhere."

In making this study, I think the members of the Public Lands Committee, and a good many people in the Department of the Interior, are agreed, that six principles must be recognized if we are to have the necessary funds provided by private enterprise to give necessary park facilities for the accommodation of the public:

First. A certain security of investment. A person will not invest money without some assurance of return of capital.

Second. An opportunity to realize a fair and reasonable profit.

Third. In fixing rates and charges, they shall be judged by comparison with similar enterprises outside the park, giving thought to the length of the season and other limitations.

Fourth. Franchise fees should be based on probable value to the private investor of the privilege that is granted in operating the facility.

Fifth. A right to renewal when the service has been satisfactory to the public and to the Federal Government. When that service has been satisfactory to the Government and to the concessionaire, certainly there should be right of renewal.

Sixth. A recognition of possessor interest, that is, a right to operate that facility as long as they have a balance of equity in the investment in which they have placed their money.

So, our committee has made this study. They are directing their staff to draft a bill in cooperation with the National Parks Service that will encourage private enterprise to provide these facilities that are needed in the national parks to accommodate these millions of people who have a right to expect that they will find a place to eat, a place to sleep, and shelter such as is necessary within our national parks.

It is not all national parks and monuments that need these facilities within their borders. Wherever it is possible these facilities should be provided outside of the national parks, but many of them are so large, so extensive in their areas, that hotels and camping grounds and other facilities must be maintained inside the parks for visitors.

As I have said, we must reach a decision. Will the Federal Government take over and nationalize these concessions, or will we encourage private enterprise to go in and do this job? I think that the Congress, and I believe our committee, and I believe most of those within the Park Service, would like to see private enterprise do this job under adequate regulations; accommodations that are necessary for health, pleasure, and recreation when they visit the area.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include at this point the record the statement of Don Hummel, president and general manager, Lassen National Park Co., as showing the difficulties under which park concessioners labor at this time in trying to negotiate a contract with the National

Park Service, a satisfactory contract which will encourage private enterprise to build the facilities necessary for the accommodation of park visitors. I can assure you this is not an isolated example.

[Hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives, on June 12, 1948]

STATEMENT OF DON HUMMELL, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, LASSEN NATIONAL PARK Co.

Mr. HUMMELL. I am Don Hummel, president and general manager of the Lassen National Park Co., a concessionaire in Lassen Volcanic National Park. My statement today will attempt to show the position that some of the concessionaires find themselves in as a result of the change of policy. I will make this as succinct and brief as I can.

In 1933 the United States Government through the National Park Service gave our company a temporary permit to build facilities in Lassen Volcanic National Park for the accommodation of visitors. That was a very small operation, as most of the visitors to the park were fishermen or campers. The road has just recently been completed and there was no real index as to what the travel in the park would be. After operating for approximately 2 years and having one remaining year to go, and as the travel exceeded expectations there was additional investment required in the park.

I proceeded to Washington and contacted the Branch of Concessions of the National Park Service, a Mr. Charles Gable, since deceased. When I was shown the contract that I was to sign, and being just fresh out of law school, I was considerably apprehensive because it seemed to be all on one side. I called attention to the fact of the number of instances where the Secretary's decision was final and the Secretary had complete discretion. At that time I was told by Mr. Gable that that was the language that had been used for some 30 or 40 years and that nothing that I could do or say, or nothing that he could recommend, would change that language, and in his words I had to rely on the good faith of the United States Government. He said that all the other contracts had similar language, and that they had operated under those contracts for some 30 years, and the policy of the Government was that if you performed satisfactory service your contract would be renewed.

On the basis of those assurances, I signed the contract for 10 years. That was to expire in May of 1946.

Pursuant to the contract that I signed in 1935, we put in additional facilities and re-invested all of our earnings, as there has never been a stock dividend to the stockholders in our company since the day it was organized. Every cent of earnings plus everything that we could borrow went into the construction of facilities in the park. The members of the company were on the pay roll only for short periods of 3 months and then sought other jobs during the winter so as not to burden the company with too much overhead. Our services, I believe, were satisfactory to the parks. We have never had any indication to the contrary.

Then the war came along and as the members of the company were of military age we found ourselves in a difficult position of not being able to comply with our contract in that we had no management, so with the good offices of the National Park Service we talked with the National Parks Concessions, Inc.

Mr. BARRETT. Were you in the service?

Mr. HUMMELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARRETT. For how long?

Mr. HUMMELL. Four years.

Mr. BARRETT. What branch of the service were you in and where did you serve?

Mr. HUMMELL. Army Air Forces. I served in north Africa, India, China, and the Philippines.

Mr. BARRETT. Were you partners also in the service?

Mr. HUMMELL. My partner was deferred for his work in the State Department, but he was of military age. We made a contract with National Parks Concessions, Inc., to get us out of our dilemma that we were in, in that we were not able to provide management for our firm. This contract was made, according to my understanding, not with the idea that any profit would result, because we did not expect profit, but to aid us in that we were engaged in the more important duties connected with the war. There was the further necessity of attempting to provide public service during the war years in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

I was quite disturbed the following year to hear that the company would not continue its operation and was exercising its right to get out of the contract at the end of that year. However, they were curtailing their activities in one of the other parks and allowed us to hire directly the manager which they had furnished under the contract, and we continued his services on a salary basis without real or apparent direction from us.

At the end of 1944 this company called their manager back to their service and we were left without a manager. I received that word when I was in China, and immediately asked the Army for relief. I was granted a 30-day leave to return to the United States, and did return.

Upon my arrival in the United States I contacted a man who was a school teacher and the principal of a school in Piedmont, Calif., and who had worked one season with the National Park Concessions, Inc. I had a short discussion with him and gave him the authority to write checks on our bank account, and gave him the keys to the place and sent him up, and I returned to China.

In 1946, toward the end of January, I returned from overseas and was released from the Army. As our contract was expiring in May of that year I immediately proceeded to Washington, D. C., to negotiate a new contract. I was met with a very friendly attitude in the National Park Service and sat down with the members of that organization and negotiated a contract. We wrote it, I signed it, and we sent it in for approval, which in the past had always been a mere formality. All the problems had been worked out with the National Park Service. I returned then to the park to get things ready as the facilities had been seriously depleted during the war. There was no maintenance and there was a totally inadequate staff. Much of our equipment had been taken during the war years when people could not buy blankets and could not buy sheets and could not buy pots and pans, and most of those things had disappeared with our previous guests.

It was about 2 months later that I received a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior which was directed to Mr. Drury, the Director of the National Park Service. This letter said in substance that regardless of the obstacles that appeared insurmountable, every effort had to be made to extend facilities in the national parks to take care of the increased travel which was expected through the cessation of rationing. On the basis of that information, and on the fact that I had negotiated a contract with the National Park Service and we seemed to be in complete accord, I went to the bank and advised them of the position that I was in and that we needed additional capital. They looked at my operating statement and asked me what the terms of the new contract were, and I told them they were in substance what we had always operated under, and I borrowed additional sums.

Then through the War Assets Administration, and by the fact that I was a veteran, I was able to get adequate equipment which I otherwise would not have had an opportunity to purchase. I spent altogether that year about 8 months visiting one War Assets camp after another, buying houses and tearing them down to get the lumber to build additional tent platforms and using every facility which I had available through my veterans preference to get equipment to continue the operation. Those operations were established and as far as I knew everything was satisfactory until the Chapman memorandum came out in June.

Then I was informed that it was the policy of the Secretary of the Interior to hold up all contracts until such time as these basic policies were worked out. I now find myself in the position of having incurred obligations, made representations to the bank, used all my veteran's preference, after having in good faith sat down with the National Park Service, and they certainly were in good faith, and had been the agency that we had always dealt with.

Now, I am told that my company's assets are supposed to be broadcast to the public to see if somebody else would rather come in and operate them. I am in a position where I cannot even meet that competition on equal terms, for although we have invested some \$137,000 in the park I have a book value of around \$45,000. I am entitled to earn 6 percent on my net worth, or \$2,700, and any man who comes in there is going to have to take it over on an appraised value, and he will be able to earn 6 percent on whatever the appraised value of the assets is.

Those assets, in my opinion, will not be appraised under \$200,000 because of the increased cost of construction.

That, in brief, is the situation I now find myself in, along with the other members of my company.

Mr. BARRETT. The situation then resolves itself down to a point, Mr. Hummell, that after 4 years' service in the Army you find yourself confronted with the proposition whereby the Government that you served during the war years is willing to say to some third person, "We will allow you 6 percent on approximately \$200,000," or somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12,000 a year, whereas they say to you, "Mr. Hummell, you have to be satisfied with an income of \$2,700." Is that about it?

Mr. HUMMELL. In substance, that is the position I find myself in; yes, sir.

Mr. BARRETT. It is kind of tough.

Mr. HUMMELL. It is not pleasant.

Mr. BARRETT. It does not seem fair, equitable, right, or in the interest of justice, or in the best interests of the Government.

Mr. D'Ewart, do you have any questions?

Mr. D'Ewart. No contract has been offered to you at the present time?

Mr. HUMMELL. No, sir; it has not.

Mr. D'Ewart. Short nor long?

Mr. HUMMELL. Well, I am operating under an extension which expires the 31st day of December of this year.

Mr. D'Ewart. And you have invested \$137,000?

Mr. HUMMELL. With my associates; yes, sir.

Mr. D'Ewart. How much have you had to borrow?

Mr. HUMMELL. Well, we have borrowed practically from the day we started at one phase or another. We put in an original investment and then borrowed and reinvested all our depreciation and earnings. I owe in excess of \$53,000 now.

Mr. D'Ewart. If you sign the proposed contract you would be allowed 6 percent on \$137,000; is that right?

Mr. HUMMELL. No, sir; I would be allowed 6 percent on my net worth, which is \$45,000.

Mr. D'Ewart. On \$137,000, minus depreciation?

Mr. HUMMELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. D'Ewart. You would be allowed no income on what you borrowed?

Mr. HUMMELL. None other than what interest I pay, which is an expense of operation.

Mr. D'Ewart. That is an expense of operation, but you are not allowed to earn anything on the money you borrow?

Mr. HUMMELL. No, sir.

Mr. D'Ewart. Why do you borrow if you cannot earn any money on which you borrow?

Mr. HUMMELL. I am sure I could not answer that, Congressman. I cannot see any rhyme nor reason, if the plant is there and serves the public, why you should not be able to earn money. I thought that was the basic philosophy of building a company, was that you attempted to build up your business, and you borrowed money when you did not have sufficient capital of your own, but you expected to earn on that borrowing or otherwise you would have no way of ever paying the principal back.

Mr. D'Ewart. I do not see any encouragement to anybody to enlarge their facilities by borrowing when you cannot earn on that borrowed money. It certainly is a way to discourage enlarging these facilities.

Mr. HUMMELL. I am also in a very awkward position with my bank. I made statements to the bank, on the assurance of having dealt with the National Park Service and having always had a very friendly relationship with the National Park Service, and they having lived up to their statements. All of a sudden I find myself in the position of going back to the bank, particularly if the Government now releases in fact a request for bids. I am going to have some tall explaining to do to the banker. There is one thing sure—I will never get another loan.

Mr. D'Ewart. I believe that is true of others who have tried to open up concessions, unless they are a Government-owned corporation.

Mr. HUMMELL. Mine is in no different position than any of the others.

Mr. BARRETT. That is only half of it. You are not going to get another loan, and if this thing goes through you are not even going to pay off the loan you do have.

Mr. HUMMELL. That is right, sir; I am not in a position to pay it off if this goes through.

Mr. D'Ewart. Out of the 6 percent that you are going to get, what do you have to pay?

Mr. HUMMELL. Well, I have to set up any reserve for depreciation, any reinvestment in the park, any return to stockholders, any interest on obligations. All of that must come out of the 6 percent or the \$2,700 a year.

Mr. D'Ewart. Just where is the money coming from to repay this loan?

Mr. HUMMELL. I think your guess is as good as mine on that. I do not see where it can come from. Under this theory, I do not see where it would come from.

Mr. D'Ewart. And if you should sign one of these proposed contracts where would the money come from to pay the loan?

Mr. HUMMELL. It would be impossible to repay it, and I might say here that I do not see where I could in good conscience sign one of these contracts because I can work the next 20 years and come out with less than what I have now.

Mr. D'Ewart. In other words, you are not only not going to be able to pay this old loan, but you will be precluded from ever borrowing again and paying off any new loans?

Mr. HUMMELL. That is correct.

Mr. D'Ewart. Even if you did sign the new contract.

Mr. HUMMELL. That is correct.

Mr. D'Ewart. How does that encourage you to enlarge your facilities?

Mr. HUMMELL. It is not very encouraging.

Mr. D'EWART. That is true of all who attempt to take on a concession in a park. You are not giving us an individual example. You are giving us an illustration of the thing that has developed and faces the organization in all the parks.

Mr. HUMMELL. In view of the statement of policy that we have been given in the proposed contract, I think we would all be in exactly the same position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, as a new Member of the House, and a member of the Committee on Public Lands, I should like to pay my respects to the gentleman from Montana who just preceded me. Mr. D'EWART is an untiring worker. I do not know of any member of our committee who more regularly attends committee meetings than does the gentleman from Montana. He and I quite often disagree. However, I want to say to him that he is a real statesman, a hard worker, and an excellent gentleman. He is considerate. He has a thorough analysis of every problem that comes before our committee. It is my hope that at some time I can be at least partly as good a legislator as the distinguished gentleman from Montana.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that though an appropriation of \$17,758,000 is recommended for the conservation and development of mineral resources, little work is being done to develop the vast peat resources of the United States.

In items for the Bureau of Mines an increase of \$90,000 is provided for lignite research and an increase of \$80,000 is recommended for the anthracite research laboratory. An increase of \$200,000 is recommended for research and demonstration work in synthetic liquid fuels.

I think that every effort should be made to develop all of our natural resources. It is therefore necessary to undertake research in the effective utilization of peat. Legislation to authorize this work is now pending before the Committee on Public Lands where hearings have begun. I hope my bill is favorably reported to the House and that the United States will begin to seriously investigate the potential value of our 15,000,000,000 tons of peat, about half of which is found in Minnesota.

I would also like to point out that imports of peat continued to rise in 1949, totaling 94,747 short tons, an increase of about 21 percent over the 1939 prewar figures. These imports of peat for last year were valued at \$3,184,409. At the same time the already limited American production decreased slightly.

From this we can see that further research and demonstration is imperative if we are to reap the benefits of this great untapped resource. I hope that next year will find an appropriation for this work, just as we are now considering funds for lignite, anthracite, and liquid fuel research. These resources are enough alike so that research could be done at the same time, thus saving taxpayers money.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to comment on the work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the funds recommended in the bill now before us for carrying out the Bureau's functions. Those of you who do not represent areas embracing Indian reservations, or having a large Indian population, may not be familiar with those Federal activities administered through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As compared with other bureaus of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be described as a government within a government because of its extensive and varied activities. Through these activities the Indian is afforded similar services provided his non-Indian neighbor through the many activities of other Federal agencies, either by direct assistance or through State and local governments.

Because of historical relations existing between the United States and the various Indian tribes, the Federal Government, as trustee, administers the affairs of Indians by numerous treaties and laws through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As a result of this trusteeship, large segments of our Indian population would be denied benefits accorded non-Indian citizens were it not for the functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The bill now before us recommends appropriations totaling \$76,293,000 for the work of this Bureau. This represents a reduction of \$9,703,375 below the budget estimates of which approximately \$2,500,000 pertains to health, education, and welfare services, \$1,500,000 to the development and management of resources, \$4,600,000 to capital improvements, including the construction of schools, hospitals, road, and irrigation systems, and \$1,000,000 for administering these programs.

The House Committee on Appropriations is to be commended for its action in approving substantial amounts for health, education, and welfare services. Except for the elimination of funds to be used in the State of California, which I am informed would result in the discharge of Indians with active tuberculosis from hospitals, close Sherman Institute, a nonreservation boarding school enrolling over-age, non-English-speaking Navajo and Papago Indians and deny Federal assistance to local school districts in the education of Indian children who live on nontaxable Indian-owned land, the House committee recommended the full amount of the budget estimate for health and education activities. While recognizing the need for these services, other than in the State of California, the committee at the same time eliminated funds from the estimates for the operation of vessels which serve hospitals and schools in Alaska by transporting supplies and materials to isolated stations in the Territory of Alaska, where commercial shipping is either not available or is too expensive.

Also eliminated from this bill are funds for an apprentice-training program proposed for the Navajo and Hopi Indians in conjunction with the Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation program authorized by recent law. This phase of the rehabilitation program is to acquaint untrained Indians with certain fundamentals in the trades and crafts before and while they are engaged on work projects. This type of education and training appears to me to be an essential factor in the success of the off-reservation resettlement program to reestablish Navajo and Hopi Indians permanently and satisfactorily at off-reservation locations where permanent employment opportunities exist. The Congress last year provided funds for placing Indians in off-reservation jobs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has rightly recognized the need for apprentice training to insure the success of this program.

It is not difficult to visualize the situations that exist on Indian reservations where no law enforcement program is carried on or where enforcement is attempted with insufficient law enforcement officers. Reports from several sources indicate that the budget estimate for this purpose would not provide adequate protection against disorder and crime on Indian reservations. I am informed that the Bureau has been requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee to submit revised estimates for this work.

Although the items in the field of community services which I have discussed are of utmost importance to isolated segments of our Indian population, the development and management of resources in these areas are equally important to the economy and well-being of the individual and the Nation. Groups populating these areas are primarily dependent upon forest and range lands, irrigation and road systems, agricultural and industrial enterprises, and soil and moisture conservation practices for a livelihood. The development and utilization of these resource facilities cannot be ignored if a stable economy is to prevail among the people in these areas.

In addition to the reduction of \$4,680,400 for the construction of buildings and utilities, road and irrigation system, the House committee denied contract authority for construction work in the amount of \$6,500,000, of which \$5,275,000 was for construction work proposed in connection with the Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation program and \$1,000,000 for the construction of a hospital authorized by Public Law 438, Eighty-first Congress. Restoration of the contract authority should be made it seems to me in order that construction can go forward on the hospital authorized by Public Law 438 and to avoid the elimination of projects proposed in the rehabilitation program which would disrupt and delay this program twice approved by the Congress.

I am informed that the position of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is, and I quote:

1. Another serious reduction in the budget estimates is the reduction of \$1,035,000 for general administrative ex-

penses. Increasing program activities, resulting in increased administrative requirements from the headquarters office level to the smallest field office, have overloaded the administrative staff to such an extent that the effectiveness of the Bureau's program activities is endangered. Of the \$15,181,564 increase provided in this bill for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, only \$109,831 is for administrative management purposes. This will throw the Bureau's functions so far out of balance as to make it virtually impossible to control and administer activities efficiently and economically. Operating under such adverse conditions the Bureau could not be expected to meet present budgetary, accounting, and other administrative requirements much less give attention to the modernization and improvement of work methods and procedures.

2. As compared with 1950 appropriations, adjusted to include the proposed supplemental appropriations to meet pay increases authorized by Public Law 429, and the supplemental appropriation for welfare of Indians contained in the recent Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, the House committee allowance provided increases totaling \$15,181,564. It may appear that this substantial increase would provide adequately for the Bureau's regular activities. However after providing \$11,353,470 of this increase for the long-range program for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and \$1,737,500 for the liquidation of prior year contract authorizations, a comparatively small increase of \$2,090,594 is available for allocation to the many regular activities of the Bureau. An analysis of the Bureau's many functions and the far-reaching effects of its work in relation to the present and future development of isolated and backward areas of the Nation appear to fully justify the approval of the Budget estimates for the Bureau as submitted to this Congress by the President.

I hope that the membership of the House will give careful and earnest consideration to this whole matter before final determination is made on this chapter of the bill.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL].

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I have requested this time so that I may point out what I believe to be an oversight on the part of the committee in regard to funds for Indians in California. There was deleted from the recommendations of the Bureau \$2,647,871, which was all of the money that was recommended for Indian affairs in California. On the testimony of four or five Indians and an attorney, I believe from here in Washington, that money was deleted.

I have prepared amendments to reinstate those funds. However, I do not intend to offer them when the proper time arrives because of the fact that the evidence which should have been before the committee, but which was not of record during the recent hearings, could not be presented in a matter of 5 minutes, as stipulated under the 5-minute rule. I have conferred with the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and also personally appeared and testified in behalf of the restoration of these funds before the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations. The subject is

being fully covered in the Senate and I have every reason to believe that there would be no objection raised in that body to the reinstatement of these funds in the bill as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

I merely want to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the deletion of the funds has totally deprived California and its contract for the education of Indians of \$800,000 for the construction of a school building on the Indian reservation that has not a single acre of ground accessible for school purposes.

It deletes \$322,000 for the education of 2,300 Indian children. It destroys all supervision over Indian contracts, such as logging contracts, and so forth, that total well into the millions of dollars. The supervision is needed.

Again, I am calling the attention of the Committee to these facts so that in conference it will be understood that there is something more in the Senate record than was before the House committee. The situation is very disturbing to the Department of Education of California, to all the county superintendents of schools who have Indian reservations, and to the tribes themselves and their advisers.

As set out in a pamphlet entitled "Program for Termination of Indian Bureau Activities in the State of California," which was submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in June of 1948, we have a plan for the granting of complete rights to Indians in that State. It should be done uniformly, and the supervision of these contracts should be carried out in an orderly manner.

I appreciate the intention and the desires of many of the members of the committee when they took their action, but I believe it was ill-advised because all of the facts were not before the committee.

(Mr. WERDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a statement relative to the Bureau of Reclamation's program for the Colorado-Big Thompson project contained in the General Appropriation bill, 1951, under chapter 7, Department of Interior.

It pleases me deeply that the House Appropriations Committee saw fit to provide the full amount of the estimate for the irrigation production facilities on the Colorado-Big Thompson project. This project is essential to assure an adequate supply of supplemental water to irrigate 615,000 acres of land in the northeastern part of the State. In addition to supplying water for the lands, the project is designed to produce electrical energy for use on the project for pumping purposes and to provide more adequate supplies for rural and municipal use on both the eastern and western slopes of the Continental Divide. The project's power system is now interconnected with the Wyoming system to the north and with the Missouri Basin system in the far northeastern corner of the State. Many municipalities and rural cooperatives are

receiving benefits of Federal power from this interconnected system, with the present source being power plants in Wyoming. Supplies are inadequate, and the completion of the generating and transmission facilities on the eastern slope of the project are essential to assure more adequate supplies.

I was indeed disappointed at the action taken by the House Appropriations Committee in deleting funds for the construction of the Estes-Leyner-Plains 115-kilovolt line and the Leyner substation, and also, the elimination of the extension of the Flatiron-Brighton line eastward toward Hoyt and Brush, Colo. These lines are an essential component of the Colorado-Big Thompson project and do not represent new starts, but an extension of the existing system to provide the necessary outlet for power which will be soon available at the eastern slope power plants. The Estes-Leyner-Plains line and Leyner substation will provide an interconnection with the facilities of the Colorado Public Service Co. in order to make available to the company surplus power from the project and to permit the interchange of energy with the company in order to firm up the project's power supply during times when hydroelectric generation is not sufficient. It will also provide a secondary source of power to the Brighton-Hoyt-Brush transmission line.

The extension of the Flatiron-Brighton line from Brighton to Hoyt and Brush, Colo., in no way duplicates present facilities. It is not a new feature but an extension proposed to deliver the additional power to be generated on the eastern slope to the Hoyt and Brush area. An existing line now runs from Estes to Flatiron and eastward to Brush. The capacity of this line, however, is not adequate to carry the additional power, which will soon be available, to the large rural area in the northeastern part of the State. I have been advised that the construction of the extension from Brighton to Brush will provide the necessary capacity at the most economical cost to the project. It will also provide a secondary source of power to existing customers and make service available to an REA by construction of a substation at Kiowa, Colo.

I sincerely believe that the elimination of these transmission lines from the program for the fiscal year 1951 will serve no other purpose than to delay essential service to rural customers who have been anxiously waiting for the completion of the Colorado-Big Thompson project. Additional generating capacity will be available, but service will be limited to those customers now being served within the limited capacity of the present transmission lines.

I submit for the consideration of the Members of the House that the reductions made in the estimate for the Colorado-Big Thompson project are serious and should be restored to permit the construction of these essential extensions of the transmission system.

At this point in my remarks on this important rural electrification and water conservancy project for Colorado and the Nation, I am including the statement I made before the Interior Sub-

committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 25, 1950.

I urgently requested the committee to reconsider and restore the funds for the Colorado-Big Thompson project which were eliminated by the House Appropriations Committee.

It is my contention that the House committee was unjustified in eliminating these funds from the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation. The committee maintained that the funds were for "certain new power facilities," basing its decision on the declared policy of the President's budget message for 1950-51, that appropriations should be limited to continuation of work on projects started in prior years.

An investigation will reveal that these funds were to be used on projects already under construction.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. HILL, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT, COLORADO, BEFORE THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, APRIL 25, 1950

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call your attention to an injustice which has developed with respect to the construction of needed and planned rural electrification facilities in my district, the Second District of Colorado.

In his statement in the budget message for 1950-51, the President said, in part: "The activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and flood-control program of the Corps of Engineers, involving the construction of dams, power facilities, canals, channels, and levees, will be limited in 1951 to continuation of work on projects started in prior years."

In view of this policy laid down by the President, the House Appropriations Committee cut \$928,000 from the Colorado-Big Thompson project in my district. The committee denied authorization of funds for the Estes-Leyner-Plains 115-kilovolt line and substation totaling \$160,000; the Leyner substation, \$264,000; and the Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of the Flatiron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush 115-kilovolt line and substation, \$504,000. In explaining its elimination of these funds, the House committee maintained they were for certain new power facilities.

Because of this unjustified interpretation of the President's statement with reference to the Colorado-Big Thompson, I urge your reconsideration of this reduction in funds. Upon further investigation, I am confident that you will discover that the funds requested by the Bureau of Reclamation in this instance are for the continuation of existing projects and are not new starts. Interruption of the outlined construction program will curtail the plans for providing rural power for thousands of ranchers and farmers who have no other source of power available. If the funds are not provided, it means the Government is failing to meet an obligation to these rural people.

As a consistent proponent of a sound, progressive rural-electrification program wherever needed in the Nation, I have been greatly disturbed by the President's budget statement. It is similar to the one he made in 1949-50. If further misconstrued, like in the Colorado-Big Thompson case, it could result in the complete disruption of the rural-electrification program. This program has been beneficial to the people and has been no burden to the taxpayers, since it is self-liquidating.

Therefore, I urge this committee to restore these funds and permit the continua-

tion of the Colorado-Big Thompson project as planned and under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. FENTON (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

CHAPTER VIII—EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House, chapter VIII is now subject to general debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this chapter be limited to 1 hour, 30 minutes, to be controlled by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and 30 minutes by myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up too much of the committee's time, and I will briefly summarize the bill. It includes about \$8,000,000,000 of appropriations, and \$510,000,000 in contract authorizations.

Before I discuss the bill I would like to say something about the membership of this subcommittee that I have the honor and privilege and pleasure of serving with. On the Democratic side we have the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], who is also a very hard worker, an able parliamentarian, and a man of great human understanding with a wealth of good old common horse sense that can be called good judgment.

There is the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], who is always present at the hearings. His contribution in committee work is outstanding. Of course, when we come down to the difficult task of trying to allocate and prorate the funds to the various governmental agencies, his good judgment is always of monumental strength to the remainder of his colleagues on the subcommittee.

I might say that this subcommittee has as little partisanship in it as it is humanly possible to have in the consideration of estimates for 33 governmental agencies which are independent in character. Most of these agencies operate as commissions, made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and we also conduct our committee hearings along non-partisan lines.

The ranking minority member of our subcommittee is the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. I might add that the House is in imminent danger of losing his services. In fact, I understand that we will lose his services at the next election, because he is going over to another body. Of course, the other body

will be the winner, because they are getting one of the outstanding men, not only of this House, but one of the outstanding men in public life in this country. Of course, their gain will be our loss. The service that he has rendered in this House to his great State of South Dakota has been nothing short of phenomenal. He has really carried wood and water for those fine people, and I know that they appreciate his outstanding ability and his tireless efforts in service, just as the membership of this House appreciates it. I know that you all join me in wishing him the best of success in all of his many undertakings.

The other Member on the Republican side is our distinguished friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is unquestionably one of the outstanding men of this House. He is a man of fine judgment and boundless energy. Sometimes I think that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] does not mind working 15 or 16 hours a day. Even though he puts in those hours, he seems to enjoy it. He, too, has rendered great service, not only to his district in California but, being the only minority representative on this committee from California, naturally he has had to carry the whole weight for his great State, and he has certainly done an outstanding job.

Let me say again, it is worth repeating, there is absolutely no partisanship on this committee. We have done a fine job, we believe, and certainly, if we have done a good job for you gentlemen, it must be partly attributed to our staff too, Mr. Duvall and Mr. Skarin. I do not know of two finer gentlemen in our entire staff. They are hard workers. They know what the answers are. They have made our work much easier. The budget estimate for 1951 for these 33 independent agencies was approximately \$8,500,000,000. After some 2 or 3 months work we effected cuts in appropriations and contract authorizations totaling \$501,000,000. We have not crippled any essential service of Government, and I believe most of the agencies will agree to that even though dollar-wise—this subcommittee has made cuts more than 100 percent greater than any other subcommittee.

I think it is worth while to mention here briefly that there are two agencies as now provided for in the bill that are going to have to be revised provided certain legislation is enacted; one is the selective service, which at the time we considered their budget estimate, was in the process of liquidation, but which if Congress continues selective service for another year will require more funds and necessitate reconsideration by our committee of the item now in the bill. They are no more than a liquidating agency for fiscal 1951. The other agency I have in mind is the Displaced Persons Commission. It is our understanding that the House and the other body are now in conference on that legislation and a conference report will be brought back in due time. Assuming that is true, we

will then have to reconsider what we have done for the DP Commission.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. It so happens I am one of the conferees on that bill. I may say that we expect to have our report ready in about 2 weeks.

Mr. THOMAS. If we are through with this bill at that time, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the matter can be taken care of on the Senate side and in conference. We will have ample opportunity to do it that way.

I am not going to take up the time of the House in going through all these agencies now; we will do that when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule. The big money in this bill goes to three agencies: The Veterans' Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the General Services Administration.

For 1951 the Veterans' Administration funds in the bill total about \$5,800,000,000 as against appropriations totaling \$6,330,000,000 for 1950. The primary reason the 1950 figure is in excess of the 1951 appropriation is that we have recently given the Veterans' Administration a deficiency appropriation for 1950 of \$720,000,000 for use in connection with the item for readjustment benefits, recent increases in enrollment for trade and vocational training and other training below the college level being the primary reason for this increase.

Another agency requesting a large appropriation is the Atomic Energy Commission. This year they requested about \$1,043,000,000. That is divided between cash and contract authority. The agency is doing a tremendously important job, and every Member here knows how valuable their work is. It will not serve any useful purpose to go into its plans. I want to point out, however, that the Committee has urged, is urging, and will continue to urge upon the Commission in spite of the very important work, to be as economical as possible. We reserve to ourselves as your representatives the right to carefully scrutinize their expenditures. We have placed some limitations on them in here. Sometimes we felt they have spent too much money in spots where they should not have spent it in connection with their town operations. For instance, there is the little city of Oak Ridge, a town of between 32 and 35 thousand people in the great State of Tennessee, a Government-owned and operated town. The Government repairs the houses, it owns the houses, it paints the houses, it maintains the security of the town, it gathers the garbage, it paves the streets, and it runs the transportation system. But for the life of us we have not been able to understand why they had to pay a town manager \$180,000 a year when the duties are in most respects comparable to a city manager's job which would not pay more than from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

In addition to the Government running the transportation system at Oak Ridge it owns all of the trucks, busses, and automobiles, and pays the salaries

of all the drivers, all of the mechanics, it buys all of the tires, the gasoline and oil and pays a fee of \$90,000 for doing perhaps a \$15,000 job. Bear in mind that the taxpayers of the United States pay the salaries of the policemen, the firemen, the school teachers and of all the maintenance and operating people in the town.

The third agency to which I have referred is the General Services Administration. This is a new activity established by the Federal Property Act of 1949. Actually it represents the consolidation of a number of old agencies, consisting primarily of the former Bureau of Federal Supply, the Federal Works Agency, the National Archives, and the liquidation of the affairs of the War Assets Administration. The committee considered total estimates of \$861,883,000 and has included in the bill \$836,126,000 for the several activities making up this agency. In effect, we have made a saving of \$25,756,000. We feel that the General Services Administrator is in a position to effect real economies and increase efficiency in these activities and we have confidence that he will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to concur wholeheartedly in the nice things that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] said with reference to our colleague the gentleman from South Dakota, FRANCIS CASE, who has been away part of the time recently and has not been with us as much as we would like. We understand he is leaving us and we shall miss him from this body.

I have been associated with the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] in committee for a number of years and I want to make the statement that there is a no more industrious Member of this House than is the gentleman from South Dakota, FRANCIS CASE. His judgment is good, he is as sound as a lawyer, he is one of the first Members of this Congress. We shall miss him, of course, when he leaves us, but I wish for him always the things that he wants most in life and the things that will make him happy.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I have had the pleasure of serving in committee for 3 years with our distinguished friend from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. I am thoroughly familiar with his work. I know of no harder-working Member in the Congress of the United States than is the gentleman from South Dakota, FRANCIS CASE. I too shall miss him when he leaves, but I certainly wish him the best of luck.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, the first time I had the opportunity of meeting the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota was when we were in the Marine Corps on Mare Island. I have always had a great interest in the gentleman and have watched him on the floor. As a very proud ex-marine I want to pay my compliments to one of the hardest workers that we have ever had in the Congress of the United States. His interests have been largely my interests, and many of us from the West have relied on his good judgment to be the spokesman, and in many ways our leader, in getting the things that were beneficial especially to the West. Certainly, as a westerner, I regret that he is leaving this body, and I wish him every success in the world in any other aspirations he might have.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I realize, knowing the extreme modesty of the gentleman, that these are perhaps embarrassing moments to him. But, I simply want to concur in what has been said here by these gentlemen. There is no clearer thinker in the House of Representatives than FRANCIS CASE, and he certainly shall be missed in this body. Whatever his fortunes may be, and we hope they will be good in the future, we shall all be pulling for him.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I certainly am thrown off balance by having these requests to yield made. No one can hear such remarks about himself without having some sense of embarrassment. Perhaps it is accentuated by the fact that no one knows, at least I do not have any firm knowledge, what is going to happen to me in the direction to which some of these remarks have alluded. But, I do assure each and every one of you that I deeply appreciate the kind remarks you have made. It happened that I was coming through the door when the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee was making his remarks, and they were so glowing and so far beyond my deserts that I hesitated to come on in. I thought perhaps I should stay outside in the lobby. But, I do appreciate them, and I can assure each and every one of you that my thoughts and my feelings are going to be with the Members of the House of Representatives, and particularly with those of you with whom I have labored in the Committee on Appropriations and in these other matters of interest to the West.

Mr. Chairman, in reporting the chapter of the appropriation bill that deals with independent offices, it has been my privilege to work with as fine a subcommittee, and as able a subcommittee, myself excluded, as there is among the subcommittees of the great Committee on Appropriations. And we have had the benefit of a very able and experienced staff in William Davall and Homer Skarin. Their services have been invaluable.

Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. BURTON, Mr. HAYS of Ohio, Mr. CANNON, Mr. SASSER, Mr. BEALL, Mr. KARSTEN, Mr. JACKSON of California, and Mr. WAGNER changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each include an editorial.

Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each include an editorial.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain information.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Alvin Bloch on the subject Cargoes and Pacific Northwest Power.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include two articles.

Mr. KARST asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the magazine Machinists.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech commemorating the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the Polish Constitution.

Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Congressional Subpoena Upon the President."

Mr. GORSKI, Mr. CHESNEY, and Mr. ELSTON asked and were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a copy of the bill entitled "Niagara Redevelopment Act of 1950" and an analysis of the bill.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and in each include extraneous matter.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VII. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The CHAIRMAN. General debate on all chapters of the bill has been concluded.

The Clerk will now continue reading the bill for amendments, beginning with chapter VII, page 216, line 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

WORKING-CAPITAL FUND

For establishment of a working-capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) communication services; (3) a central supply service for stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere; (4) a central library service; (5) health services; and (6) such other similar service functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously on a reimbursable basis; \$300,000. Said fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 217, lines 4 to 6, beginning with the figure "6," and reading as follows:

(6) such other similar service functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously on a reimbursable basis.

I ask leave to reserve the point of order and to propound a question of the chairman of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves the point of order.

Mr. KEATING. Will the chairman of the subcommittee or the ranking mi-

nority member of the committee explain the purpose of this provision?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman, may I say that the purpose of this language is to centralize the service functions within the department of the office of the Secretary. It does not involve any additional expenditures. Frankly, the purpose of it is to save money.

Mr. KEATING. Has this language been carried in previous appropriation bills?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The identical language has not been carried before, but the substance has been very much the same.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, to remain available until expended, \$10,350,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, power transmission facilities" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, for the foregoing purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 218, starting in line 5, reading as follows: "And, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated under the head 'Construction, operation, and maintenance, power-transmission facilities' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, for the foregoing purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation" on the ground it involves legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman reserve the point of order?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to reserve the point of order.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, this is the same thing that has been happening around here for several years and occurs every time we have reached the item covering the Southwestern Power Administration. I think every Member of the Committee will agree with me when I say that the Southwestern Power Administration has given one demonstration in the United States of America where the Government and private industry can get along.

About 2 or 3 years ago the Southwestern Power Administration and the Department of the Interior made a contract with the Texas Power & Light Co.

for the interchange and the distribution of power at this place. It is one contract that the Southwestern Power Administration has lived up to 100 percent and that the Texas Power & Light Co. has lived up to 100 percent. It has been a valuable contract both for the Government and for the Texas Power & Light Co., and neither the Government nor the Texas Power & Light Co. would for a moment think of doing away with that contract today.

The Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration sat down with the utilities of the State of Oklahoma and they have drawn a contract that the utilities themselves are very much for and that the Southwestern Power Administration is also for. That contract is on the desk of the Secretary of the Interior now. If it is signed the \$6,000,000 provided for in this bill will not be expended because instead of building these lines there will be a contract between them.

When this thing first came up for consideration here I stood up on the floor of this House and said: "I do not believe in the confiscation of property."

There is a certain group of people in the United States who do not think there ought to be any public power. There is another group that does not think there ought to be any private power. I do not belong to either group. If we are allowed to, we are going to endeavor to make a satisfactory contract with every power company in that part of the country that, as I say, will be mutually beneficial to the Government and beneficial to the power companies themselves.

We have never paralleled a line of any power company. I made the statement here, and let me repeat, that I am not out to confiscate anybody's property, that where the power companies with an existing line had the capacity to carry the power of the Southwestern Power Administration and would carry it at a reasonable rate, that we would not parallel or build any line adjacent thereto, and that has not been done in one instance in the State of Texas where the Texas Power & Light Co. operates. We hope to get that same kind of an arrangement in Oklahoma, and we will have it if this contract that is now lying on the desk of the Secretary of the Interior is approved by him.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say that the distinguished Speaker has explained this matter exactly and in accordance with the facts, and that we are, as the gentleman has just explained, working out a very satisfactory program between the Southwestern Power Administration and the private utilities in the Southwest area. Now, for the first time in the history of this Nation, do we have a working agreement that is going to be good for everyone concerned. I am happy to say that the Speaker and I see this thing exactly alike. As the Speaker has just said, there are some folks who think

there should be no public power and there are some folks who think there should be no private power. The Speaker and I belong to neither one of those groups. Certainly, by striking this out, it would interfere with the program that we have in progress now and we are working out and solving these differences which have bothered us for years and years. I am sorry the gentleman from New York made the point of order, and I hope he will withdraw it.

Mr. RAYBURN. I trust that under the circumstances the gentleman may feel that he could, in good conscience, withdraw his point of order, because, following up exactly what the gentleman from Iowa has said, we are trying to make things work down in the Southwest, and as far as we have been able to go, they are working.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished Speaker yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I associate myself with the views of the Speaker and the gentleman from Iowa in reference to public and private power. Do I understand from the Speaker that, if the negotiations pending are concluded, that this \$6,000,000 contract authority will not be exercised?

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman is right. The Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration stated before both a House committee and a Senate committee that, if this contract was signed, this money would not be expended.

Mr. KEATING. And the Speaker, from his knowledge of this situation, would be led to believe that the contract is likely to be signed?

Mr. RAYBURN. Well, I hope that the contract is signed. I have seen it; I have gone over it very thoroughly, as I did the Texas Power & Light Co. contract. I think it is a good contract, and I trust that the Secretary of the Interior does sign it.

Mr. KEATING. This particular contract authority would only need to be exercised in the event the contract did not come into being.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of order?

Mr. KEATING. I would like to reserve it further, if I may.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. I did not hear the point of order submitted, Mr. Chairman, but I fail to see where the debate we have had up to this time touches on any point of order. Merely as a matter of information, what is the purpose of the debate?

Mr. RAYBURN. The purpose of this debate was that I was hoping, feeling that I was right, that I could prevail upon the gentleman from New York to withdraw his point of order. That was the purpose of my taking the floor for

the only time I have taken it in the 2 or 3 weeks since this bill has been under consideration.

Mr. CANNON. I am told that the Secretary and the friends of REA are opposed to the Texas contract and do not think it ought to be signed in this form.

Mr. RAYBURN. It does not make any difference to anybody whether or not they are opposed to the Texas contract. It has been in operation for more than 2 years.

The Secretary of the Interior found some parts of the contract to which he is objecting. I am trusting that Mr. Wright and the power companies can get together and yet bring about an amendment to that contract that the Secretary of the Interior will sign.

Mr. CANNON. I am not familiar with the merits of the various forms of contract but it is my understanding that the cooperatives in my State and other States do not favor the Texas contract and as a result this particular contract has been on the desk of the Secretary for many weeks; for a very long time, at least.

Mr. RAYBURN. It has not been there a very long time. I hope the gentleman does not get me into personalities, but I know there is one man in the country that claims to represent the co-ops of the country, but the principal thing he is doing is going around stirring up trouble between the Southwestern Power Administration and the co-ops of the country. He is performing no service, in my opinion, either to public power or to the co-ops.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the Speaker and to the House that I think you know how I have felt all along about public and private power. They tell me the Texas contract has acted decently, and has been a constructive step in the relationship of public and private power. It was a good step.

The Speaker is correct when he says that the Oklahoma utilities will enter this same contract. May I say to the Speaker that the Arkansas utilities will do the same thing.

I join the Speaker in asking that this contract, similar to the Texas contract, be approved by the Secretary of the Interior regardless of what somebody may say because, as the Speaker has so well said, some people want to take over the whole thing and make it public, while others would not have any public power at all. As the solution is reached here, public and private power can live together, if the Interior Department will be governed by what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has said.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I join my colleagues in saying that Mr. Wright made a very fine presentation to the subcommittee. Everything the Speaker has said is absolutely true, because I took occasion to

call up the Secretary of the Interior a day or two ago and ask him the status of the various contracts that were on his table. He said he was hopeful that very shortly he could make final arrangements for those contracts.

Mr. Douglas Wright is to be commended on his explanation. He made a very fine presentation. Of course, he has taken the position that we do, that where private enterprise can supply power it should be supplied by them, and the same goes for transmission lines. I hope the distinguished gentleman from Texas will try to expedite these contracts so that we can protect free enterprise in this business.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is what the gentleman from Texas is trying to do.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I want first to make clear that I am not claiming to speak for all the REA cooperatives throughout the Nation. I have felt that they have done great work, their leadership was good, and that I do not claim to have done more than my share, but there have been times when I have tried to be as helpful toward this program as possible. I do, therefore, believe I can fairly speak as a friend of the REA program and as one who lives in the area that is served by the Texas Power & Light Co. and by some of these REA-financed cooperatives and some public dams, and by one of the largest REA transmission cooperatives, I want to point out that the "Texas contract" has been working in our area over the past 2 years and that we now have the best relations between the private power companies, the public dams, and the REA cooperatives, both local and transmission cooperatives, that we have ever had. It seems to me that, under this contract, we have the assurance we are going to have all of these agencies working in cooperation without any duplication of effort or lines. A few years ago we had no cooperation and no way of getting the private companies to cooperate except to build competitive facilities. When we proved we could and would do just that the companies signed the Texas contract, and we are today enjoying the best of relations. If you deny the people of Oklahoma and Arkansas the bargaining power that this bill gives, I fear that you are going to force them into a useless war of duplication, which should be avoided.

Mr. RAYBURN. The contract has worked. We are getting plenty of power and getting it at reasonable rates.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman feel that to eliminate this provision would interfere with the negotiations and arrangements which are under way to which he has referred?

Mr. RAYBURN. It might take away from one side a little of its argument, I am afraid.

Mr. KEATING. In view of the representations of our Speaker, in whom we all have so much confidence, Mr. Chairman, I do not feel I care to take the re-

sponsibility of striking this provision out on a point of order. If some other Member wishes to do so that is their privilege.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, some of the preceding speeches, unintentionally I am sure, have tended to becloud the issue. Some of the preceding speakers, both pro and con, have assumed that the provision in the pending bill to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] has interposed a point of order in some way involves a conflict or controversy between the Southwestern Power Administration and private utility companies. This is completely erroneous. My colleague from Texas, the distinguished Speaker of the House, pointed out in the course of his speech that a contract has been negotiated between the Southwestern Power Administration and all of the utility companies of the area, which contract is now awaiting approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The contract is a lengthy one, and I have made no special study of it. But I have read it and understand the purpose it is intended to accomplish.

The contract in no wise gives private electric companies a monopoly on federally owned power. The effect is just the opposite. It would give priority to such preferred customers as REA and others which the Government desires to sell power from the federally owned generating plants and installations. What it would do is to intergrade the power transmission facilities owned by the Southwestern Power Administration and those owned by the private companies, thus making it unnecessary for the Government to spend large sums of money in the construction of transmission lines paralleling those of the private companies. These contracts have been strongly recommended by Mr. Douglas Wright of the Southwestern Power Administration. As has already been stated, Mr. Wright told the Appropriations Committee that if the contract is approved he will not need to spend a penny or contract for a penny of the \$5,000,000 authorized to which the point of order has been interposed. By intergrading the distribution system of the private companies and the Southwestern Power Administration millions of dollars will be saved to the public in the years ahead. It is foolish and wasteful to duplicate distribution systems when by proper cooperation and coordination it is wholly unnecessary.

The negotiation of the contract, in my judgment, is a fine thing. I think it will set a proper pattern for the distribution of public power. It will mark out the territory and proper field of service of such Government instrumentalities as Southwestern Power Administration and the private utility companies. I, for one, do not want to see private utility companies or other private enterprises absorbed or driven out of business by the Federal Government. On the other hand, power produced by these huge hydroelectric plants, made possible and paid for by the taxpayers of the United States, belongs to all our people and

should never be allowed either to be owned or monopolized by private concerns. I think the contracts in question point the way to a proper cooperation between the private companies and Government power corporations. It will mean cheaper and better electric service than either the Government or the private utility companies could supply alone. It is subject to Government regulation and supervision in the interest of the public good. The approval of the contract by the Secretary of Interior, and I sincerely trust he will approve it, will go a long way to stop the clamor of those who argue that it is the purpose of the Government to take over or socialize the private utility business. And it will, in my judgment, work to the great benefit of the users of electric power and to the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$760,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with what has been said about my distinguished friend Clyde Ellis, former Member of the House, and the association which he represents.

This is public power that is generated by the Southwest Power Administration. It is created by the Government and belongs to the public.

We had the same battle in the Tennessee Valley. If we had capitulated and turned it over to the Electric Bond & Share, and that is who the Texas Power & Light Co. is, we would be paying through the nose for our electricity today.

The State that ought to have the cheapest electricity on earth is the State of Texas. They have natural gas spouting into thin air, enough to generate electricity for four or five States the size of Texas. They also have an abundance of oil to run all the Diesel engines necessary to supply electricity to the people of Texas. Yet, I want to read you the statistics for 1948. In 1948 the State of Texas used 8,484,641,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for which it paid \$165,000,000. That is the ultimate consumers paid \$165,000,000. Under the TVA rate they would have paid \$86,000,000 and would have saved about \$78,000,000. I know some of you will say that the TVA pays no taxes. We pay more money in lieu of taxes than was paid by the private power company before the TVA was established.

In 1948 the people of Texas used 8,484,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, and the people of Tennessee used 4,848,000,000 kilowatt hours. The people of Tennessee paid \$68,000,000 for their electricity, and the people of Texas paid \$165,000,000, or \$97,000,000 more than did the people of Tennessee.

Let us see what would happen under the Tacoma, Wash., rates. I have used

Tacoma, Wash., for years, because it is one city in America which has a public power system operated by water power generated at dams 100 miles around the city. Tacoma has built her own dams. Instead of paying \$165,000,000 for that power, the people of Texas, under Tacoma rates, would have paid \$74,000,000, or about \$90,000,000 less than they did pay. They would have paid \$82,000,000 under the Ontario and would have saved about the same amount—\$82,000,000.

I do not agree that this power should be monopolized by the Electric Bond & Share Co. I know what the Electric Bond & Share Co. is, because I have had to fight them in Mississippi. They do not own an insulator in the district which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if the area in which Tacoma, Wash., is located is not the only area that had a power shortage during the war and after the war.

Mr. RANKIN. The area in which Tacoma is located did what they did on the Tennessee River. They helped produce the atomic bomb. If it had not been for the Columbia River development and the Tennessee Valley Authority, there would not have been any atomic bomb. The reason was that they put these enterprises there because they had the power; and because they used more than anybody thought they would use, there was a shortage in some of the area.

Mr. NORRELL. There was a power shortage.

Mr. RANKIN. Not in Tacoma, Wash., where they have their own power facilities.

The situation in Arkansas is worse than it is in Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] spends considerable time at every opportunity telling you people how much money you are losing by allowing private enterprise to survive. He tells you exactly how many dollars you could save on your electric bill if the Government owned and sold all of the electricity. He could just as easily tell you that you could buy your clothes a lot cheaper at a Government-owned clothing store that is free from taxation and is being subsidized by the taxpayers. There is not one speck of difference in the arguments.

Those who would have public power and drive private enterprise out of the field are the same ones that would like to see the Federal Government run and own everything in this whole country.

I was amused the other day when the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] jumped up on the floor of the House during the farm-program debate and said, "If you keep going like you are going now, it is not going to be long until the Federal Government is going to be telling you farmers exactly how many hogs you can raise, how many chickens

you can feed, and how many cows you can milk." He was exactly right at that time. But when public power is concerned he does not seem to care if the rural people of this country are regimented even by a contract circumventing the wishes of those people, and their Congress. You notice he never could find Arkansas in his list of mistreated people because of high rates.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. Not now. You have had the floor ever since I have been here. The little rural electric co-ops in the Tennessee Valley are paying more for their electricity than they are in Arkansas. The cheapest electricity to the rural co-ops in the whole United States of America is in the State of Arkansas, and we do not have any Tennessee Valley Authority that is dodging taxes and having their accounts so hidden that you cannot tell what it costs to make electricity.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield to my friend from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Douglas Wright testified before my subcommittee that the utilities in Arkansas, especially in my area, were selling power cheaper to the REA than the Southwest Power Administration could sell or the TVA. That is in the public hearings.

Mr. TACKETT. And that is exactly correct. The electricity being sold to the co-ops in my district is sold at between 4.6 mills and 4.9 mills. Can you buy it like that over in the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. RANKIN. I will give you the figures. The residential consumers of Arkansas last year paid \$10,260,00 for electricity which, under the TVA yardstick would have cost \$4,980,000. In other words, they paid a hundred percent more than they should.

Mr. TACKETT. What would they have paid for it from the Federal Government?

Mr. RANKIN. They would have paid just what I am talking about. You are plundering the ultimate consumers of electricity all over the State of Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. What would they have paid for it?

Mr. RANKIN. They would have paid a whole lot less than they paid in Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman does not know what electricity is selling for and does not seem to care; he is just trying to fool the people. TVA does not and cannot sell electricity for 4.6 or 4.9 mills.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Arkansas does not seem to realize the difference between public and private business.

Mr. TACKETT. I think I have sense enough to know that if the Federal Government is running something for the people that it is public business. When private people in this country get out here and compete on the theory of supply and demand, that is the kind of business that has made this the greatest country upon the face of the earth, but it cannot be for long if we are going

to permit the Federal Government to gobble up the business of the people of this country. Did the gentleman from Iowa want me to yield to him?

Mr. JENSEN. I think it might be well to point out that private industry, whether it be private utilities, the farmer, the peanut vendor on the corner, the corner grocery store, or anything else, pays taxes, and if it were not for those taxes coming into the Federal Government, just as the gentleman from Pennsylvania stated a while ago, there would be no money to build these great things like TVA. The private utility companies last year paid over \$650,000,000 in local, State, and Federal taxes. That is considerably more than what the gentleman from Mississippi said, and all the figures he puts in the RECORD trying to prove benefit to the people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman from Mississippi, if the gentleman will pardon me, has proved one thing, that the Federal Government without paying taxes, that the Federal Government being subsidized by the taxpayers, that the Federal Government by hiding the figures that it actually costs to produce electricity can sell electricity cheaper than private enterprise can produce and sell it. That is exactly what he said; and the same thing is true of groceries; clothing, or anything else. I am wondering how the gentleman proposes to operate this Government after taxpaying enterprise has been abolished.

I should like to call your attention for just a moment to the Southwestern Power Administration. It came before this House and asked for money to build steam power generating units and transmission lines. Congress said: "No; we are not going to put the Federal Government into competition with private enterprise; we still believe in the principles of democracy."

They came back again and they said: "We have got to have the money to build steam-power units and transmission lines because there is just so much water coming down the river at certain seasons of the year; we need to firm up the power and sell it the year round."

Congress said: "No; we are still not going to build a TVA all over the United States."

Then, what did the Southwestern Power Administration do? They oozed over here and got hold of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's executive manager from my great State of Arkansas, Mr. Clyde Ellis. They said: "Now, Clyde, we cannot get Congress to go along with us, but we can work out a deal here whereby we can circumvent the very Congress that is refusing to go along with us. Here is what we will do: Let us enter into a contract whereby rural co-ops will build electric generating and transmission facilities for the use

and benefit of the Southwestern Power Administration. We will pretend that those facilities are for the use and benefit of the co-ops, and thereby circumvent Congress and fool the people. Mr. Wickard will do whatever you want him to do; he has a blank check provided by Congress to do whatever needs to be done for the REA program. You ask for loans to build some facilities down there in the State of Arkansas and elsewhere. Then you go in there and build for the SPA some steam power units and transmission lines that Congress would not give us, and then the Southwestern Power Administration will use those generating facilities and transmission lines for a period of 40 years for a certain rent to be paid by the taxpayers that will retire the construction cost. Southwestern Power Administration is all set to operate and to buy those transmission lines from the date they are constructed. The generating facilities will be worn out before they are paid for, but we will have the transmission facilities and be well on our way toward the abolishment of private enterprise."

The SPA gets the money from the taxpayers through the continuing fund to carry out the very thing the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is working for, the abolition of free enterprise in the power field. That contract even provides, I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi who has been fighting FEPC with all the power at his command, for the civil-rights program, including the FEPC features so detested by the gentleman from Mississippi. If the gentleman would read what he is hollering about, he would not be so condescending of the public-power contract. That contract provides that the Southwestern Power Administration shall determine the policies of the little rural electric co-ops in your State and in my State. In other words, that little group of rural electric co-op board members will no longer determine the policies; and the wishes of the little co-ops will not amount to a tinker's hoot because the Federal Government through the Southwestern Power Administration is going to socialize, federalize, and nationalize the electric industry and regiment the farmers of this county to such an extent that it will not be long until the Government is going to be telling the farmers, as you have predicted Mr. RANKIN, how many chickens they can feed, how many hogs they can raise, and how many cows they can milk.

I wish that the gentleman, if he actually believes in what he has been saying in the past, would find out what the electrification program of the Southwestern Power Administration is actually doing to our rural people.

Mr. RANKIN. Doing them more good all the time. Public power is doing the people I represent more good than anything that has ever come along.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman is unable to distinguish public power from rural electrification. Public power is socialistic, while rural electrification is operating in free enterprise.

Mr. RANKIN. The Electric Bond & Share Co., which is a holding company,

is bleeding the people of Arkansas and Texas to the extent of over \$150,000,000 a year in overcharges.

Mr. TACKETT. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that every Socialist who has even advocated taking over the principles of democracy has advocated, first, taking over the electric-power systems, second, taking over the telephone and communication systems, and third, taking over the railroads and other transportation systems, the necessary steps to socialize America. The gentleman is helping them to climb these steps.

Mr. RANKIN. When I took this up in 1934—

Mr. TACKETT. That is popular, Mr. RANKIN, but it is not right and you know it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is too bad we do not have something in the House to blow the smoke away so we could take a look around. We have just listened to a Power Trust speech so good that I doubt if anybody on the left-hand side of this aisle could equal it. I do not think I ever heard a better one from that standpoint.

There are a few little things I want to discuss that are happening out in Missouri. You know, we are not so far from Arkansas. In fact, I have been across the State line down there two different times at least. My REA co-op, the Osage Valley Electric co-op, is paying 1.6 for current wholesale right now, and I hope to be able to hitch on with a couple of lines in the State of Arkansas and get a little hydroelectric current up there so that we can reduce the price at wholesale.

We have had two steam plants authorized for our State and there has been quite a lot of objection to it. I want to tell you Members of the House something. Independence, which is the home of President Truman at the present time, is a suburb of Kansas City. When you drive out Truman Road you cannot tell when you are driving out of Kansas City and entering Independence. It is all one town.

The Kansas City Power & Light Co. has been one of the utilities that has been fighting the construction of these lines into Missouri and those two steam-generating plants on the Missouri River. But I want to tell you something. Independence, Mo., will not buy its current from the Kansas City Power & Light Co. although it is generated in the same city. Independence has its own municipal power and light plant and generates its own current. I do not know that the following is a fact but it is a suspicion of mine that the reason they do not buy current from the Kansas City Power & Light Co. is because they can build their own plant and generate their own current and save money. Those men in Independence are good hard-headed businessmen and they try to get a dollar's worth of current for every dollar they spend.

Let me tell you another thing. There are 41 other cities and towns in the State of Missouri that have their own municipal light plant and that generate their own current. Why? The only reason they do it is because they can do it cheaper than they can get the power from the Power Trust in Missouri. If it is all right for 42 cities and towns in the State of Missouri to generate the current they use and distribute it to their customers, why in the name of all things good is it wrong for all the farmers in all the State of Missouri to have two transmission lines and two generating plants? If it is all right for cities and towns in Missouri to have 42 generating plants why is it wrong for all the farmers in that great State to have two such plants?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] does not seem to know that the power business is a public business and that the clothing business is a private business. His argument is the same old "stuff" we heard when they were fighting against the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. If the Government was producing the wool that the clothes were made out of, we would have a case in point, but the Government does not.

Mr. RANKIN. We also heard the same stuff when they were fighting the development of the Columbia River. If we had not succeeded in those two enterprises the American people today would be paying from one to three billion dollars more for their electricity than they are paying.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. If the private power companies in the State of Missouri would sign a contract to sell to REA wholesale at 6 mills per kilowatt-hour and deliver the current to the points of need for a period of 20 years, we would not need the lines and we would not need the generating plants, but they will not do it. They have not done it, and they are not going to do it.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Does the gentleman think that the REA's in Missouri are building those cooperative generating plants down there?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. They will be, if they get the money.

Mr. TACKETT. Does the gentleman not know that the Federal Government, through the guise of the Southwestern Power Administration, will build them?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. And every dollar of the money will be repaid into the Federal Treasury with interest, so whose business is it?

Mr. TACKETT. Does the gentleman not know that it is not going to be repaid, as long as SPA takes the produced power and spend the proceeds from the sale thereof of nationalizing the electric industry? None of the proceeds from the sale of such electricity reaches the

United States Treasury. Does the gentleman know anything about what he is talking about?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. The REA is already ahead on its entire schedule of payment and will pay for these lines and plants with interest. I do not know what the gentleman considers I know or I do not know, and I am not worried about his consideration along that line.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. As a matter of fact, is not the gentleman from Arkansas, and the rest of the gentlemen, for that matter, talking about an entirely different contract? We started out talking about a contract between the power companies and the Southwestern Power Administration to use the power that is being generated by the Southwestern Power Administration. The gentleman from Arkansas is discussing a contract that somebody has with some local cooperative, or maybe it is a transmission cooperative down in the State of Oklahoma. We are talking about an entirely different contract; and when he is talking about whether or not it will be paid back, it will all be paid back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I would like to point out to the gentleman that I think the people in your State ought to build your generating plants yourselves. Why do you have to come and ask the Federal Government to do such work; if you need the power, build your own plants. Up in my State of Pennsylvania last year in the city of Warren, Pa., in my district, the Penelec Co. built a \$14,000,000 generating plant. They did not ask the State to help, and they did not ask the Federal Government to help. The need for power was evident. The plant was built. They put their own cash on the barrel head to do the job to furnish the power needed in the area.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. The Government put up the cash to build the White River Dam as a flood-control and generating project, and its cost will be repaid from the sale of current generated; and we have as much right to that current as the Arkansas Power & Light Co. has.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to point out some facts to the gentleman in regard to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. There was never before gathered in America such a group of licensed burglars working for the Wall Street monopoly which owns the company as the group running the Arkansas Power & Light Co. for Electric Bond & Share. If the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] will read the hearings of the subcommittee for the Department of Interior of the House Appropriations Committee of which I was a member, I believe it was back in March of 1946 for fiscal year 1947, he will see ample justification for the statement that I make. The greatest thing that ever happened in the five great States of the Southwest has been the creation of the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I thank the gentleman. I agree with him 100 percent.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has said. What I am afraid of is this: I am afraid of these attempts to turn that power over to the power trust, that is the Electric Bond & Share, not the Arkansas Power & Light Co., not the Texas Power & Light Co., not the Louisiana Power & Light Co., not the Mississippi Power & Light Co.; it is the Electric Bond & Share, a holding company which is really owned in Wall Street, New York. And what I am afraid of is that they will bleed those people for this power, that is public power to begin with, and that the consumers should get at the lowest possible rate. I have been in this fight a long time. In 1933 I along with Senator NORRIS introduced a bill and fought it through to create the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. I led the drive here for rural electrification when Arkansas had 1.2 percent of her farms electrified. If we had lost that fight, there would not have been an electric light in the average home in Arkansas for the next 40 years. This is not a question of the Government going into private business; the power business is a public business. Our water power is public property, and we do not intend for it to be taken over and monopolized by the power trust.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman from Missouri will yield to me further, I wonder if the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr.

TACKETT] has ever heard of the acquisitions of properties by Ham Moses' Arkansas Power and Light in the State of Arkansas, where properties were acquired at one price and put on their books at a phony price which was millions and millions of dollars over the price at which they were actually acquired? The facts in regard to this may be found beginning at page 379 of part 3 of the hearings on the 1947 Interior appropriations bill.

I wonder if the gentleman from Arkansas knows that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. is well represented in every golf club in the State of Arkansas. Ham's boys are in every Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Kiwanis, and everything else. In a great number of instances the cost of dues and contributions is added to the farmers' electric bills. They sell the bill of goods that good old Arkansas Power & Light belongs to Arkansas, not Wall Street, New York, the real owner. In the interest of their alma mater, Electric Bond & Share, they have opposed the building of every dam and transmission line in the Southwest. Very few members from the State of Arkansas do not hear from the various organizations in which the Arkansas Power & Light is so well represented and from the newspapers in every town in which the Arkansas Power & Light advertises.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman from New York is interested in Arkansas, and I am glad he is, and cheaper rates, but I just want to ask him what he is doing to get cheaper rates in New York and to clean out the crookedness in that State?

Mr. ROONEY. We are not as fortunate in New York in getting cheap power rates as the people are in the gentleman's State. I have always supported public power and the best interests of the people of Arkansas, as the gentleman well knows, from my service with him, in the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations. There is no good reason why, if in my State we have to pay 7 and 8 times as much for electric power, I should take it out on the good people of the State of Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I just want to say to my distinguished friend from New York, too, that there is no reason why the taxpayers of Pennsylvania should put their money up to build power plants all over the United States.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, while some of these gentlemen are taking credit for having brought electricity to the rural areas of Arkansas, I should like to take some credit for assisting to electrify rural Arkansas. A glance at the legislative record of 1937 within the State of Arkansas will reveal that Boyd TACKETT voted to bring rural electrification to the State of Arkansas when it was not nearly so popular as now. I have never yet failed to vote at every possible opportunity for rural electrification, and I shall never vote against rural electrification.

But I want to tell you who are hollering long and loud for public power to replace the rural electrification program and to allow the rural electrification system to be abolished by the greatest monopoly that was ever known to man, that you can talk about electric power monopolies all you like, but there is no greater or more drastic monopoly than a Government monopoly, and all of you know that. You public power advocates condemn monopolies on one hand while creating on the other hand the most dangerous monopoly known to man—a great Government monopoly.

When a boy on the farm, like my neighboring boyhood friends, I longed for the day when I could live in the small town nearby that I might enjoy some of the comforts and entitlements of life principally afforded by electric service. However, it is now possible to visualize a near future when the people of the metropolitan areas will be living for that day when it will be possible for them to move to and reside within the wide open rural spaces where they will at the same time be afforded equal comforts of life to those within the metropolitan areas.

Hamstring the rural electrification program? No. I would do absolutely nothing detrimental to this great enterprise and will always use every honorable means at my command to further this most meritorious project. I am a devout advocate of rural electrification, and I am just as anxious as any person in this country to see every farm within the United States electrified at the earliest possible date.

The REA and the SPA are distinct and separate programs, and the SPA has contributed nothing to advance or promote the high standards of rural electrification. The rural electrification program is a successful, meritorious, free, and independent organization—the respective electric cooperatives being owned, controlled, governed, and operated by and for the membership, with justifiable authority under our American way of life to freely engage in bringing electric service to the rural areas of our country.

The Southwestern Power Administration, on the other hand, is an agency of the Federal Government under the Department of the Interior with limited congressional authority to pool power and energy produced from Government multiple-purpose dams and distribute such power and energy as provided by law at rates to be approved by the Federal Power Commission.

I wholeheartedly concur in the statements of one of my fellow colleagues that rural electrification has been a long and hard struggle; that the remaining unserved 33 percent of rural Arkansas should be electrified under the splendid rural electrification program without delay; and that rural electrification is just now coming into full fruition. However, these facts do not in anywise justify the activities of the SPA. It cannot be contended that the SPA should be credited with having electrified 67 percent of the rural areas within the State of Arkansas, but, to the contrary, these

achievements have been realized under the authority granted by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. It is not necessary to allow the Department of the Interior, through the Southwestern Power Administration, to nationalize, federalize, and socialize the rural electric cooperatives in order to bring electricity to the remaining 33 percent of the unserved rural area of our State.

Yes; the rural electric cooperatives should be and are authorized and entitled to construct electric-generating units and transmission lines that the cheapest possible electric energy may be made available to the membership in accordance with good business principles under our system of free enterprise. However, I insist that the Southwestern Power Administration is not justifiably entitled to similar authorizations if we are to maintain our principles of democracy, assist our rural electrification program, and uphold our belief in private ownership.

To allow the Federal Government, through its SPA agency, to establish and dictate policies for the rural electric cooperatives, and to use, control, and receive all benefits from electric generating and transmission facilities constructed by the cooperatives is nothing less than an authorization to federalize the rural electric cooperatives, permit the SPA to expand its legal jurisdiction, and place the Government in direct competition with its citizens.

Those proposing to place the Government into the power field as a competitor in order to assure cheaper energy than the electric cooperatives and others engaged in the power industry can produce could just as successfully contend that we should have Government-owned parallel and duplicating railway and street-car tracks; airplane, boat, bus, and truck routes; telephone and telegraph lines; and radio and television channels. Petroleum, gas, and coal could be produced cheaper by the Government. No doubt all of these businesses are in the plans of those seeking to use the Government as a competitor to free enterprise. The ultimate results of such a plan can only mean Government operation and eventual ownership.

The rural electric cooperatives within the Southwest have today three sources of electricity:

First. Government flood-control dams over transmission lines owned by the Government, private companies, or those that the cooperatives build, own and operate themselves;

Second. Private power companies;

Third. Electric-generating plants that the cooperatives build, own, and operate themselves.

Right now the rural cooperatives have the private companies and the Federal Government SPA agency right where they should want them. Both are doing everything possible to do business with the cooperatives. The Southwestern Power Administration and the private companies are competing for the cooperatives' business, and they fully realize the possibility of the cooperatives' building their own steam-power units and trans-

mission lines should the electric rates not be sufficiently low to make justifiable such action on behalf of their membership. As long as this situation prevails it is the rural electric cooperatives within the Southwest that stand to benefit. They have their freedom of choice—the American way.

Once, however, these cooperatives lose their advantage by negotiating a long-term contract, permitting themselves to be tied irrevocably to the apron strings of the SPA for a period of 40 years, the opportunity to buy electricity upon a competitive market is gone and the right to produce and transmit electricity by means of their own facilities has vanished.

SPA is not in the power field with the rural cooperatives and others engaged in the power industry with my good graces. TVA was established not only for flood control and navigation but as a "yardstick" of electric costs for regulating private-power companies. The Public Service Commission in my State of Arkansas, as well as the Federal Power Commission, regulates the involved electric rates. The SPA must sell electricity from the Government flood-control dams at rates approved by the Federal Power Commission. The SPA renders only a power marketing service. The Corps of Engineers build and operate the flood-control dams, and could distribute the electricity from that source to the rural electric cooperatives and others engaged in the power industry over transmission lines built by the engineers, the private companies, or the cooperatives at a great savings to the taxpayers. Were the SPA completely out of the power field the rural electric cooperatives could still obtain electricity from the Government flood-control dams over transmission lines owned by the Government, the private companies, or those that the cooperatives build, own, and operate themselves. Alternative sources would come from private power companies or from electric-generating plants that the cooperatives build, own, operate themselves, and tie in with the Federal power projects.

If the rural electric cooperative membership throughout this country could in some manner be given the true picture of the situation at hand, it would take no action by Congress to preclude the federalization efforts now being made through the SPA plan. A great majority of the people are aware of the Federal Government gradually encroaching more and more upon the lives, happiness, and freedom of the American people. My people do not want Federal regimentation; they will not stand for it; and so long as I am a Member of Congress I shall do all in my power to keep it from being forced upon them.

I hold no brief for the private electric utilities; recognize them as monopolies requiring strict Federal regulation and supervision; but I feel that all water, telephone, electric, fuel, and like utilities have a definite place in our economic picture, and should not be permitted to be abolished by the competition of the Federal Government. No monopoly

could ever exist so dangerous and devastating to democracy as a Federal Government monopoly.

However, you may be assured that I do hold a brief, and a strong one, for the American system of free enterprise upon which this Nation was founded and has become the greatest upon the face of this earth. It alarms me and it should concern all of us tremendously when we see the Federal Government taking steps toward nationalization, which would result eventually in a completely socialized state. The founders of American democracy never intended that we employ such a system. The great strength of America today lies in the fact that our individuals and industries have been encouraged and inspired by the right of free enterprise—the right to earn a legitimate, honest dollar without working in direct competition with the Federal Government, or without being taken over, lock, stock, and barrel, by the Federal Government.

The Southwestern Power Administration activities are of far-reaching significance—going beyond the electric-power field—going into the very heart of our right for free enterprise which was guaranteed to each and every one of us by the pioneers who built our Nation and our Government. I, for one, want to preserve that right, and the future rights of our children to which they are justly entitled by American democracy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] never touched side, edge, or bottom of the real issue before us.

The power business is a public business. The water power of this Nation already belongs to the Federal Government. That was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in both the Ashwander case and the Appalachian Power case.

It was 17 years ago that we had this same fight on the floor of the House. They were trying to force us to turn the power generated in the Tennessee River over to the private power interests. If we had done that, and had turned the power on the Columbia River over to them, the average householder today would be paying from 15 to 25 cents a kilowatt-hour for his electricity, and the average farmer would not have seen an electric light in his home during this generation.

He criticizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. We have tried for years to develop the St. Lawrence to give them a yardstick which would probably save the people of New York State \$150,000,000 a year on their light and power bills.

The gentleman from Arkansas confuses the issue when he attempts to talk about private business being owned by the Government. Why, the clothing business is a private business, but the power business is a public business. Why? Because electricity has become a necessity of our modern life. It has to be handled by a monopoly and the water

power already belongs to the Federal Government. It is public power to begin with, and that applies to the energy generated by the Southwest Power Administration.

So we are dealing here with a public business. As the result of the battle that we have carried on for the last 17 years, we have managed to reduce power rates to the American people, while prices of everything else has been increasing. If it had not been for these yardsticks, such as the TVA, you would not only be paying the rate you are paying now in other areas, but you would be paying twice or three times as much. The American people would be paying from two to three, and probably four, billion dollars a year more for their electricity than they are now paying. In Arkansas they had 1.2 percent of their farms electrified before 1934. Today they have more than 70 percent. Where did it come from? It came through the REA. That is where it came from.

I remember the battle I had here in 1938 to secure the first \$100,000,000 for rural electrification. I just won by seven votes. If the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] had been here, I probably would have won by only six votes. That was when the REA really began to move forward.

Now, do not forget this: There are 33,000,000 residential power consumers in this country; people who turn on electric switches every day and every night. They are not willing to be robbed and plundered by the power trust in order to gratify the cupidity of a group of monopolists in Wall Street. There are 66,000,000 voters in this country that are not going to sit idly by, even in Arkansas or in Texas—they are not going to sit by and see this monopoly overcharge them with rates that are outrageously unreasonable.

Suppose you paid as much for electricity as you do for your telephone. The telephone trust has a complete monopoly. If you paid as much for electricity as you pay for your telephone, you would probably have not more than one light in each room—if that. I put a telephone in my office at home. I paid more for that telephone, even if I never picked up the receiver, than I paid for both gas and electricity in my home. I pay more for my telephone in Washington than I pay for both gas and electricity in my apartment. If it were not for these public-power systems, such as they have in Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Ill., Lansing, Mich., and Austin, Tex., and these public-power systems that we have along these streams such as the Tennessee and the Columbia, to keep this monopoly from getting its hands on the water power of the Nation; if it were not for that you would be paying 15 to 25 cents per kilowatt-hour, and the average farmer in this country probably would not have seen electricity in his home for the next 40 years.

I have no apology to make to the gentleman from Arkansas, I have no apology to make to the Electric Bond and Share Co., and I have no apology to make to anyone else for my fight to see that the American people get the benefit of

the greatest wealth in America, outside of the soil upon which we live, that is the water power in our navigable streams and their tributaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 220, line 9, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,500,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, in the fiscal year 1950, we allowed \$4,000,000 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville power transmission system. Dr. Raver, the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, appeared before the committee to justify his 1951 request of \$5,250,000. While he was testifying he told the committee how well they had been able to operate and maintain the Bonneville power system with the \$4,000,000 which we had appropriated last year; and he said that everyone who was hired under this item had done a wonderful job. I asked Dr. Raver, then, if he did not think the Congress should have a little credit for holding the appropriation down to \$4,000,000. They had asked for considerably more, but the committee did not see fit to give it to them. Dr. Raver, in answer to my question, said: "Yes," that he thought the Congress should have some credit and that the committee should have some credit for holding this appropriation down to \$4,000,000; nevertheless, he asked for \$5,250,000 in this appropriation bill. The committee reduced that to \$5,000,000.

The purpose of my amendment is to reduce the amount further to \$4,500,000. It is true they have more responsibilities this year than last, but not to the extent of 25 percent. This will give them better than a 10-percent increase for operation and maintenance, and I think it is only fair and just that they be held down to \$4,500,000, for certainly we need to save a few million here and there in a lot of places.

The amendment is very reasonable and should be adopted by all means.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I invite the Committee's attention to the fact that the original estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget was \$5,250,000 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville Power Administration. Our subcommittee in its judgment saw fit to cut this item by a quarter of a million dollars, leaving the total amount available for operation and maintenance \$5,000,000.

I believe it is generally agreed that the Bonneville Power Administration, under the able direction of Dr. Paul Raver, is one of the more efficient, if not the most efficient, of the agencies and bureaus

within the Department of the Interior. That great organization has been operated in a businesslike manner. The Bonneville Power Administration will turn into the Treasury during the coming fiscal year approximately \$33,000,000 in revenue. During the current fiscal year, that is, fiscal 1950, the total expenditures that have been approved by the Congress for construction, operation, and maintenance, aggregate some \$46,000,000. For the coming fiscal year our subcommittee has approved the total sum of \$68,250,000, an increase of some \$22,000,000. We are engaged in a tremendous expansion program, and I believe the cut we have already made is more than adequate. Certainly it is not much of a reward to a great organization that is doing an efficient job to cripple it with a limitation of funds. As we expand the transmission lines, in keeping with the new dams that will be coming into operation, it is most essential that sufficient funds be provided to operate that great organization in an efficient manner.

I invite the Committee's attention to the fact that in 1952 the great McNary Dam will come into operation on the Columbia River, as well as the Hungry Horse project in northwestern Montana. This will add to the responsibilities of the Bonneville Power Administration. It is only a businesslike protection of the taxpayers' investment to expand the staff that will assume these added responsibilities.

I think the committee has done a prudent thing in trimming this expenditure somewhat. However, I do not think any further cut would be wise. I hope the Committee will vote the gentleman's amendment down.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, as many of you gentlemen know, my district includes the Bonneville project on the Oregon side. I have had quite a bit to do with that undertaking while I have been a Member of Congress. I have served on the Public Works Committee which authorized all these various projects throughout the United States, including Bonneville.

With reference to this particular project, it must be conceded by those who are familiar with what is being done on the Columbia River that the Bonneville Administration through Dr. Raver is doing a good job. As a matter of fact, it is the one operation in the United States where Uncle Sam is getting back dollar for dollar all of the money he has put in by way of investment. The payout schedule on Bonneville is 10 years ahead of the program. In other words, if Bonneville continues this pay-out schedule it is making at the present time, the Federal Government will be paid back all of its investment 10 years ahead of the time originally prescribed for amortization.

The Bonneville Administration, as has been said and as admitted by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], has

increased responsibilities by reason of the heavy increased development of hydroelectric power in that area. The State of Oregon has increased in population 59 percent in the last 10 years. It holds the lead in the United States of all States for percentage increase in population, which means that we have an increased demand for hydroelectric power and services of all sorts from public utilities. As a result, the Bonneville Power Administration has an increased burden. Every kilowatt of power that is produced at Bonneville is being sold at market price and those funds are going back into the Federal Treasury. As a result, it is not only paying out the Federal investment, but it is helping to build up the economy of the great Northwest where apparently so many of our people from other States want to make their permanent homes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to my friend the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I can understand why the gentleman opposes this amendment. I know he is greatly interested in the development of his State. The gentleman also knows that the Eightieth Congress treated the Bonneville Power Administration very generously. I was chairman of the committee that gave them more money than they ever had before in history. We do not want to stop that development. However, they had only \$4,000,000 last year, which is a lot of money for administration and operation. If my amendment is adopted, we will be giving them \$500,000 more this year than they had last year.

Mr. ANGELL. May I say to the gentleman that I realize he has done an excellent job. He has been very kind, indeed, to Bonneville. While he served on this great committee he visited our area a number of times, he has gone over these projects, and is perhaps as well informed on them as any man who does not live in the area. But the fact is, we have increased responsibilities so far as Bonneville is concerned which requires more money for operation and maintenance in order to maintain the efficient service the agency is rendering the people of the Pacific Northwest. Many new generators are coming in. There is the Grand Coulee project, which has increased generating capacity. It will not be very long before the McNary Dam power will be brought in, then Hungry Horse, Albany Falls, and others. In the meantime Bonneville has to provide the transmission facilities to take care of this increased load. Every kilowatt-hour that is produced is being sold. We are not wasting a single kilowatt. As a matter of fact, we have gone 10 percent plus above the rated generating capacity of those projects to supply needed power, and even then we are not able to supply the hydroelectricity to the industries and the farmers that need the power in the area. There is a great dearth of power in the area. The committee already has cut \$250,000 below the budget estimate. If we cut the item an additional \$500,000, as this amendment will do, it means that you

are just going to curtail the activities of one great agency of this Federal Government, among the few, which is paying its way and doing a good job in serving a fast-growing area. I think it would be a grave mistake, and I think the gentleman from Iowa himself will realize, after the years have gone by, that it will be a mistake if we curtail these activities of this efficient Federal agency.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. I think it is opportune here to express the point that the Hanford Engineering Works is in the Pacific Northwest, in the central part of the State of Washington, which, in turn, is consuming a tremendous amount of power from the services of the Bonneville Power Administration.

Mr. ANGELL. The gentleman's observation is true. If it were not for the Bonneville Power Administration, that great atomic energy undertaking at Hanford in Washington could not be carried forward. It has performed an outstanding service in our national defense program.

It seems that not a year can pass without some sort of an attack being made on the Bonneville Power Administration. This year, as in many years past, the attack is on their appropriations requests, which, of course, is the most vulnerable spot of any Federal agency. It does not seem to make any difference that the management of this agency has constantly demonstrated that their operations are on a par with the best private operations in the country, that they not only meet but exceed statutory requirements as regards payout, or that the Administrator is fully aware of the wise use of the money appropriated to him. No; no matter what degree of efficiency is demonstrated by this agency, they can still expect to be attacked whenever they ask for appropriations to carry on the duties imposed upon them by law. This year the attack is centered on appropriations for operation and maintenance. It is the most vulnerable spot of any type of enterprise, public or private.

It is in this part of the Bonneville activity where the most stringent requirements have always been imposed by Congress and which has caused the most difficulty to the Bonneville Administrator.

Funds for operation and maintenance for the Bonneville Power Administration have been annually set up in the appropriation bill as a limitation within the total funds appropriated. Congress, in its wisdom, feels that such limitations are necessary in order to control the activities of the Federal power agencies. Personally, I am not in sympathy with that view. The record of the Bonneville Power Administration over the past 10 years indicates that its management is certainly of the highest order. You do not have to take my word for it—a copy of Bonneville's annual report can be made available to you upon request. That report will show you that over the

period of its operations to date, this agency has not only met all repayment requirements as set up by law, but shows a comfortable surplus of nearly \$43,000,000 more than the cash appropriation requested this year for capital expenditure. And remember that this financial picture has been compiled from power revenues based on the lowest wholesale power rates in this country. When an Administrator can show such a record, I do not think he needs to be told how far he can be permitted to go in expending funds for any given operation or activity. He knows that if his overhead is too great, he is not going to pay out. He has demonstrated that he knows this important fact, so why hamstringing him by limitations that can have no other result except that of forced inefficiency.

I know that at times the Bonneville Administrator has been at his wits end in trying to determine how to handle the various necessary activities that must be performed in an operation of the magnitude of that encompassed by the Bonneville Power Administration. A few statistics will very quickly indicate why this is so.

I do not intend to burden this body with a long recital of these statistics, but will indicate some figures for 2 years, showing comparisons of Bonneville operations with private operations. In the general debate on this chapter last Friday I discussed Bonneville operations at some length. In 1947, operating expenses of the Bonneville Power Administration were 11.4 percent of operating revenues. A comparable figure for all of the combined class A and B utilities in the United States for that year is 21.8 percent. Also in that year, the operating utilities in the Pacific Northwest used from 18.2 percent to 31.4 percent of their operating revenues for operating expenses and this range covers all of the utilities operating in that area. Let me put this matter on another base. Operating expenses on a basis of mills per kilowatt-hour sold were 0.32 for Bonneville, 3.50 for the combined class A and B utilities in this country, and the range for the Pacific Northwest utilities was 1.3 to 4.11.

Now let us go to 1948. In that year, the operating expenses as a percent of operating revenues were 13.2 percent for Bonneville, 21.4 percent for the combined A and B utilities, and a range of 20.9 percent to 29.2 percent for the Pacific Northwest utilities. On the basis of mills per kilowatt-hour sold, Bonneville's cost was 0.31, the combined A and B utilities 3.55, and the range for the Pacific Northwest utilities 1.54 to 5.66. In all of the foregoing figures, production expenses have been deducted in order to make the figures comparable, since in the private operations production expenses are a very large part of their operating cost.

I would like to cite one other comparison. In 1947, Bonneville's operating expenses as a percent of total electric plant were 3.4 percent as against 14.4 percent for the combined class A and B utilities. In 1948, the comparison was 3.3 percent for Bonneville, and 15.3 percent for the combined A and B utilities. In 1949, Bonneville's percent is still 3.3

percent, but I do not have a comparable figure for the combined A and B utilities.

My colleagues, do you need any further demonstration of the effectiveness of Bonneville's operations? Do you need any further evidence that they have been forced to do a job with lesser tools than any private operation requires, or are you willing to admit that the Bonneville Power Administration operations are far more efficient than the best private operations in this country? It is my opinion that it is a combination of the two. You have not allowed this agency sufficient funds to properly operate and maintain their system, and the fact that they have gotten along as well as they have with the funds available certainly is a tribute to the efficiency of their operations.

There is a saying that one can be penny-wise and pound-foolish. If you gentlemen are sincere in your statements that you want to save money for this country, then you certainly do not want to be accused of being penny-wise and pound-foolish; but I can assure you that that is what you will be if you continue to curtail operation money for this agency. At least, let us be fair and put them on a par with private enterprise, of which we have heard so much in recent years.

I did not intend to burden you with any further statistics, but I will make another comparison which I think is very pertinent. This pertains to administrative and general expenses. In 1947 cost in this category for Bonneville as a percent of operating revenues was 4 percent. For the combined class A and B utilities it was 6.5 percent. For the Pacific Northwest systems it varied from 6 to 9.5 percent. Comparable figures for 1948 are 5 percent for Bonneville, 6.3 percent for the combined A and B utilities, and a range of 6.2 to 9.1 percent for the Pacific Northwest utilities. In 1949 this figure remained at 5 percent for Bonneville. I do not have a comparable figure for the other utilities for that year.

It is my considered opinion that we do not need to impose any type of limitation for operation and maintenance for the Bonneville Power Administration. They have demonstrated that they can do more with a dollar than most private operations in this country. The Bonneville people are proud of their record, and I am absolutely certain that they do not intend to jeopardize that record by any ill-considered use of funds. However, there is such a limitation. There is a specific appropriation for operation and maintenance. If we must have it, then let us make it high enough to permit the Bonneville Administrator to do the job in the way that it should be done. The amount of \$5,000,000 that is in this appropriation for operation and maintenance for this agency will still not bring them up to the comparable expenditure by private utilities, so I ask you to let that figure stand without any further reduction.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that this amendment be voted down so that the operations of the Bonneville Administration may not be curtailed and service to the fast-growing area in the Pacific Northwest be set back. Such a course will penalize the residents of the area.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is one thing I wish the Members on both sides of the aisle would realize and that is this, that we are not giving the Bonneville Power Administration a dime; we are not giving any of these agencies a quarter. They are going to pay back this money. Now, if you want them to go ahead and construct Bonneville and everything else out of the Northwest, as well as the rest of the power projects in this bill, you should realize that we are not giving any one of them a dime. Sixty-one percent of this money is coming back. They are going to pay it back; in fact, that is one branch of the Government, one department, that pays back. There is a little over \$100,000,000 in this bill to operate other parts of the Department of the Interior—surveys and matters like that.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, there is no Member in the House who has made a more diligent and determined fight for economy in the Congress of the United States than my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the proposer of this amendment.

I recognize it is necessary to bring economy to the Government if our Nation is to remain solvent. I honor the gentleman from Iowa for making his fight for economy. I usually support him. At the same time, I think we must be selective in reducing Government expenses, for merely cutting an item may prove false economy rather than wise. There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish.

The Bonneville Power Authority operates a great and growing business. Last year it did a business of \$27,881,000, sold that much power and electricity. During the coming year Dr. Raver, the administrator, estimates Bonneville power sales will total \$32,231,000. In other words, the Bonneville Power Administration will increase its electricity sales by more than \$4,000,000 or by more than 15 percent.

Due to this about 15 percent expansion in Bonneville power sales more lines and substations must be operated. This will require more people to supervise its power distribution and more persons and materials to keep its lines in repair and in efficient operation.

Also as these lines and substations grow older they require more repairs and greater sums must be spent on their maintenance. Every businessman knows it usually is cheaper to maintain a machine in good condition than to repair one. To allow machines or power lines to deteriorate is, in my opinion, false economy. We may, if this amendment

carries, save \$500,000 this year, but in future years may, as a result of this attempted saving, be confronted with much larger and more costs in repairs.

Our industrial situation in the Pacific Northwest, by which I mean the States of Oregon and Washington, is rather unusual. We have very little coal. We have no gas and no oil. We are almost solely dependent on hydroelectricity to operate the multitude of machines in our many and varied industries. If our power supply were broken by a transmission line break or a substation closure we have no easy or ready way of restoring the means of driving the machines in our industries. Such breakdowns mean tremendous losses in employment to workers and large extra costs to manufacturers as well as a loss of income-tax revenues to the Government.

Power is of no value unless it is delivered to the places of consumption, and delivered there in abundance and uninterruptedly. Reduction of the item of \$5,000,000, provided in the bill for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville Power Administration, to \$4,500,000 as is proposed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is, in my opinion, not wise. I hope his amendment will be rejected. This item has already been reduced below the Budget Bureau's recommendation by \$250,000 in committee. I believe it is poor economy to reduce it any further.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. As a matter of fact, when you boil the whole situation down, you have the power installations that produce the current. What you need this money for is to extend your lines and sell your electricity when it comes from these power-producing plants.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Power is of no value, of course, unless it is delivered to the ultimate consumer, and delivered in an uninterrupted manner.

Mr. JENNINGS. Over a line of wire strung on poles.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Let us keep the record straight. This does not take anything away from the construction.

Mr. MACK of Washington. No; that is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. It takes nothing away from the building of lines or related facilities. It simply reduces by 10 percent the amount to be spent for administration and operation. The facts are that they need no sales force because they have more demand for the power than they have power. We are giving them more for the year that starts July 1 than we did for this year, the fiscal year 1950, by the amount of \$500,000.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Yes; but the lines will carry 10 or 15 percent more current than it has in former years. Bonneville will be a bigger business and naturally the bigger the business the more money needed to operate it.

Mr. JENSEN. That does not make so much difference. You do not have to follow that current along the wire. It gets there without your pushing it along too much.

Mr. MACK of Washington. There are also more substations to maintain and operate.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. It is true, is it not, that the reduction in this allowance will take away money which is provided for the maintenance of these lines which are now carrying heavier loads than they should be required to carry? Last year they had two or three break-downs due to the overloading of the lines. It threw out of operation many of the industries, practically, in that area. There is an additional expense in the maintenance of the transmission lines. It is true there is no money in this for construction purposes. It is maintenance.

Mr. MACK of Washington. As the lines get older they also require more maintenance.

Mr. ANGELL. That is true.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Along the line of what the gentleman from Oregon has said, I would remind the House that we had a very, very severe winter last year, and that always has its effect upon the items that have to be maintained in any transmission lines. That is a factor that should be taken into consideration at this time.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 57, noes 78.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JENSEN and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 74, noes 94.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed 17 of which 12 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two) of aircraft; and printing and binding. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 220, after line 21, add the following new paragraph:

"Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds herein provided for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for travel expenses."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NORRELL. I desire to offer an amendment to amend the force account on page 220, line 21, by inserting a new paragraph. If the gentleman's amendment is considered before my amendment, will my amendment be out of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] seeks to add a new paragraph.

Mr. NORRELL. My amendment will be in order after his amendment is disposed of?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not seen the gentleman's amendment but would assume it would be offered after the pending amendment is disposed of. The gentleman may offer his amendment after the pending amendment is disposed of.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I ask unanimous consent to revise the remarks I previously made in Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to reduce the travel item which of course does not appear in the bill, but the information we have been able to obtain from the Department is to the effect that there is \$1,564,175 requested in this bill for travel for the Bonneville Power Administration. The amendment which I have offered reduces that figure to \$1,000,000. The business of the Bonneville Power Administration is mostly within the States of Washington and Oregon. It is difficult to understand how they can even spend \$1,000,000 for travel. Of course, we realize there are some officials of the Bonneville Power Administration who must come to Washington occasionally, especially to testify before the House and Senate, but certainly there is no reason for allowing more than \$1,000,000. We do know that many of the higher officials of the Bonneville Power Administration do travel all over the country making speeches to every kind of organization you could imagine. It is not their business to do that.

The business of the officials of the Bonneville Power Administration is to look after the business of the Bonneville Power Administration and not to run all over this United States and Europe telling the people of America and of the

world the virtues of the Bonneville Power Administration.

That is about all there is to it, Mr. Chairman; it is a very modest cut, considering the amount we should allow for such travel expenses, and I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I agree with the gentleman and shall, of course, support his amendment. I note that in this paragraph there is no reference at all to travel, whereas in other sections of the bill we have had specific authority for travel. I wonder if the gentleman would explain why there is not anything under that item in this paragraph?

Mr. JENSEN. I might answer the gentleman by referring him to the criticism of the Interior Department by the chairman of the committee in the report, criticism for the method they used in coming before the committee to justify their appropriations and for many other things that are going on in the Department of the Interior which is not pleasing to any of the members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. So, when the gentleman asks me why certain things in this item did not appear in the bill, the facts are there are just a lot of things that do not appear in this bill because they were not willing to give us the facts that we should have had in order to write a bill and in order to appropriate properly.

Mr. KEATING. In other words, this portion of the bill was written, in substance, down in the Interior Department; is that what I am to understand?

Mr. JENSEN. No; I would not say that; I would say that with the information the committee had the chairman wrote this report and this bill. We did not have enough information to write a bill that could be very specific, as it should have been.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call to the committee's attention the fact that the reason the word "travel" does not appear in the item is because it is contained in the basic Bonneville Act. As I understand it, the words "travel allowance" are included in the appropriation bill only where there is no basic authority for travel allowance. The allowance for this year is \$1,345,024. As the gentleman from Iowa has pointed out, such travel funds for fiscal 1951 will be \$1,564,175. This item was broken down and presented to our subcommittee in connection with the justification. Again, I should like to call to the attention of the committee the fact that there are certain increases that apply to travel generally in all of these items that are

being presented this year. As the gentleman knows, last year the House approved the increased per diem allowance from \$6 a day to \$9. In addition there have been increases in fares. I invite attention to the fact also that the area now covered by the Bonneville Power Administration is expanding very materially. In the pending bill there is a substantial increase for new transmission lines into southern Oregon. Lines are also running from the State of Washington through Idaho over to the Hungry Horse Dam; in other words, this item, I think, is pretty much in keeping with the necessary expenses of this great agency. As I pointed out in my previous statement in connection with the operation and maintenance expenses, the Bonneville Power Administration has done an outstanding and efficient job and it has operated its agency in a business-like manner.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. Will the gentleman tell the Committee with respect to the auditing of these accounts and whether there has been any criticism of the manner in which they kept their books and accounts?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. This is the first time I have heard of that.

Mr. REES. I am talking about the Department of the Interior in general.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. There may be some other bureau subject to criticism, but speaking with specific reference to the Bonneville Power Administration I may say that it has been commended for the businesslike way in which it has kept its accounts.

In that connection I call attention to the fact that the Bonneville Power Administration was audited by Arthur Anderson & Co., one of the leading certified public accounting firms in the country and that organization gave it a very clean bill of health. That is a private auditing firm. In addition to that, it is my understanding there has never been any criticism, at least to my knowledge, by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. REES. That may be true with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration, but I have heard some criticism with respect to the manner in which it has kept their books and their accounts and that the General Accounting Office is attempting to work out a system so that we will have some understanding with respect to the manner in which these funds are expended.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The gentleman understands I am directing my statements to a specific amendment that is pending.

Mr. REES. I appreciate that, but I thought the gentleman could enlighten us.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to corroborate what the gentleman from Washington says to the effect that the books of the Bonneville Power Administration

have been audited by this eastern firm and I think the Bonneville Power Administration is to be commended for its good work in this respect.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I quite agree with the gentleman. It is the first time that a firm of national reputation has been called in to audit the books.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. May I say to the gentleman from Washington that the whole item of travel of our Federal employees should be investigated. I have no doubt but what this would be a fertile field for examination. However, I do object to the amendment on the basis that I would rather see it departmental-wide, rather than picking on one particular part of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, each subcommittee has the responsibility of reducing or adding to the budget requests. I have no particular inside knowledge of items in other subcommittee hearings, but in this instance we have heard all the testimony. We know the problem, we know the situation and certainly anyone who knows the conditions as exist would have to agree that a million dollars is more than the Bonneville Power Administration should have for travel.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 43, noes 63.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NORRELL: Page 220, after line 21, insert "not to exceed 12 percent of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired labor basis except in cases of emergencies, local in character, so-declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, this only restores existing law; it adds nothing to it. For many years there has been a limitation on the amount of construction money that the Bonneville Power Administration could use itself and thereby not contract out to private enterprise. This merely puts back into the law, which was, I think, inadvertently omitted by the committee, the existing law, and I think there will be no objection to it.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. I have no objection to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time briefly to propound an inquiry of the members of the committee. I have been advised and have observed that through either design or inadvertence the funds available for the Oil and Gas Division for the Director and his staff, Department of the Interior, have been practically deleted. The purpose of my taking this time is to inquire of the committee if it was really the intention of the committee in the consideration of this measure to do away with this division which has been in effect an operation and serving the people over a long period of time. If some member of the committee could answer that, I would appreciate it.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. In reply to the gentleman from Arkansas I can state that in the first place this specific activity is not authorized by law. The committee has in effect delegated to the Secretary the authority to expend funds in this area. The committee felt that discretion should be vested in the Secretary of the Interior to let him determine whether or not the expenditure should be made. The funds are made available but the mandatory expenditure of the funds is not required.

Mr. HARRIS. I am advised by the Secretary's office that they are very much in need of this. This is a very vital part of their service. It is rendering a very fine service to the people of the country, and it is badly needed, because without it they are very much at the mercy of certain of the industries who get themselves in a position with cooperative arrangements.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If the gentleman will refer to page 160 of the report accompanying the omnibus bill he will find the committee has stated the following:

It is noted that the Oil and Gas Division was established after the war to continue certain functions performed by the Petroleum Administration for War. There was a need to have active Government cooperation with the petroleum industry during the period of maldistribution of oil products just after the war, but the committee is cognizant of no such condition or need at present. Therefore, the Oil and Gas Division should be either abolished or substantially reduced. Specialists in the petroleum field can be made a part of the program organization to advise the Secretary on policy and coordination of those matters for which the Department is responsible by law.

May I state as a follow-up that the committee has not taken away the funds for that particular activity. The committee has in effect suggested that this ought to be coordinated and tied in with the work of the Secretary.

Mr. HARRIS. I respectfully submit to the gentleman that this is a very worthy function of the Government. The need for it now seems to be much more apparent than it was even during the war or immediately after the war. The Secretary has only recently submitted to the National Petroleum Council the request to make certain investigations and to

report thereon, on the vitally important subject of the importation of crude oil.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The money has not been taken away from the Secretary.

Mr. HARRIS. The Secretary says different; \$148,000, either indirectly or directly.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. My understanding of legislative procedure is that what I am saying here is making a part of the legislative history of this item. It may be that the Department will want to use this money for some other activity, but that is not the fault of the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. I understand that is not altogether the case, as it is understood by the Department. The Secretary himself has so said, as I understand.

May I ask the gentleman if his committee will, then, as the appropriation bill takes its way through this Congress, if it develops later on through the information that he obtains from the Secretary of the Interior that there is a need for this, give consideration to providing him just such funds as are absolutely needed.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. May I suggest to my friend from Arkansas that the appropriate way to approach this problem is the regular way, that is, to introduce legislation to authorize this activity.

Mr. HARRIS. This matter is authorized, and the Department of the Interior has set it up under Executive order of the President of the United States.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I regret to differ with my friend. It is not authorized by law. It would be subject to a point of order if specifically provided for in this bill. The gentleman is much better off from his own standpoint that it is not included as a separate item. If it were, it would have been subject to a point of order.

Mr. HARRIS. I would suggest that the gentleman look into it a little further in the course of the appropriation bill going through. If it does appear that it is needed, as the bill goes through the other body and then into conference, the gentleman will find that he can perform a very worth-while service.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I think the colloquy that has taken place here provides the basis for a solution to the gentleman's problem.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$6,756,800: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, although I am not going to offer any amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Land

Management, I feel that our committee in this instance has cut a little too deep.

When we review the committee report in relation to the original President's budget, and the bill as reported out, we find certain items that have been cut too closely for the people's good.

The wise administering of the public lands is important to the whole country, not only from the standpoint of food production, but from that of revenue producing activities such as oil, potassium and other minerals that are developed through private leasing of these lands, timber production and conservation, grazing and selective disposal of lands under the various land laws.

The agency responsible for the management of the lands is the Bureau of Land Management which has been seriously cut in several major activities of its appropriation.

This agency may be likened to a business—it takes money for it to make money. On its limited appropriations it has been turning in Federal revenues amounting to more than \$37,000,000, in other words approximately \$7 return for every \$1 appropriated. But with greatly increased business it needs more help to carry the load. Actually the number of employees has decreased since 1940. It occurred to me that the subcommittee may have lost sight of the above important aspect of the Bureau's work. In our effort to reduce Government expenditure we must not confuse gross expenditures with net expenditures.

Actually this agency has done a good job of increasing efficiency in the last 2 years, more than trebling the output per man. The small number of personnel cannot possibly keep speeding up the job to keep pace with the increasing volume of business. In my own State, Mr. Paul Roach, a land office manager, died in office as a result of overwork.

There must also be additional funds for development of resource programs that are vital to other conservation jobs. I am speaking specifically of the Bureau's need to provide protection of the watersheds on the public domain lands. In the Rio Grande area of my own State this is especially serious. Siltation of lands from neglected watershed areas is a threat to our very livelihood. The public lands contribute much of the silt flowing into Elephant Butte Reservoir. This is rapidly making useless a great reservoir, upon which our irrigation agriculture is based. Siltation also is filling the river channel, necessitating large public investments in flood-control structures. It is not economy to curtail work for watershed management and improvement, neglecting causes of trouble and spreading all our money—millions of dollars—on relief to the distressed situations caused by it.

I sincerely hope that before the bill returns to the House an adjustment may be made, and I strongly urge that the committee will yield in those cases where the appropriation of added funds will actually in effect decrease the net spending through the added revenues returned, and when the final analysis is made that sufficient funds to do at least the mini-

num essential management job will be appropriated for the Bureau of Land Management.

The Clerk read as follows:

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, as range-improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315), and 25 percent of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, under the provisions of section 15 of said act (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950 from either of such sources but not yet appropriated), shall be available until expended for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of said act.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph appearing on page 222, lines 18 through 25, and page 223, lines 1 through 3, which is as follows:

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, as range-improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315) and 25 percent of all moneys received after June 30, 1950, under the provisions of section 15 of said Act (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950 from either of such sources but not yet appropriated), shall be available until expended for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of said Act.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Iowa intends to make points of order to subsequent items relating to the same subject matter, namely, the Bureau of Land Management. Would it be in order for the gentleman from Iowa to submit the various points of order dealing with the same subject matter and that they be considered in bloc; and also, is it in order for me to offer an amendment which will make the appropriations on an annual basis in lieu of the language to be stricken on the points of order?

The CHAIRMAN. That can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have the following points of order to make.

I make a point of order against the language on page 223, lines 4 through 12, which language is as follows:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

Five percent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands and materials from public lands received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to 5 percent of all moneys received prior to June 30, 1950, as net proceeds of sales of public lands and materials from public lands but not yet appropriated), shall be available for payment to the States in which such lands are situated for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements.

I make a point of order against the language on page 223, lines 13 through 24, which language is as follows:

PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

Thirty-seven and one-half percent of the royalties received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to 37½ percent of all royalties received during the fiscal year 1950 but not

yet appropriated), from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), shall be available for payment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191).

I make a point of order against the language on page 224, line 1 through 8, which language is as follows:

LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

The aggregate of all moneys received after June 30, 1950 (in addition to all moneys received during the fiscal year 1950 but not yet appropriated), from grazing fees for State, county, or privately owned lands leased in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-4), shall be available until expended for leasing of such lands.

I make a point of order against the language on page 224, lines 9 through 16, which language is as follows:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

Thirty-three and one-third percent of all grazing fees received after June 30, 1950, from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-lands laws, shall be available for payment to the State in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the language I have indicated, in each instance, has the effect of making appropriations on a permanent basis, which goes beyond the scope of the bill and also constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, and, therefore, is not in order under the rules of the House.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I concede the points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the points of order made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington: On page 222, after line 17 insert the following:

"RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

"For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received as range improvement fees under section 3 of said act and of 25 percent of all moneys received under section 15 of said act during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated, to remain available until expended.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

"For payment to the several States of 5 percent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, sums equal to the aggregate of receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725c), during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

"PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

"For payment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat.

740), to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), sums equal to 37½ percent of the royalties received during the current and prior fiscal years (but not yet appropriated) from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of said joint resolution of June 12, 1926.

"LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

"For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), sums equal to the aggregate of receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with the act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-4), during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

"Sums not in excess of 33½ percent of all grazing fees received during the current and prior fiscal years (but not yet appropriated) from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j)."

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. JENSEN. Reserving the right to object, this simply reasserts existing language?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. This has the effect of placing these items on an annual basis, instead of on a permanent basis, and there is no other change.

Mr. TABER. It is the same language that was used last year?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Whether it is exactly the same language, I cannot say for sure, but the effect is to carry it as heretofore; that is, on an annual basis. That is the only change. The net effect is to continue it as heretofore. There is no change in the substance.

Mr. JENSEN. Do I understand that in the amendment the gentleman has just offered there is no additional authority given to any officer of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have the amendment read.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. In reading the last paragraph, I understood the Clerk to read "33½." I understand the previous language was "33⅓."

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the "33½" be changed to read "33⅓."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. May I inquire of the gentleman from Washington—I have already propounded the question once, and I did not get a satisfactory answer—in the language which is proposed now, there is some new language which is not in the fiscal 1950 bill? Is that a fact?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. To be completely frank and honest with the gentleman, I have not compared the language with the 1950 bill, but I want to assure the gentleman that the purpose of offering this is not to change the substance in any way of the language heretofore carried in the 1950 bill. Of necessity we have relied on our technicians to prepare this in keeping with the general coverage of the 1950 appropriation bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Was this change of language which the gentleman has just submitted written by the Department of the Interior or by our own staff?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. This was prepared by our own committee clerk.

Mr. JENSEN. I have no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. This is not entirely familiar to me and I should like to ask the gentleman what would happen if we did not adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. As I understand, there is substantive law which provides that these receipts shall go into specific funds in the Treasury, that under the basic law heretofore passed by the Congress certain people are entitled to these receipts. I have offered these amendments simply in order to accommodate the point of order offered by the gentleman from Iowa. They introduce no new substance into the bill. Therefore, nothing will be accomplished by a failure to adopt these amendments. In fact, it will simply confuse the situation. There will be no savings by not agreeing to the amendments which we are offering in lieu of the matter stricken by the points of order.

Mr. KEATING. In other words, to put it another way, if we did not adopt the amendments offered by the gentleman from Washington, it would not result in these sums being gathered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Oh, no. It is my understanding that they are primarily funds allocated for a specific purpose and they do not go into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. They would not go into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury if the amendment that I have offered in lieu of the language stricken out on the point of order were voted down.

Mr. KEATING. And that is because of legislation heretofore enacted.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. D'EWARD. I wish to say that these amendments carry out the purpose

of the Nicholson report, which was the result of a study under the direction of the President relating to the management and handling of public land. That report was made 2 or 3 years ago to the Secretary of the Interior. It contains certain recommendations in regard to the disposition of funds and the management of public lands, and these provisions in this bill carry out those recommendations of the so-called Nicholson report.

Mr. Chairman, we are at this time taking a second look at the Appropriations Committee report. Before we put the final seal of approval upon it, we must be sure that in our attempt to place the accent on economy, we have not actually increased the net Government expense through the curtailment of money making and money saving activities.

Certain items of this nature are found in the program of the Bureau of Land Management, a program with which I am especially familiar. The items for land classification, for grazing administration and for range and watershed improvement are of great importance to the West as well as to potential users of the public domain wherever they may reside.

Land classification activities have made possible a realistic program for land use and land rehabilitation of abused public lands. Classification enables the Bureau to dispose of those isolated tracts of Federal land where productive management is not practical. It discloses areas where erosion may cause excessive siltation of water storage facilities, an extremely important consideration at this time when we are spending so much money for the construction of multipurpose dams and reservoirs on western rivers. All of this work, which saves money and reduces the cost of government, should be continued with adequate land classification personnel.

The committee has made reductions in the request for Grazing Administration, an item which I feel should be restored both in the interests of proper administration of the public domain and in the interests of the users of this land. This item is necessary to carry out the full program of the Taylor grazing act, which includes, as you will recall, five principal purposes: First, to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; second, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development; third, to effect an equitable apportionment of the grazing privileges among the owners of base properties outside of the districts and to issue grazing licenses, permits or leases in accordance with these determinations; fourth, to provide adequate supervision in order to insure proper use and to prevent trespass use; and fifth, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range.

The public domain is a great resource, of tremendous value to all the people of our Nation. It is an essential part of our economy in the West. It is in the interests of all of us that it be properly managed, maintained, and used to the fullest advantage, and the comparatively small

sums required to achieve these purposes are money well spent.

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this administration may well be proud of the job it conceives in the field of management—a job which the President's budget fully reflected this year. Many cuts have been made in this budget where there was evidence that these cuts could be made without danger to the Nation's economy.

At the same time the President's budget recommended increases in appropriations to a few agencies whose essential workload had increased greatly and whose operating load had demonstrated that they had wisely managed the funds allotted to them. An outstanding example is the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior. This agency, as you know, is responsible for the management of the public domain lands. The workload of this agency through applications of individuals, small businessmen, and large industrialists has more than doubled, yet the number of persons available to handle these applications has decreased. The Bureau has cut corners in administration to the point that they have trebled the output per worker in the past 2 years. Still the individuals and businesses wanting to develop and use the public lands pour in with applications. With increased appropriations it had hoped to permit an even better program for use of the public domain. Curtailment of funds from the President's budget will slow down the work and cause a terrific load to be placed on the Bureau of Land Management's meager staff.

In my own State of California I have observed the job land office personnel are doing. They are carrying too heavy a load and that load is increasing as applications for public land use increase. The item of \$884,210 in contrast to the requested amount of \$1,119,600 provides only for present operation in leasing and disposal of lands and mineral resources. In California and other States the Bureau of Land Management has received thousands of applications from disabled and other veterans of World War II for desert homesites. These applications cannot be handled promptly in spite of the recognized personal urgency of such cases without added appropriations.

Increased appropriations to the land management functions of the Bureau of Land Management will actually result in a net decrease in Federal costs, since last year this agency collected \$7 for every \$1 spent. Added funds will, similarly, more than pay for themselves.

In my considered judgment, the original estimate of \$9,750,000 in the President's budget for the Bureau of Land Management is an amount well justified on the basis of returns. Furthermore.

Bureau officials have demonstrated that they know how to spend the Government money appropriated with the same care that would be exercised if it were their own.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD where debate was concluded on the point of order first offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], which was subsequently withdrawn, and on which the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] spoke.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses, necessary to provide health, education, and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission) of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals; \$37,929,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CASE of South Dakota addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended, \$21,922,000, of which not to exceed \$3,737,500 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ:

On page 225, line 24, strike out "\$21,922,000" and insert "\$22,422,000."

On page 226, line 5, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, in this appropriation bill our committee has cut down items affecting New Mexico, but I am not going to quarrel with the

judgment of the committee as to those items with the exception of this particular one for the reason I believe that our committee in striking out the item which I attempt to restore by my amendment committed a very grievous error.

In order that we may get the full facts before the committee, let me give the committee a short history of this situation. The purpose of my amendment is to restore \$1,500,000 authorized last fall by an act passed by the Congress for the construction of an Indian and non-Indian hospital, a cooperative hospital to be used by Indians and non-Indians, in Bernalillo County.

The county of Bernalillo, of which the city of Albuquerque comprises about 90 percent, 2 years ago floated bonds to build its own little hospital, and after it had floated these bonds, Mr. Hageberg and Mr. Brophy, two of the finest men employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, went to the county commissioners and said, "We need a hospital for the Indians, and we are going to have to ask the Federal Government for an appropriation to build such a hospital. Why do we not join hands and build a joint hospital for both the use of the Indians and the use of the non-Indians?" After several weeks of negotiations they finally came to an agreement. This agreement was put into the form of a bill which was introduced by the New Mexico delegation and it was approved unanimously. It passed the House and the Senate and went to the President for his signature. The President in signing the bill took the very unusual step in commending it in these words:

I wish to express my full approval of the basic objective of this legislation which is to encourage the integration of hospital facilities for the care of Indians and non-Indians in the same community.

The bill was approved by the President and the Bureau of the Budget approved the item of \$1,500,000; \$500,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in contract authorizations. When it came to the committee, some of the members of the committee, particularly the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], felt the same way about the excellent policy established by such a law. But, when it came to marking up the bill there was some concern about the exact wording of the law and because of a misunderstanding, I am sure, the appropriation was disallowed.

The misunderstanding came about because of some of the language in the bill. The bill provided that for this \$1,500,000, 100 beds be made available at all times to the Indians. It provided that the Federal Government pay for 80 percent of those beds made available to the Indians and the State would then have to carry the other 20 percent free of charge. It also provided that whenever it was thought necessary by the commissioners, the number of beds set aside for the Indians may be reduced, and that that may be done if in return the operator agreed that the minimum charge would be proportionately reduced. The committee was not sure whether under that language, if the

number of beds were reduced at any time, the county would have to agree or whether it was discretionary with the county. We at all times have interpreted the law to mean that whenever they reduced those beds, the county, of course, would reduce the minimum payment, but, of course, because of that misunderstanding, the item was disallowed.

Since that time, after consultation with the members of the subcommittee, I have taken up the matter with the county commissioners, so as to have a complete understanding about it, and I have now before me a telegram signed by the chairman of the county commissioners, Mr. Cornelius, and by Mr. Brunacini, chairman of the hospital board of trustees, which reads as follows:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., May 2, 1950.

HON. ANTONIO FERNANDEZ,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.:

Contracts with Commissioner of Indian Affairs will include a provision whereby if pursuant to the act authorizing the appropriation for county-Indian hospital at Albuquerque, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reduces to less than 100 the number of beds required to be made available for Indians, the minimum payment to be made by said Commissioner will be proportionately reduced, and whereby if beds reserved for Indians are occupied by non-Indians said minimum payments will be reduced by the operators in proportion to such non-Indian occupancy. This provision is entirely satisfactory to the Bernalillo County commissioners and the hospital board of trustees. We have always understood this to be the intent of the authorization act as passed last fall.

W. H. CORNELIUS,

Chairman, County Commissioners.

CHARLES C. BRUNACINI,

Chairman, Hospital Board of Trustees.

I think that that settles the question as to that rather ambiguous language.

Let me call to your attention one reason why I am so anxious, and why I plead with you, that this be restored. If this were an appropriation which we could consider next year, which could be postponed, I would not ask the House now to amend the bill. However, the county commissioners have their \$1,000,000 in the bank, and other moneys besides the bond money, on which they are paying interest to the bondholders. They have waited this long for the Federal Government to do its part in authorizing and in carrying out its part of the agreement. If this money is not made available this year, then the county commissioners of necessity must go ahead and build their own little hospital, and our opportunity to build a joint hospital will be gone. As a result, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have to come to Congress and get appropriations for a separate hospital. It will be much more expensive to the Federal Government, because it will have to construct, equip, and operate it, through its own personnel.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I have been interested in the title to the hospital and the

ground on which it is to be constructed. Will the gentleman explain how the title is going to be held, who will own it, or what part, or something about that?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The tract of land on which the hospital will be built, if it is a joint hospital, is a tract of land where the Indian tuberculosis hospital is now located. This building will be adjacent to it. Under another act passed by the Congress, the Indian Office is authorized for this purpose to donate this land to the county. Consequently, the county will hold the title.

Mr. NORRELL. Will there be any record title in the Federal Government for its share of the funds extended, including the lot on which it is being constructed?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No; but of course the hospital will be dedicated to that purpose. Under the contract, it will be dedicated to that purpose in perpetuity. If at any time the county commissioners under this law should cease to operate it, then the Government may take it and operate it.

Mr. NORRELL. Then when the hospital is constructed, as far as the legal title is concerned, it will be vested in the county in which it is located?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I could not make the assertion definitely without checking the law, but I think it is vested in the county with the right of reversion if it is not used for that purpose. I am not certain about that.

Mr. NORRELL. At any rate, it would not be vested, or any part of it, in the Federal Government?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No; because it is a county hospital.

Mr. NORRELL. That is the objection I have had to the item all the time.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It is a county hospital, to be used for both the Indians and the non-Indians. In the use of the hospital, the county makes itself responsible for all expenses including any additions to the hospital and all the equipment of the hospital. The Federal Government is guaranteed the use of 100 beds, at least. Of course, we expect eventually to take over the health and hospital services for all Indians, and this is a step in that direction. That I think is the policy set by Mr. Nichols, the present Indian Commissioner, which is being followed by those two fine men in New Mexico, whom I mentioned, Mr. Brophy and Mr. Hagberg.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for four additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. As I said if the appropriation is not made at this time then the law which was passed under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands will be completely nullified. It may be if our committee had been writing this law and had been making the arrangements we might have made different arrangements perhaps as to the title, I will say to the gentleman from

Arkansas, and perhaps as to the formula for participation. But we did not write this law. The legislative committee of this House, the Committee on Public Lands, after full study by the Bureau of the Budget and taking the amendments which the Bureau of the Budget suggested, passed the authorization. They had the responsibility and gave the terms of the law most careful consideration. Consequently if we do not appropriate the money this year we will have completely nullified the act passed by this Congress for that purpose, and we will be arrogating to ourselves the responsibility already discharged by the legislative committee.

There is another thing I want to call to the attention of the Congress and particularly to the attention of the gentleman from Arkansas who is worried a little bit about the title. Under this bill the authority to pay for these 80 percent of beds expires by the specific provisions of the act in 1954 and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is then required to come back to the Congress and submit a report to us, in the light of its experience in this enterprise. Then the Congress is at liberty to make any kind of formula for the operation of this bill that the Congress sees fit. That is a rather onerous provision which was imposed on the county commissioners, for despite the fact that the authority to pay for these 80 percent of beds expires in 1954, the provisions that the county shall continue to carry and maintain not less than 100 beds for the use of the Indians does not expire. They are obligated under this contract to that. So that if there is something in favor of the county commissioners which we might think is a little bit too favorable to them, there are these other provisions far more favorable to the Government, which we accepted because of the amendments suggested and required by the Bureau of the Budget. This is an experiment subject to adjustment, and the county authorities are willing to trust the good faith and good judgments of the Congress. Are we here to have less trust and confidence in the good faith and judgment of the Congress in the future?

Before I conclude let me read to you from the testimony given in the committee a statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], in the consideration of this bill, which I think should be given consideration. He said:

I would like to say also, Mr. Chairman, for the record that one of the greatest handicaps for the Indian Bureau working out some of these cooperative arrangements I think is a lack of getting through appropriations on time. It makes it very difficult to work out these cooperative arrangements with local people when appropriations are delayed and uncertain. I think that is quite a handicap to the Indian Bureau in that regard and I wish that some sort of a plan might be promoted to give local people a little better assurance in the future as to what you will do here so far as appropriations are concerned.

I fully agree with that. If this appropriation is not now granted despite the fact that the county commissioners have made their plans in reliance upon this

law and have expended upward of \$75,000 in drawing up plans and specifications, and have waited this long, paying interest to bondholders on their money in the bank, if we do not now appropriate the money notwithstanding the fact that they have acted in reliance upon this act, then we will thereby discourage any further attempts along these lines in the future by these various communities, and it will be a retrogressive step in the attempt to integrate the health services of the Indians with those of the State. Such integration will save the Federal Government many more millions of dollars in cost of hospital operations alone. Certainly one large hospital can be operated more efficiently and more economically.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, at the time this matter was considered in the committee I had some grave doubts as to the protection being accorded the Federal Government. Since that time I have had a number of discussions with the gentleman from New Mexico. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to accept the amendment on the following conditions, and I desire to make this a part of the legislative history of this amendment:

That no part of the appropriation or authorization herein made shall be available for the construction of a hospital pursuant to Public Law 438, approved October 31, 1949, unless the contract relating to such hospital between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the proper authorities of the county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, shall include a provision whereby if pursuant to said act the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reduces to less than 100 the number of beds required to be made available for Indians, the operator shall agree that the minimum payment to be made by said Commissioner will be proportionately reduced, and whereby if beds reserved for Indians are occupied by non-Indians said minimum payment shall be reduced by the operator in proportion to such non-Indian occupancy.

With that statement and on that condition, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I certainly do appreciate the action of the gentleman from Washington. He has looked into this matter just as thoroughly as I have. We have been working at it ever since the committee met. This telegram which I have from the county commissioners does explicitly agree to those terms. Furthermore, the Indian Office has advised me, and were supposed to have sent me a letter to this effect, but I have not yet received, that that has been a part of the contract. It will be made a part of the contract.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The telegram has been read into the RECORD?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The telegram has been read into the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, certainly I believe this House knows of my great interest in pre-

serving the health of our Indian population. I do not believe the Indian service has any better champion than I have been to that service. But it seems to me we are certainly deviating from the straight and narrow path as far as this Government is concerned.

I have no objection to building a general hospital for the Indians, but in Albuquerque we have a very fine tubercular institution for the Indians. Why we should help the State of New Mexico to build a hospital, not only for the Indians but for themselves, is beyond my comprehension. Certainly the other States of the Union are entitled to some consideration. The great State of New Mexico is to be lauded for its part in the matter, but, at the same time, it seems to me they are helping themselves too, by getting a very fine hospital and wanting the Federal Government to pay a million and a half dollars toward that, and at the same time maintain hospital beds for a certain proportion of the Indian patients when they are there. I just cannot see that.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. As a matter of fact, it was not the county commissioners that wanted this done. It is a new policy of the Federal Government in trying to integrate the health services of the Indians with those of the whites. It was the Indian Office that brought the proposition to them. It was the Indian Department that negotiated this matter. It is the Indian Office that wants us to do that.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, I may say to the gentleman from New Mexico that if we listen to the Indian Bureau, on medical matters, according to their past performance, then the Indians are in a poor way. That is all I have to say about that.

Now, may I refer to the report. This is not my language in the report, but it reflects the opinion of all the members of the subcommittee:

The amount of \$500,000 cash and \$1,000,000 in contract authority requested for the construction of a hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., is not approved.

I did not write that language but it did reflect the opinion of all members of the subcommittee. Although the construction of this hospital is authorized by act of Congress, the committee is unwilling to recommend the appropriation requested for this purpose. This does not appear to be a hospital which would provide benefits for Indians commensurate with the expenditures planned. Certainly, for \$1,500,000, if there are only a few Indians in the hospital, they are not getting full value for what we are putting into it.

The proposed arrangement for having this hospital operated by the county in which it would be located, and the ambiguous provisions of the law respecting its operation have convinced the committee that it would be a bad precedent to appropriate funds for this construction.

I call particular attention to that portion of the report.

The subcommittee was in full accord; and, certainly, I for one have been very favorable to helping the Indians. I am not convinced that a general hospital for the Indians is so necessary in that particular section of the country. If additional Indian hospital facilities are to be built from money appropriated by this Congress, I think it should be in the form of an addition to the present Indian hospital in Albuquerque.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish to inform the House that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], a medical doctor, has been very active in trying to do everything he could for sick Indians. I can understand why he takes the position he does.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly hesitate to go against Dr. FENTON's position, and I shall not do it, because not only myself but most of the members of the committee have followed the gentleman from Pennsylvania on everything pertaining to the health of Indians.

The gentleman knows, does he not, that we made recommendations—or at least, I did after visiting the TB hospital in Albuquerque a few years ago; I recommended that we double the capacity of that hospital. There are something over 120 beds there now. The head of that hospital told me that with an extra doctor and a couple of extra nurses they could handle another 120 patients. No attention was paid to that recommendation. I am sorry they did not follow through in building an addition to the present TB hospital.

I hesitate, as does the doctor, to do anything that would hinder the Indians from getting the benefits they deserve and need; but I also hesitate to take issue with Dr. FENTON, who has taken care of this matter of Indian health not only for the minority side but also for the majority side of the committee for quite some years.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman contend that this amendment is not necessary or desirable in the interest of Indian health?

Mr. FENTON. That is absolutely correct, and I believe the subcommittee was of that frame of mind. We have no objection to hospitals being built for the Indians, but we feel that we should have some say in the matter; and, certainly, as my friend from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] pointed out, there are certain legal aspects of this problem as to title that are far from being cleared up.

Mr. TABER. In view of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, it seems to me that we ought to follow the judgment of those who have studied this thing thoroughly, as he has.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the authorization bill in regard to this matter came to our committee first, the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands, it then went to the Public Lands Committee of the House and was reported in turn by that committee. I hope the members of this Committee of the Whole will restore this amount and will approve the pending amendment because it seems to me that to do otherwise is to more or less abandon a program that we have already agreed upon. We want to assimilate the Indians fully into our society. We just passed a bill here a day or so ago involving the city of Salamanca in New York based upon that very theory of assimilating the Indians into our society of giving them more autonomy of not considering them second-rate citizens but of giving them fuller status of citizenship.

This amendment is in keeping with that program. It will be a good economic move in the long run and is a move in the right direction, not only in the matter of assimilation but in the matter of integration of integrating the resources and the strength and the financial power of the local community, the county in this instance, with the United States Government so that each may supplement the other and help the other, a joint effort, if you please, beneficial to both parties, beneficial to the good people in that particular county and beneficial to our Indian friends.

Mr. Chairman, certainly this is in keeping with the program that we have, so far, it seems to me, already agreed upon. The authorization bill is a public law now and the authority therefore has been given. As I recall it, the President of the United States complimented the Congress at the time it passed such a law. I know a great many people did. So it seems to me in the long run it would be for economy, it would be in keeping with a program we have already agreed upon, it would be doing justice to our Indian friends, it would be helpful to everybody involved and, really, I cannot see why there should be any opposition to this amendment.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I know the gentleman is a great admirer of the Indians and rightly so because he comes from a great State which has treated the Indians very fine.

Mr. MORRIS. We have tried to.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the great State of Oklahoma does not ask for a hospital like this for its Indians.

Mr. MORRIS. I beg the gentleman's pardon?

Mr. FENTON. The great State of Oklahoma would not come in and request this kind of legislation?

Mr. MORRIS. We would have no objection to this kind of legislation, I am certain we would not; in fact, we hope to have some similar legislation in the future.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. May I say to our distinguished friend this hearing was a very complete one. We had people from Bernalillo County who went into the matter very thoroughly with the Committee on Public Lands and the committee unanimously agreed that this is a very worthwhile project. We complimented the people in that area for the attitude they were taking in connection with our Indian brethren. We felt it was one of the most forward steps we had taken in trying to make the Indians a part of our society. I would feel very bad, I would regret very much, if now we would break faith with the people who had confidence in the Committee on Public Lands in its dealing with that problem.

Mr. MORRIS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. He is a member of our committee, he works faithfully and is interested, intensely, in the Indian problem and has given it a lot of study. His judgment, in my opinion, should carry great weight with this Congress.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. This law is merely one of the various laws that we have been adopting here lately in pursuance of a new policy which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], on the other side of the aisle, has stressed time and again, and one that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and many others have stressed who have been studying the Indian problem. That is the problem of integrating rather than segregating the Indians. Our country would be happy to take them over and they expect to do it in time, but in building this hospital they want a little help at the present time, and that is all they asked for when the suggestion was made to them. It was done, as I say, by Mr. Brophy and Mr. Hageberg, who believe in that policy; a forward-looking policy. If this is not accomplished, it will be a retrogressive step in that policy. I do not know whether they have one in Oklahoma, but they passed one in Montana exactly like this. We have complained about the fact that the Indians do not have a single, solitary accredited hospital. They are unable to do so, because the Government has to spend

a lot of money trying to get staffs and have not been able to do it. Now, in joining hands with the State, under a State administration, the hospital will be constructed and it will be fully accredited, and the Indians as well as the non-Indians will gain. Furthermore, it will be more expensive to the Government to turn this thing down, after it has been passed by the Congress, and that will be the effect unless we have the appropriation this year. It will be penny wise and pound foolish. It is not economy to deny these funds; it is economy to provide them and have the State run this hospital through its own staff and through its own officials in its own integrated system.

Mr. MORRIS. Let me say this in conclusion. The Indian problem, I think, is recognized, by practically all, if not all of us, as being a national problem. Uncle Sam, the Federal Government, has been building Indian hospitals for a long time and maintaining them, and it is now doing so. It seems to me that we ought to be grateful to the people in the great State of New Mexico who offer to help pay the bill. This is a program of economy for Uncle Sam. Heretofore Uncle Sam has been footing all the bills in matters of this kind and certainly we must take care of those Indians out there and see that they are given the same health opportunities that our other Indian friends are given, and unless we do this jointly then it will be incumbent upon Uncle Sam to pay all of the bills. But these people in New Mexico offer to pay about half of the bills, or at least a large part of them, so why should we object to that. It just does not seem reasonable to me that we should.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FERNANDEZ) there were—ayes 32, noes 29.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. FERNANDEZ and Mr. FENTON.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 57, noes 47.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made, including unused balances of related contract authorizations, under the heads "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities, Indian Service," "Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian Service," "Roads, Indian Service," "Navajo and Hopi construction and maintenance services," and "Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes," shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when the appropriation for the Indian Bureau came before the

Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations certain testimony was given that subcommittee regarding money provided for Indian education in California, and other costs of the supervision of the Indian Bureau in that State.

The gentlemen on the committee will concur with me that certain Indians testified they desired independence from the Indian Bureau. Whether or not those Indians could be properly said to represent all the Indians of California or whether the testimony they gave was complete is not for me to discuss today. Neither is it for me to discuss whether or not the Indian Bureau should remove itself completely, or when, from the State of California.

The fact that we have for some 100 years professed to be trying to give the Indians their own independence, especially those Indians of the so-called Mission Indian Bands, and yet have not given them freedom, is something that requires discussion and action by the legislative committee. It is a fact that, whatever the case may be, it would be very difficult for the Indians if the subcommittee were to maintain the situation which now exists in this bill. The subcommittee removed all appropriations for Indian education, for the building of Indian schools, and for educational facilities in California.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. Last fall I had the opportunity to visit your mission school at Riverside, Calif., which is attended by several hundred Navajo Indians. I was amazed at the good work that school is doing and the education they are giving to the Indians. I think it would be too bad if the school is not carried on.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. I believe it is the contention of the chairman of the subcommittee that the funds for this particular school were not excluded from the bill.

I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. KIRWAN. If an injustice has been done to the Indians in California, I can assure the gentleman that when this bill goes to conference, after the Senate holds its hearings and we mark up the bill, I will make every effort to see that the injustice is corrected.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. I knew he would do that. My point was simply that, even if the intent of the subcommittee to give independence to the Indians were carried out, it should not be done suddenly but should only be done when the State itself is given sufficient notice to arrange for educational facilities, the responsibility for which would then devolve upon the State.

I now yield to the distinguished chairman of the legislative subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. This matter has disturbed me greatly, inasmuch as I am chairman of the subcommittee dealing with it. After I found out the status of the present bill, I started an investigation

to determine just what the effect is. I believe I have been reliably informed that all funds for the great State of California involving Indians have been completely eliminated.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That would be a very serious matter.

Mr. MORRIS. I think it is a serious matter. I know the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] will see that that wrong is righted, if it is humanly possible for him to do so. I hope we will not continue with a situation like that. For certainly, in my judgment, we should not cut off all the funds from the great State of California for the Indian Service, at least in one fell swoop. If we are going to do it, it should be done gradually.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to confirm what the gentleman has just stated. I do not believe the Indians who appeared before the committee were testifying for all the Indians of California. This is a very serious matter and I hope the cut that has been made can be restored.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to see the trend of thought here today because a great injustice has been done to the California Indians. The supposed representatives of the Indians, appearing before the committee, made statements which were not facts. The Hoopa appropriation bill passed by the Congress last year, which I introduced and which was signed by the President, provided the necessary funds for the construction of the school facilities at the Hoopa Reservation, which funds are deleted entirely in the appropriation bill. The Indian and Federal holdings in that area do not develop any taxable property. The tax rate in the area is \$1.55 and the entire amount raised by taxes every year is \$560 on a small amount of personal property. They cannot build their own school facilities and must depend on Federal contribution; the State of California provides funds for the education of these Indian children; the Federal Government most certainly should provide the housing facilities. I have taken this problem up with the Senate committee and hope that the funds are reinstated.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I concur with the gentleman and say in conclusion that I shall offer no amendment here, to restore the funds deleted, having confidence that the matter will be corrected in the other body.

(Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. California has been mistreated in the striking of all of the funds for the Indians of California. It was done on the statement of

one man to the effect that he represented the Indians of California. The State authorities were never given an opportunity to be heard, nor were any other Indian groups who dispute the statement that they were properly represented, or represented at all, by the gentleman who appeared before the Appropriation Subcommittee. As a matter of fact, the Governor of California, the superintendent of public instruction, and many of the officials of local government vigorously protest the withdrawal of these funds. Many Indian groups have protested to me and to other California Congressmen. It will inflict an unfair hardship on the Indians of California and upon local and State school and health agencies. It is discriminatory against California. When all Indians in every State are deprived of Federal funds as a matter of national policy we will be willing to take our cut along with the rest. But as long as that is not done, the California Indians should not be treated any differently than the others, and our State should not be required to take over and carry a burden which is a Federal obligation and which is not imposed similarly on other States.

(Mr. D'EWARD, Mr. SCUDDER, and Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed 227, of which 220 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger-motor vehicles, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; printing and binding, including illustrations and purchase of reprints; purchase of ice for official use of employees; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenditure at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem on irrigation and power matters, when authorized by the Secretary; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 227, after line 12, add the following new paragraph:

"Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds herein provided for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for travel expenses."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is in the same category as the one I offered earlier in the afternoon in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration.

The amendment seeks to reduce the travel pay for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from \$1,400,000 to an even \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$400,000.

If every Member of this House, if every American who can understand the American language, would have the privilege of knowing some of the things that are going on in the Indian Bureau, I am sure there would not be very little opposition to this amendment. Certainly the Bureau of Indian Affairs has done a great many things that were neither good for

the Indians nor good for America in general as most of you know, I am sure.

Here they are asking for \$1,400,000 just for travel expenses. It is criminal, purely and simply criminal, for the American taxpayers to pay \$1,400,000 just for travel expenses for the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. Of course, a lot of us do not know anything about this. Where are they going to travel?

Mr. JENSEN. Well, we have an Indian Office here in Washington. Then we have a half dozen regional offices scattered all over the country. Then we have district offices, and we have local offices, and we have reservation offices, and they are filled with a lot of folks that do not have much else to do than travel around over the country, and so they just travel, when a letter or a telephone call would do just as well and possibly better. That is the answer. In fact, if I had my way, every regional office in the Indian Bureau would be abolished; in fact, we did abolish some of them during the Eightieth Congress, and it was good for the Indians.

Mr. VURSELL. How much are we spending on the Indians now?

Mr. JENSEN. The budget request for the fiscal year 1951 was the sum of \$85,996,375. Our committee reduced that amount to \$76,293,000, a reduction of \$9,703,375, which is by far the greatest amount ever before requested for the Bureau. But I am afraid the Indian people will not benefit anywhere near in proportion.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I intend to offer such an amendment as the gentleman has suggested on page 229, to abolish these regional Indian offices and cut out the appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. I shall be glad to support the gentleman's amendment if it is clean-cut and will actually save some money.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Talking about travel expense, that is where the great increase comes in, traveling back and forth between regional offices.

Mr. JENSEN. And doing nothing but trying to tell the Indians what they should do; when, generally speaking, the Indians are smarter than the white folks who are trying to tell them a lot of stuff they already know.

I am sorry that Mr. William Brophy was not able to continue his work. He was the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a couple of years and was doing fine work. Then he got sick and had to resign over a year or so ago. Since that time we have been going back to about the same kind of mess we had when Mr. Collier was Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For the past few months we have had a Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the name of Nichols, but he had too much common sense; he was doing too good a job. They could not handle him and so they replaced him with one Dillon Myer, who tried to handle the Japanese concentration camps during the war, and I have been told by good authority that they had more trouble

with Dillon Myer than they did with all the Japanese in those camps.

Listen to this, my colleagues: Here is what Col. W. D. Archie, of military police, who had considerable to do with Japanese concentration camps during World War II, had to say in his own newspaper, the Shenandoah Sentinel, of Shenandoah, Iowa, about the recent appointment of Dillon Myer as Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

ALONG THE BANKS OF THE NISHNA

(By W. D. Archie)

Dillon F. Myer has been chosen as head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by President Truman. It sickens me to think such a thing can happen in our Government. It shows what a low state we are in, and why such men as Senator McCarthy are forced to such extremes to try to clean up the sordid Washington mess among Government employees. Not that Myer is not a good American. He is just inefficient.

This Dillon Myer is one of the original New Dealers. He has little ability but plenty of pull. He gets into trouble in every job he is given but is immediately transferred to a better one every time this happens. During the war he headed the Japanese relocation camps and I personally had contact with these camps. He made more trouble than did all the Japs in the camps. Every decision he made was on the basis of new dealism. Along toward the end of the war it got so bad he was transferred. But he didn't lose his job with the Government. Instead he was soon found to be heading one of the big housing jobs.

Now he is to head the important Bureau of Indian Affairs. The poor Indians. They have been mistreated by our Government from the very beginning and now they must suffer with this man Myer. And as I said in the beginning it is sickening that such a thing can happen in our Government.

I trust my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the one previously offered in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration. I hope the Committee will vote it down.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. How do they spend all this million and a half? What is it used for?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I may state to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the amount approved for the current fiscal year is \$1,030,000. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year was \$1,400,023.

We must take into consideration that the program, particularly for hospitalization, and for schools, represents a substantial expansion in this bill. In addition, per diem costs were raised from \$6 to \$9 by the Congress last year and we are bound by that law; also, the mileage cost for the use of private automobiles was also increased. Furthermore, the area covered by the Indian Service is very substantial. If you look at a map of New Mexico and Arizona you will see what tremendous areas have to be covered and what a transportation problem this offers. The Indian reser-

ventions in these States are larger than some States of the Union. To administer such a tremendous program entails some expense.

Our subcommittee wants to hold costs down and we have cut the Indian Bureau substantially. We have tried to approve those items relating to hospitalization, education, and to approve also programs that have been suggested to get the Indians off the reservation into jobs where they can be assimilated into the community. That is our objective.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JACKSON, of Washington) there were—ayes 40, noes 51.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JENSEN and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 49, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and payment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary after June 30, 1950.

PROCEEDS FROM POWER

After June 30, 1950, not to exceed the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), as amended, including printing and binding, in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 227, lines 13 to 18, inclusive, and on page 227, lines 19 to 25, inclusive, and page 228, lines 1 and 2 on the ground that it is permanent legislation on an appropriation bill.

The language to which the point of order is made is as follows:

CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and payment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary after June 30, 1950.

PROCEEDS FROM POWER

After June 30, 1950, not to exceed the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), as amended, including printing and binding, in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I concede both points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the points of order.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington: On page 227 after line 12 insert the following:

"CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

"For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and payment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year.

"PROCEEDS FROM POWER

"Sums not in excess of the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7, 1946, to be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), as amended, including printing and binding, in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$2,525,465 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; printing and binding; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That \$100,000 of the amount appropriated herein shall be available from the judgment fund appropriated for the Indians of California by section 203 of the act of April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 77), to be advanced for compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by any tribe, band, or other identifiable group of Indians of California under contracts approved by the Secretary, each such advance creating a charge on any judgment or settlement won by such tribe, band, or group, reimbursable out of such judgment or settlement, with interest at 4 percent per annum, to the judgment fund of the Indians of California: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds

may be advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds advanced under this authority shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget for the next succeeding fiscal year.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, against the language commencing with the word "Provided" in line 3, page 229, reading:

That \$100,000 of the amount appropriated herein shall be available from the judgment fund appropriated for the Indians of California by section 203 of the Act of April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 77), to be advanced for compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by any tribe, band, or other identifiable group of Indians of California under contracts approved by the Secretary, each such advance creating a charge on any judgment or settlement won by such tribe, band, or group, reimbursable out of such judgment or settlement, with interest at 4 percent per annum, to the judgment fund of the Indians of California.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of Idaho: On page 229, after line 21, insert the following:

"No part of the funds herein appropriated under the head 'Bureau of Indian Affairs' shall be used for the establishment or maintenance in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, of area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by whatever term such offices may be designated or for the compensation of employees in such offices, but this limitation shall not prevent the allocation of funds, otherwise expendable in connection with such area offices, for use in the improvement of services rendered to Indians in their home communities."

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, this amendment when passed will abolish the so-called area offices of the Indian Bureau located in various cities of the United States. In offering this amendment it is not proposed to reduce the appropriation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but that such funds be utilized for the improvement of services in their home communities. The program of maintaining an area office by the Indian Bureau has been in existence for several years. Many of these regional offices have been abolished at one time or another, but have always managed to crop up again under different names, and at the present time 11 area offices are now in existence. The contention of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is that they can give better services to Indians by decentralizing authority between Washington and the Indian Reservations. Under this three-level system of administration the Indians have experienced such inconveniences as lack of local government services, delay by additional red tape, and general inefficiency which has stymied the progress of the Indians

whom the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is intended to help.

The following data, compiled from the many communications received in favor of this proposed amendment, produce irrefutable evidence to justify the abolishment of the area office method of administration of Indian affairs.

DISADVANTAGES OF AREA OFFICES

First. Geographic locations: Area offices are usually located in cities hundreds of miles away, where the Indian Bureau representatives are not in contact with Indian problems and are not aware of reservation needs.

Second. Misleading theory in authority delegation: While the area-office idea of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was to decentralize authority from Washington to the field where it would be readily accessible to Indians on reservations, this theory of middleman-area office by rank of position has automatically absorbed essential authority from reservations; it is the belief of the Indians that, because of their proper locations in the field, the reservation superintendents are in daily contact with their Indians' problems and should, therefore, retain the final authority in important recommendations to Washington.

Third. Slows up procedures: In matters requiring immediate decisions, the problems are first routed to the area offices to secure their recommendations, before they are passed on to the final authority, which is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C.

Fourth. Encourages irrational decisions: In many cases, recommendations in important decisions are given arbitrarily by the area directors who, being miles away from Indian reservations, and, due to lack of sufficient time for thorough investigations of cases involved, would naturally lack first-hand information to give such problems just recommendations.

Fifth. "Mice will play when cat is away": When authority is delegated from Washington to the field, it should be given to the reservation superintendents; or, better still, to the Indians themselves. No authority should be delegated to a "no-man's-land" between Washington and the reservations. What is done by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his staff in Washington is under constant scrutiny by Congress; and what is done by the reservation superintendent and his staff in the field is under constant scrutiny by the Indians. But what is done in area offices far from Washington and far from any Indian reservation is not subject to anybody's scrutiny and is productive of waste and delay.

Sixth. Prevents Indian participation: Where an area office is hundreds of miles away, in some cases, more than 600 miles, the Indians cannot participate in a program intended for them because of lack of proper guidance and protection by Indian service personnel, and hence lose all interest in any beginning toward the Government's plans for Indian self-government. This system encourages the Bureau to cling to the now obsolete idea of working out problems for

the Indians, rather than the doctrine they preach of working with them to solve their own problems.

Seventh. Deprives Indians of needed services: The operation of the area office system of administration has resulted in the separation of personnel badly needed on the reservation agencies, such as extension workers, nurses, Indian police, judges, and other positions most essential to the needs of the reservations; and funds denied from these positions have been used to establish and maintain the area offices.

Eighth. Waste of taxpayers' money: The three-level system of Indian Bureau administration is a waste of taxpayers' money, since it is used to maintain an expensive yet mythical branch of the Indian service which is of no value to Indians in their intended program of progress. It misrepresents what would be the true objectives of the Indian service, with its top-heavy emphasis in merely perfecting standards of operations within the Bureau to protect its employees, at the expense of denying the Indians' greatest need for moral, social, and economic development. The existence of any branch of the Indian service can only be justified by the services it renders to Indians, and the area offices are a far cry in their present status, to be of any value whatsoever to Indians within their reservations.

Ninth. Establishment lacks Indians' consent: The establishment of area offices which unjustly deprived the Indians of Indian service personnel on their reservations, was carried out in secrecy, without due consent of the Indians.

Tenth. Road to false freedom: Ninety percent of the Indians residing within Indian reservations are at present against the program of so-called Indian emancipation. Although the Indians have never been directly informed, this area office program of withdrawal from Indian reservations fits into a pattern using the area office system as a painless method of emancipating the Indians, better referred to by the Indians as "false freedom." The Indians' reason for opposing such a measure is that if in their present status, and without further preparations, their wardship should be removed, they would fall prey to land-hungry, non-Indian exploiters who would eventually deprive them of land and property upon which hinges their very existence. This area office method, withdrawing personnel from reservations, is a make-believe that Indians are about ready to be turned loose, and is certainly paving the way to just such a false freedom.

Eleventh. Area office abolition recommended by NCAI: Under date of September 24, 1949, at the convention of the National Congress of American Indians, held in Rapid City, S. Dak., the following resolution was proposed and approved by an overwhelming majority of the more than 200 Indian delegates present, representing more than 25 of our 48 States:

Whereas the proposed system of area offices of the Indian Office will involve expenditures of additional money that could be better used at the agencies themselves; and

Whereas it is more efficient to place local power in the superintendent, instead of vesting it in area or national officials; and

Whereas the Commissioner has promised the abolition of district offices so that more money will go to the reservations: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Congress of American Indians opposes the plan for establishment of area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and request more powers be vested in local superintendents and local councils.

I have read with great disappointment Indian Office Order No. 549, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, September 13, 1949, a program of Indian Bureau reorganization. This program of reorganization, while it could have been designed to meet the Indians' greatest needs, is in substance patterned merely to better intra-Bureau relationships. It selfishly aims, at prohibitive cost, to keep the Bureau of Indian Affairs in line with regulations prescribed by such agencies as the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office and the Civil Service Commission, thus protecting heads of departments as well as subordinate employees within the Bureau. It fails in its entirety to meet the needs of the Indians themselves, in their honest efforts to attain standards of progress established by our civilization.

At this critical time, when foreign countries are watching us with critical eye, looking for shortcomings of our Government in dealing with minority groups, it is best that we deal with greater zeal and sincerity with our local Indian people. At present we are going all out to feed and support foreign countries, even to the extent of jeopardizing the economic soundness of our country, yet we forget to take care of our just obligations at home. Our assistance to foreign nations is charity. But we cannot look upon our aid in the form of services to our Indians as charity. These services which we can render them are substitutions and part of the price we have offered to our American Indian people from whom we have ruthlessly confiscated lands rich in resources, that have made our country the greatest in the world today.

With all the handicaps and limitations circumstances have placed upon them, our Indian people on the reservations are striving wholeheartedly to meet the requirements set forth by our fast-moving civilization. With their population of less than 400,000 in the United States, they without question answered our country's call in time of war, thus joining us in our efforts to retain the American way of life. As an example, on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, with a population of less than 700, more than 30 Indian boys entered the services of our armed forces; 11 of them were volunteers; and 6 of them gave their lives for our common cause. In return for which, rather than gratitude, the Bureau of Indian Affairs continues to employ irrational methods of administration, many of which have resulted in pushing our young Indian men into the gutters of failure and despair. This method of

area office administration, in itself, holds an intrinsic evil in that it utterly uses funds for a purpose other than for what it is intended.

I, therefore, strongly urge my colleagues in Congress to adopt this worthy amendment to abolish the area offices in order that our Indians may realize the justice and securities that we have so solemnly promised them in past treaties.

May I again emphasize that the area office plan of administration of Indian Affairs seeks only to protect its heads of departments and its employees within the Bureau and hence does not attain the purpose for which Indian service funds are annually appropriated. Let us disperse this idea and reestablish personnel back to the Indian reservations to serve as guidance, and to protect our Indians in their own efforts to attain eventual total self-sufficiency.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Just what does the gentleman's amendment do? May I ask him whether it is a clean-cut amendment to abolish the regional offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and by so doing will it reduce this appropriation by the amount that the regional offices are costing? Just what does the amendment do?

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. What this amendment proposes to do is to abolish the regional offices so that the money will go to administer the affairs of the Indians on the Indian reservations which will otherwise be spent for traveling and for maintenance and for salaries of an area office force far removed from the Indians.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish the gentleman's amendment were clean-cut.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, if we are interested in economy, if we are interested in carrying out the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in contracting the Indians and administering their affairs, we should abolish these regional offices.

Mr. JENSEN. I agree with the gentleman that we should abolish the regional offices, but I am afraid the gentleman's amendment is not going to do much good for the Indian service. Certainly we need to do more than just abolish the offices and then take the same personnel which they will put into all these reservation headquarters so that we will have the same bunch to contend with again. They will just make regional offices out of every one of the reservation offices under the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I do not think that would be done.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sorry, but I just cannot see that.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I think money would be saved by abolishing these offices and the money saved would help the Indians rather than be spent to maintain distant offices which will not be in contact with the Indians and which defeat the purpose of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I hope the gentleman will vote for the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is inserted herewith a letter from Lyzeme Savage, manager of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, which is one of a large number of letters received in support of this legislation.

MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE,
Cass Lake, Minn., April 28, 1950.
Representative WHITE, Democrat, Idaho,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WHITE: I am sending along a clipping taken from the Minneapolis Star of Wednesday evening, April 26, 1950. The amendment you propose to have added to the section covering the Interior Department bill, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is in agreement with the thinking of the Minnesota Tribe, which includes 15,000 enrollees. As you probably are aware, Public Law 841, Eightieth Congress, for the fiscal year of 1949, stipulated and provided funds for district offices at Billings and Portland only; however, the upkeep of three others were maintained notwithstanding. This undoubtedly was done with the hope and plan of reestablishing a better and more elaborate set-up.

For the fiscal year of 1951, there were set up 11 area offices which is nothing more than the old district offices. The decentralization so far has done nothing to reduce the house-keeping work at the agencies, neither has it benefited the Indians more—on the contrary it has increased the load of our skeleton forces. Elimination of the needless district, regional, and area offices perhaps would be gained if the title of appropriations were changed from "Field" Administration to "Reservation" Administration, and if stipulation were included in your amendment that appropriated funds are to be used only for those reservation agencies which were established prior to the setting up of the so-called district, regional, and area offices.

Example after example can and has undoubtedly been presented to you showing the inefficiency of operations, the overlapping of work phases and the last but not least, excessive cost of over-all operations. The procedure is simple for if overhead costs are cut, the profit is greater. What the Indian needs is greater profit from the funds a generous Congress appropriates.

As manager of the tribe here and speaking in their behalf, I urge you to have an amendment to the bill made as stipulated and I trust other lawmakers will aid in its becoming law. Such would mean much to the Indians; we need more aid, and do not desire to be used as tools for a "build-up to brass."

Very truly yours,

LYZEME SAVAGE, Manager.

(Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, last fall I had opportunity to visit the Indian school at Riverside, Calif. The school is attended largely by several hundred Navajo Indian boys and girls, from the ages of 9 or 10 to 17. These pupils do all

their own work, under the supervision of a few teachers. They keep their rooms, maintain the buildings and grounds in immaculate order; they prepare their own meals and even cobble their shoes. I visited the shops, as well as the class rooms where they learn to read and write, and by doing all of these things, they become proficient in home economics and various trades.

I have never visited a school which was run more efficiently or where the students were more attentive and interested in their studies.

I was much impressed by this school and I am glad to have this opportunity to tell the Congress about this splendid institution.

I would like also to mention briefly the matter of education of Indian children in public schools through tuition contracts between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the States. One of these contracts covers the education of Indian children in the public schools of Montana.

This is an excellent system of securing a proper education for the Indian children, and beyond that it is the best possible step toward making the Indian a real citizen and equal member of our society. The Indian and non-Indian children work and learn and play together. It is a healthy situation and one which will contribute greatly to the eventual end of the wardship status of the American Indian.

At present there is some difficulty in my State about the amounts of tuition to be paid by the Federal Government. State education authorities feel that they must have sizable increases over the amounts appropriated in 1950 and in the present bill. A matter of policy is involved which must be settled before it jeopardizes the success of this education program. One thing is certain: Where the Indian children are attending public schools in large numbers, in reservation districts where the trust status of Indian land reduces the tax base to a point where any kind of school is difficult to support, the Federal government must be prepared to pay its proper share of the cost of operating the schools. There should be no quibbling and no shirking of responsibility in this important obligation. It is an obligation both to the Indians and to the non-Indian citizens who are cooperating in this public education program.

Mr. Chairman, the question raised by this amendment, concerning the operation of area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is one which has been discussed frequently in recent years and one with which I am familiar.

The original idea of decentralizing Indian Bureau affairs by establishing area offices, close to the reservations, where the bulk of Indian business could be transacted, was a good idea. The objections we are now hearing from many Indian tribes is not, I feel, an objection to this idea. It is an objection to the manner in which the system has operated.

I think the Indians would have no objection if they were able to send their business to the Billings, Mont., office, for

example, and have it handled there speedily and effectively by men who were close enough to the problems to have a real understanding of them. When in the past I have defended the area-office system, I have done so because I believed that this was the intention of the Bureau.

We find, however, that the Bureau has in many instances failed to give the area offices a sufficiently clear outline of responsibility or sufficient authority to enable them to operate effectively and as the time-saving agency they should be.

Recently there has been an oil development on the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana. Oil leases have been signed which mean money to the Indians. Amounts of from several hundred to perhaps several thousand dollars are coming to the Indians as a result of this development. The leases were sent to the Billings area office for review. They were reviewed there, fully and in detail, or so I am informed. If the area-office system were working properly, that should have been enough. But now we find that these same leases have been in Washington several weeks where a man has been detailed by the Indian office to review them once again. Final approval has been delayed. There is an apparent duplication of effort. The money these Fort Peck people need so badly, money they should have so that they can get started again after a very difficult winter, is still held up by the rigamarole of review and review.

If we are going to have area offices, we should let them do the work. If we are not going to let them do the work, we may as well not have them.

I have found that in many instances the Billings area office has been of real value. However, to the individual Indians who have business to transact, it appears to be just another bureau where their business is delayed. No one can blame them for wanting to do away with this extra delay. However, in my own opinion it is the Washington office rather than the Billings office that has failed in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE of Idaho) there were—ayes 7, noes 41.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STIGLER: On page 228, line 6, strike out "\$2,525,465" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,530,965."

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment resulted from a request by the Creek Tribe of Indians of our State for \$5,500 of their tribal funds to acquire approximately 35 acres of land adjoining the Creek Indian school located at Eufaula. A resolution was passed by the Creek Tribal Council and a request was sent to us. I appeared before the committee. It was thought after the bill was marked up that sufficient authority was contained in this section to grant the request of the Creek Indians. Upon contacting the budget officer and the

budget officer for the Indian Office, it was thought that this amount of \$5,500 should be added to the total so that there could not be any question about the authority. Subsequent to that time I have contacted the majority members of the subcommittee, as well as the minority members, and I was advised that there is no objection to offering the amendment on the floor.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is in order, and we accept it.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Since the amendment was prepared by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] I invite his attention to the fact that a point of order has been made to the item appearing on page 229, beginning in line 3 running through line 14, which had the effect of removing \$100,000 that had been previously included in the bill for attorneys' fees for the California tribe. In view of that, I desire to offer a substitute amendment which will reduce the over-all figure by that amount, \$100,000, which will have the effect of taking care of the item reduced by the point of order, and will also take care of the item that the gentleman has spoken of, which I accept.

Mr. STIGLER. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington to the amendment offered by Mr. STIGLER: Strike out "\$2,530,965" and insert "\$2,430,965."

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment as amended by the substitute.

The amendment as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended, \$5,150,000, of which \$4,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the

amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division, Minidoka project, Idaho, stated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, is increased from \$725,000 to \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER:

On page 230, line 15, strike out "\$5,150,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

On page 230, line 16, strike out "\$4,400,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to reduce the funds for general investigations, economic investigations, and engineering investigations on proposed Federal reclamation projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, by \$2,500,000. This is my objective; let me state my reasons: In the rivers and harbors and flood-control set-up we have wiped out the provision for planning to develop new projects. At this time, when there is absolutely no excuse for embarking on any new reclamation projects, why we should continue planning for additional reclamation projects is beyond me. The situation at the present time, a situation that will probably continue for a great many years, is that we have a production of wheat nearly double the requirements of the United States and what we can sell, and there is a similar picture with reference to corn and other agricultural products. Why, at a time when we do not need the land, we should spend enormous sums of money for the development of plans for new reclamation projects is beyond any reasonable conception.

I am not hostile to the development of reclamation projects where we need the resources, but to develop new agricultural lands and new agricultural production for the purpose of providing a surplus which the Department or somebody else must immediately take off the market by an expenditure of Federal funds is beyond my comprehension. There must come a time when we approach this situation honestly and fairly, and do not approach it with the idea of just spending money and destroying the United States. I appreciate that people like to have expenditures made in their territory; frankly, there are a lot of people in my own territory who would like to have Federal money poured in there, but at this time when we have not the money to pay for it, when we have a deficit in sight, an admitted deficit of \$6,000,000,000 for this year, and perhaps \$7,000,000,000 for next, at a time when we have declining revenues, how we can afford not to cut down at every opportunity that presents itself, how we can afford to go on developing plans for something we ought not to embark upon and that we know we ought not to embark upon for a great many years, is way beyond my comprehension.

I hope this amendment will be adopted and that we will take advantage of the opportunity to save \$2,650,000.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I certainly share the gentleman's views. I call his attention to the fact that with the condition of the Federal purse what it is today, we have a provision in this bill for investigation for new projects that is even greater than a similar provision carried in last year's bill.

Mr. TABER. That is correct and there is absolutely to excuse for it because our situation is such that we ought to avoid every possible unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

This reads:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the war resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs.

Is there any Member of this Congress who wants to cut investigations down to \$2,500,000 for Alaska where we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars right now on defense projects? Suppose the armed forces—Army, Navy, or Air Force—asked for houses and water up there in that part of our country? Who is going to give it to them? Where is the information coming from? It has got to come from the Department of the Interior primarily.

Mr. TABER. There is plenty of money available to take care of the Alaskan situation in the two and one-half millions I have left in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. No. This is the one part of this bill where we made a really substantial cut.

Mr. TABER. A cut was made there, yes, but the committee still has allowed more money than this agency had last year.

Mr. KIRWAN. There is, as the gentleman well knows, more work going on in Alaska today than ever before and necessarily so.

Mr. TABER. You do not need anything outside of the Alaska job.

Mr. KIRWAN. You do not need it?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. KIRWAN. If there is any information needed anywhere in this country who is going to furnish it? We have robbed this Nation for the last 200 or 300 years of its resources. Now we could spend millions of dollars on investigation to find out how to go about the work of replenishing some of our vanishing resources, putting back into the Nation what we took out of it. I repeat, again, there is not a Member of this Congress who wants to see the terrible situation in Alaska as it is depicted in the magazines.

We should have learned our lesson in the recent war when we built the Alcan Highway. We did not have the proper information, and we never allowed the Army and the Bureau of Public Roads money for investigation. The Army came along and spent hundreds of millions of dollars on a highway that should never have been built. Yet we protest vigorously about allowing \$2,000,000 for investigations. When we want to do something we are not prepared to do it because we are afraid to face up to realities.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the justification for this item, pages 168 and 169 of the hearings, there is not anything said about Alaska. It all has to do with other places insofar as any of them are specifically mentioned.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman, as the RECORD will show, wants to make a cut in the \$5,000,000 item reading "and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska."

Mr. TABER. The Alaska investigations are only \$250,000. The two and one-half million dollars that are left would take care of that 10 times over.

Mr. KIRWAN. Does the gentleman realize how much water it takes to make 1 ton of steel?

Mr. TABER. I do not know.

Mr. KEATING. Water is our finest and greatest mineral. It takes about 250 tons of water to make 1 ton of steel. That is a part of the investigation.

Mr. TABER. There is no steel in this bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. This is for investigations to get water to make steel and other beneficial uses.

Mr. TABER. Where do you get steel anywhere around where this Territory is located?

Mr. KIRWAN. This item is for an investigation of our water and other resources all over America. The Geological Survey has men all along the streams, in all our steel valleys, testing the water datum. That comes out of the fund for this Department, whether it is in Youngstown, Ohio, Chicago, Utah, or Alaska. All over this Nation you will find men setting up the instruments along the streams investigating the water.

I again say do not start cutting or trying to cut this one thing which covers investigations of our natural resources, and which is what we need to keep this country in a proper perspective.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I have already had complaints from my area that this committee, with the pending provision—not the amendment suggested, but the existing provision—has cut this to the bone.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; and you are not alone.

Mr. CARROLL. I find that during the fiscal year 1951 that the Bureau of Reclamation asked for \$12,500,000, and the Bureau of the Budget cut that to \$7,800,000, and then the committee cut it again to \$5,500,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is the one part of the bill that our committee cut more than any other part.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 42, noes 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment apply to the section just read and the succeeding section.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the amendment to the succeeding section affect the dollar amount in those sections?

Mr. HOLMES. It will not affect the over-all total of the bill but it will affect the dollar amount in both sections; both the section first read and the succeeding section.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will it affect the dollar amount in the next succeeding section?

Mr. HOLMES. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES]:

On page 230, line 13, after the word "expended", insert the sum "\$4,975,000", instead of "\$5,150,000."

Page 230, line 16, after the word "which", insert the sum "\$4,225,000", instead of "\$4,400,000."

Page 231, line 11, after the word "expended", insert "\$297,642,000", instead of "\$297,467,000."

Page 231, line 12, after the word "which", insert "\$23,072,700", instead of "\$22,897,700."

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, while this amendment sounds a little intricate, it is a very simple amendment, which is why I submitted the request I did. It takes from the general investigation funds \$175,000 and adds to the construction funds this same \$175,000.

The reason for this amendment is this: The Budget allowed the Kennewick extension of the Yakima project in the State of Washington \$175,000 of planning money. It therefore will not affect

the planning or investigation moneys for any other projects.

The Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations in its report on page 172, at the bottom of the page, states as follows:

The committee does not agree with the determination of the Bureau of the Budget in rejecting appropriations for the construction of the Kennewick division, Yakima project, Washington, under this expression of policy. The committee has considered this division and has determined that it is not a new project but is part of the Yakima project under such policy.

Therefore, the purpose of this amendment, without interfering with budget approval or without interfering with investigation moneys for any other projects in the United States, is merely to transfer the \$175,000 for planning on the Kennewick division of the Yakima project from that category of investigation to the category of construction money for that project, under the suggestion of the committee's statement that it is not considered by the committee as a new project.

I urge that this amendment be adopted and that the \$175,000 be placed in the category of aid to construction.

In closing, may I add that the transfer of these moneys will not in any way change the total sum of money involved in the entire bill. It merely transfers \$175,000 from general investigations to the construction moneys in the succeeding chapter, under the unanimous consent to offer the amendment in this form.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that much investigation, in fact, sufficient investigation has already been made on the Kennewick project in years gone by, and that the gentleman's amendment, instead of costing anything, will actually save \$175,000 because that \$175,000, if the gentleman's amendment is adopted, will now be used on the construction of the project. We know the project will be constructed because it is authorized.

Mr. HOLMES. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a very worthwhile project.

Mr. HOLMES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. May I call your attention to the importance of starting construction with this money in the manner I have suggested by this amendment. When the Hanford Engineering Works came into existence in this area of the State of Washington there was taken out of production approximately 7,000 acres of irrigated land under that condemnation. This will in turn start the construction of this division, which seeks to put back into economic balance the agricultural economy of that area.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. What is the nature of this project?

Mr. HOLMES. An irrigation and multiple-purpose project.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will see fit to accept the amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington made a request of me when we started on the bill this afternoon and the request was fine and quite in order. I gave him my word that I would not object to the statement which he has just made. He has made a request to shift \$175,000 from investigations to the Kennewick project. He made this request on the basis of the fact that the committee said in its report they thought this was not a new project. We did make that report but there was no money in the budget for this project. We did give our opinion that we thought it was not a new project.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. There was \$175,000 of investigational money allowed for this project, was there not?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, for investigations but not for construction.

Mr. HOLMES. Would not the gentleman agree that having carried on the investigation as far as it has gone, and we know we are capable of going ahead with construction, that the transfer of this \$175,000 which is a budget item would not in any way interfere with any other investigation and we could just as well go on with the construction of the project in the face of the fact that the committee reports they do not think this is a new project and it would not be ruled out on that basis?

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman from Washington is correct in that statement.

The committee made that report that they did not think it was a new project. But there is no money in the budget for construction. I, as a member of the committee, do not think that is a good thing to transfer funds for investigation purposes to start construction. If we set this precedent practically every Member who has a project in his district would ask for the same consideration.

Mr. HOLMES. Would it not be a point of importance in relation to this amendment to try in the face of the committee's opinion that it is not a new project to get this land into irrigation and under cultivation as fast as we can, to take the place of the land which was taken out by the condemnation of the Hanford Engineering Works under the war emergency? I believe that makes for a unique situation with respect to this particular amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. I agree with what the gentleman has said. There may be several things in his favor here but there is no money requested from the budget for construction. This committee made the determination when they sat down that they were going to try to cut this bill. Many Members wanted some money for a project in their district which the committee would not allow.

Mr. HOLMES. The fact that there was no money in this bill recommended by the budget for construction is because it was ruled that it was a new project. But since the committee has

disagreed with the Bureau does that not make a difference? And give the power of authorizing this money for construction?

Mr. KIRWAN. This is why the committee disagreed. They said that when the Bureau of the Budget read our report, if they do read it, then maybe next year they would come to an understanding that the Congress recognized this project as not being a new project and they would make a request for funds.

Mr. HOLMES. Because of the emergency situation caused by the great influx of population there and the condemnation that took approximately 7,000 acres of land would you not consider it a matter of wisdom without changing the over-all amount of the appropriation contained in this bill for construction in the Bureau of Reclamation that this particular transfer could be made to get these acres under construction and under irrigation?

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman has heard me say in the well of the House that any money that is spent on America cannot be wasted. I have that same belief and philosophy as I stand here now. But we also made an agreement in committee that we would not add any new construction money if the budget did not see fit to ask for it. We do not think it is a new project. Next year they can come in and ask for funds. We have to keep our word with our committee as well as with the Congress and I do not want to turn around and ask to spend money to start on any new construction when we already have an ironclad agreement that we would not do so.

Mr. HOLMES. In the face of this emergency and in view of the fact that the chairman of your committee has sat in on the hearings on this particular project and the committee does not believe it a new project, would you not still think it wise to try to get this extension under way as quickly as possible, especially when it can be done so easily and readily by the transfer of these funds? It seems to me with the committee so ruling it not a new project that those funds could be authorized now for construction.

Mr. KIRWAN. I would try to get it in another body; not with a committee that already said they are not going to spend a dime on new construction.

Mr. HOLMES. What would be the purpose of trying to get it in another body when we have an opportunity to do it right here?

Mr. KIRWAN. Because the committee is objecting to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has expired.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to this paragraph to reduce the figure on line 11, page 231. Is it necessary for me to offer it at this time as a substitute, or may I offer it after the disposition of the pending amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. In reply to the parliamentary inquiry, the Chair will have to state that if the pending amendment is not adopted, the gentleman could then offer his amendment, but if the pending amendment is adopted, then it would not be in order to offer the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Then I offer the amendment at this time as a substitute, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order. The unanimous-consent request that was granted does not extend to others the opportunity to offer amendments to a paragraph that has not been read.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement it certainly would open the door for that to be done. Otherwise, Members who might want to increase the other amount would be prevented from doing it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was exactly why I raised the question I did at the time the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] offered his amendment. I am sure the RECORD will show that I raised that question at the time. It occurred to me that once this figure was changed, it could not subsequently be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asked the gentleman from Washington a question about his amendment. The Chair did not reply to it. The gentleman from Washington made reply to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct. His reply was that it did not change the figure in the next paragraph.

Mr. HOLMES. I am sorry I must have misunderstood you. I said in the succeeding section and I understood you to say the next succeeding section.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Had he said it would change the figure in the next paragraph, I was contemplating raising the very question which has now come up.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Is this not the situation: If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] should be adopted, then no further amendment changing the figure in the paragraph beginning on line 8, page 231, would be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING to the amendment offered by Mr. HOLMES: On page 231, line 11, strike out "\$297,467,000" and insert "\$240,391,125."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized in support of his amendment to the amendment.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this amendment at least has the merit of simplicity. I realize that it will prob-

ably be vigorously opposed. It does simply this: It reduces the amount for construction of reclamation projects 25 percent below the budget estimates; not below the amount in the bill, \$297,000,000, but below the budget estimate, \$320,000,000. It cuts \$80,000,000 from the budget figures, but only \$57,000,000 from the bill before us.

This omnibus bill contains reductions below the requests submitted by the Corps of Engineers for rivers and harbors and flood control projects amounting to 25 percent, but there was a reduction in the reclamation projects of only 7 percent. I see no reason for making any such distinction. There is nothing sacrosanct about the amounts allowed for the activities of either of these Government agencies. No doubt, every Member has one or more projects in his district which he would like to see advanced as quickly as possible. But it seems to me that if there was ever a time in the financial history of our Nation that we needed to view this problem with our minds focused on the over-all picture rather than on our own individual local problems, that time is now.

The continuation year after year of deficit financing and our plunge deeper and deeper into the sea of red ink presents to me an extremely disturbing picture. If this were happening to us in our own business or our own family, we would be lying awake nights worrying about how we could ever make ends meet. Ours is the responsibility to bend every conceivable effort to see that the Federal cloth is cut to fit the pattern, which can mean only one thing, reductions all along the line, painful as they may be.

Specifically, if the financial condition of this country were different, it might be prudent to bring about equalization between the engineer projects and the reclamation projects by an across-the-board increase in the former. But certainly, in the face of our national debt of over a quarter of a trillion dollars—a new word on which Uncle Sam has an exclusive copyright—in the face of the added fact that we are confronted with the sobering realization that the tragic state of our finances is bound to be worse before it is better, it seems to me the prudent course for us is to make at least as great a reduction in the provision for reclamation projects as the Appropriations Committee has made in the civil functions bill on projects handled by the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Do I understand that the gentleman's reduction will be applied as a 25 percent reduction straight across the board?

Mr. KEATING. I do not think I am in a position to decide that question. I notice that in the proposed reductions which are set forth on page 170 of the report the Interior Department has not done that to date; in other words, they have not made a 7 percent reduction across the board; they have reduced some projects more than 7 percent; they have left others just as they are. How

they have determined where to cut and where not to cut is something that is entirely beyond my knowledge.

The result of the adoption of this amendment would be that 25 percent less than the budget estimates would be available for all phases of this particular activity.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The Missouri Valley item was reduced 10 percent; the rest of the item from this bill for reclamation was scarcely touched. I offered an amendment in the full committee to bring the rest of the items in line with the cut which was made for the Missouri Valley and was roundly whipped by the members of the opposition. But I want the gentleman to understand that I have possibly a better economy record than has the gentleman who has offered this amendment. I also want him to understand that I resent his taking upon himself the privilege of offering this amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further. I am sorry that the gentleman feels as he does.

Mr. JENSEN. I say that because the gentleman knows exactly nothing about it.

Mr. KEATING. I refuse to yield further; I am very sorry.

Mr. JENSEN. And you are not running my business.

Mr. KEATING. I am very sorry the gentleman feels as he does.

Mr. JENSEN. I helped cut out of this bill \$47,000,000 in committee.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.

The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. And you are not running my committee.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. I may say to the gentleman from Iowa that I have the highest regard for him and the splendid record he has made for economy in this Congress. I appreciate all that he has done. I commend him for it. I realize that perhaps his interests or his views at times may not coincide with mine. I hope he will accord me the same sincerity of purpose which I am very happy to accord to him. I assure him that I am not trying to interfere with his fine service on this important committee. If his conscience dictates opposition to this amendment, that is his decision which I would be the last to criticize. I trust he will equally recognize my privilege to take the position that my sense of duty dictates.

I feel that it would be only fair to treat all projects on the same basis whatever their origin. That is the effect of my amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. But you are not doing it. You have taken 35 percent out

of the Missouri Valley project. I have got around 100,000 acres of land out there right now lying under water because we have not had necessary flood-control funds, and now you are proposing to take 25 percent off the rest of them.

Mr. KEATING. My amendment is not directed to any particular project. It is an over-all figure of 25 percent and involves only the total figure contained in the budget estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments there-to close in not to exceed 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DESIGNATION OF AMERICAN STUDENT NURSE DAYS, 1950

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 455.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas in the nursing profession, which provides one of the vital health services of the Nation, there is a continuing shortage of registered professional nurses; and

Whereas in order to provide adequate numbers of graduate nurses in future years, 50,000 new students should be enrolled in schools of professional nursing in 1950: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That in order to emphasize the needs of hospitals and health services for additional nurses, and to direct attention to the satisfaction of careers in nursing and the opportunities for service to humanity within this profession, the 6th and 7th days of May 1950 be designated American Student Nurse Days.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JULIUS ZAFFARENI — VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 581)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1481, a bill for the relief of the estate of Julius Zaffareni.

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the estate of

Julius Zaffareni, a Work Projects Administration employee, late of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$2,559.05. This payment would be in full settlement of all claims of the estate against the United States arising out of Mr. Zaffareni's death on November 16, 1939, when he was killed by a backing truck operated by another Work Projects Administration employee. The bill recites the fact that the same amount had been awarded as damages and costs to the estate by a Massachusetts State court on July 20, 1941, in a suit against the truck driver, and that this judgment remains unsatisfied because of the defendant's inability to pay. Under the terms of the bill, this sum would be payable only upon the assignment to the United States of all rights of the estate under such judgment.

It appears from the files of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, which administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, that when the fatal injuries were inflicted upon the decedent by the negligent act of his fellow employee, the decedent was in the performance of his duty, and that the case was therefore one cognizable under the Compensation Act. Under the terms of that act, however, compensation for death, except burial expenses, is payable only to certain classes of dependents specified in the act.

On June 15, 1940, a claim for compensation was filed on behalf of Sabina Lofiso, who is said to be the only surviving sister and heir-at-law of the decedent and is the administratrix of his estate. The claim could not be allowed, both because there was no showing that she was dependent for support upon the employee at the time of his death and because she was married, married brothers and sisters being excluded from benefits. It appears, however, that a burial payment of \$200 was made under the Compensation Act to the undertaking firm which had conducted the funeral of the decedent.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee—Senate Report No. 1459—indicates that the Congress based its action in passing this bill upon the judicial finding of negligence in the State court proceedings, and upon the premise that if the accident had occurred after the effective date of the Federal Tort Claims Act—January 1, 1945—the claimant could have sued and collected against the Government and that, therefore, to deny relief in this case would be an arbitrary avoidance of a just obligation.

It would seem, however, that in basing the bill on these premises the Congress overlooked the vital fact that the fatal injuries suffered by this Government employee occurred during the performance of his duties, and that the Congress has provided a carefully designed system of workmen's compensation to cover such injuries and deaths regardless of the question of negligence and has designated the classes of persons who should be beneficiaries and the conditions which they must meet in order to qualify as such. The basic principle of the United States Employees' Compensation Act in this respect was to provide compensation to those persons who were dependent upon the deceased

Larcade
LeCompte
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Lind
Lucas
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Lynch
McCarthy
McCormack
McGrath
McKinnon
McMillan, S. C.
McSweeney
Magee
Mahon
Mansfield
Marshall
Marshall
Mills
Mitchell
Monroney
Morris
Morrison
Morton
Multer
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Nicholson
Norrell

Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
O'Toole
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Peterson
Phibbin
Pickett
Poage
Polk
Preston
Rabaut
Rains
Ramsay
Rankin
Richards
Rivers
Rodino
Rooney
Sadowski
Sasser
Secrest
Shelley

Sikes
Sims
Spence
Staggers
Stanley
Sullivan
Tackett
Tauriello
Teague
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Trimble
Wagner
Walter
Welch
White, Idaho
Whitten
Whittington
Wier
Williams
Wilson, Okla.
Winstead
Withrow
Woodhouse
Yates
Young
Zablocki

Sheppard
Simpson, Pa.
Smathers
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Steed
Stigler

Taylor
Towe
Underwood
Vinson
Wadsworth
Walsh
Werdel
Wheeler

Whitaker
White, Calif.
Wickersham
Willis
Wilson, Tex.
Wood
Woodruff

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Murphy with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Rich.

Mr. Noland with Mr. Macy.

Mr. Battle with Mrs. Harden.

Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Deane with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Steed with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Stigler with Mr. Chipfield.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Riehlman.

Mr. McGuire with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Heller with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Baring with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.

Mr. Linehan with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

Mr. Redden with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.

Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Werdel.

MESSRS. WELCH, MAGEE, O'HARA of Illinois, DAVENPORT, HOLIFIELD, WITHROW, and CHRISTOPHER changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. LEMKE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VII. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES], and the amendment to that amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. The Committee had agreed that all debate on the Holmes amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 15 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HILL. If this amendment to the section for construction and rehabilitation carries, will there be an opportunity to further amend that section? The question relates to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES]. His amendment affects the general investigation, and by unanimous consent he is given the privilege of seeking to amend the appropriation fund in the construction and rehabilitation paragraph. My question is this: After his amendment is adopted, can we further amend the section on page 231?

The CHAIRMAN. If the Holmes amendment is adopted you can still amend the paragraph, but not the amount.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, when the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] had offered an amendment to cut the appropriation for reclamation projects by \$57,000,000. Of all the spending in the United States, none is more justified than this \$297,000,000 on reclamation, and now we are asked to cut it by \$57,000,000.

When a necessary operation is going on, whether it is on a human being, an animal, a tree, or anything else, you cannot postpone it, you cannot stop it and expect to be successful. In this bill being presented to the Congress today there is no new work. There is not one dime presented in this bill for new construction. Everything has already been under construction. If you cut this \$57,000,000 and let it lie right there for a year or two, what happens? That is why I ask, please do not cut this bill. We do know what will happen. I am not condemning anybody in the Eightieth Congress. They probably cut a little too deeply. However, we paid almost \$1,000,000 to the contractors on various projects which were stopped for having their vehicles lying right on the job and not at work. Think of the damage that created and think how much it cost the Government. We have not even yet, gotten over that. I say again, I hope the Members will not cut \$57,000,000 off this appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the record should show that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] is not a member of the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. The leadership of the Republican Party did not recommend this cut. Also, since the gentleman mentioned the \$1,000,000 that was paid to the contractors, the sum was not that large, and that money was allowed during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, the money was allowed, but the damage had been created in the Eightieth Congress. The contractors could not work. The money

NAYS—140

Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andersen,
August H.
Angell
Arends
Auchincloss
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates, Mass.
Bishop
Blackney
Boggs, Del.
Bolton, Ohio
Bramblett
Brehm
Brown, Ohio
Canfield
Cannon
Case, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Crawford
Cunningham
Curtis
Dague
Dawson
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Dondero
Eaton
Eberharter
Ellsworth
Elston
Engel, Mich.
Fellows
Fenton
Ford
Fulton
Gamble
Gavin
Gillette
Golden

Goodwin
Graham
Gross
Gwinn
Hale
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Herter
Heseltin
Hill
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Huber
Hull
Jackson, Calif.
James
Jenison
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas
Judd
Karsten
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kilburn
Kruse
Lanham
Latham
Lemke
Lichtenwalter
Lodge
Love
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.

Mason
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Md.
Murray, Wis.
Nelson
Norblad
O'Hara, Minn.
Patterson
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Potter
Poulson
Price
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees
Rogers, Mass.
Sadlak
St. George
Sanborn
Saylor
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Scudder
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Kans.
Stefan
Stockman
Sutton
Taber
Talle
Tollefson
Van Zandt
Velde
Vorrs
Vursell
Welch
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Wolverton

NOT VOTING—97

Abbott
Anderson, Calif.
Baring
Barrett, Pa.
Battle
Bennett, Mich.
Boykin
Bulwinkle
Byrne, N. Y.
Carlyle
Cavalcante
Celler
Chatham
Chipfield
Chudoff
Crosser
Davies, N. Y.
Deane
DeGraffenried
Douglas
Durham
Elliott

Fogarty
Gilmer
Granahan
Grant
Harden
Heller
Jacobs
Jenkins
Klein
Kunkel
LeFevre
Linehan
McGuire
McMillen, Ill.
Macy
Madden
Merrow
Miles
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Nebr.
Morgan
Moulder

Murphy
Nixon
Noland
O'Brien, Mich.
Pace
Pfeiffer,
Joseph L.
Pfeiffer,
William L.
Plumley
Powell
Priest
Quinn
Redden
Regan
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Rich
Riehlman
Rogers, Fla.
Roosevelt
Sabath

was, of necessity, appropriated by the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. The Eightieth Congress did not act on the recommendation that we pay back these engineers that were stopped because the Bureau of Reclamation said they were out of funds. Then when we checked the books, we found they had \$7,000,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not blame anybody. The fact is we did it. That is what I am trying to put over.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I think it ought to be borne in mind, too, that in connection with this particular item in the appropriation bill all the funds for reclamation are reimbursable and will be returned to the United States Treasury. The comment was made yesterday that a 25 percent cut had been made in civil functions, and that, therefore, some similar cut should be made in these items. It should be pointed out that the Budget estimate for reclamation for 1951 was cut substantially under last year, whereas the Budget estimate on civil functions for the fiscal year 1951 is higher than it was in 1950.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman from Washington for his contribution. He is correct. Not one dime of this money is the Government giving to any of the States in which the work is being performed. They all have to pay it back. It all comes back to the Treasury, all this money that is invested in dams or any other part of reclamation. It is not like cutting a service that is being rendered. You are stopping the construction of something that is vital to the United States and the welfare of our people.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. All of the funds are reimbursable except those which are rightly charged to flood control.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, and administration and other such items; but all the funds come back to the Government.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I compliment the committee and the gentleman who is now addressing us for the fine work they have done. If you should make a straight-across-the-board 25-percent cut on the project in the district which I have the honor of representing, which project is over 60 percent finished, a 25-percent cut on a project such as that would absolutely delay the completion of the project, and I would not even hazard a guess as to when it would be finished. If we put the money in it now, we would actually be saving the Treasury of the United States money. Is that not correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. We would not only be saving the Treasury's money but we would be saving the money of the people who have to pay it to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HILL. Of course.

Mr. KIRWAN. These projects are necessary, are not new, and should be completed. The Congress authorized these projects. The people are paying the money back to the Government, so you are not saving anything for the Government. You are only wasting money by letting projects stand unfinished.

Mr. HILL. We are actually delaying the day when we are going to get water from the project.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. LEMKE. May I also suggest that we are being penny-wise and pound-foolish. Irrigation has brought more money into the Treasury of the United States in the form of income-tax payments than has ever been expended.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Keating amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 23, noes 126.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOLMES) there were—ayes 51, noes 86.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$297,467,000, of which \$22,897,700 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That hereafter when funds appropriated under this head are transferred to the credit of the appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury Department for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam and related works, such funds, solely for the purpose of computing interest on advances under the provisions of section 2 of the act of December 21, 1928, as amended (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d), 618e), shall be considered as if advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL: On page 231, line 11, strike "\$297,467,000" and substitute "\$298,395,000", of which \$928,000 is appropriated for the following items of the Colorado-Big Thompson project: Estes-Leyner-Plains 115 kilovolt line and substation, \$160,000; Leyner substation, \$264,000; and Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of Flat-iron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush, 115 kilovolt line and substation, \$504,000, and."

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, one of the most brilliant fights that was put on in either House of Congress last year was led by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. It was a part of the Democratic platform; it was a plank that we carried to the people and upon which we were elected as a part of that program. We went to the people and we said: We are going to install transmission lines carrying power to the farmers.

The purpose of this amendment is very simple. What I have asked here in substance is that we continue the program that we started at the beginning of the Eighty-first Congress to see if we can have something more constructive come out of this session.

Last summer I happened to be with the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], at the time we visited northern Colorado. The farmers in northern and northeastern Colorado came in pleading with us to give them more power to pump water for their farms, to put water on the soil; and some of the greatest 5-minute speeches I ever heard were made by the farm leaders of the rural electrification co-ops.

What I ask here is not appropriations for new work, but that we extend the work that we started in the last session, that we extend the work that we have been carrying on from 2 to 4 years.

I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from northern Colorado [Mr. HILL]. He understands what the people are demanding in his district.

This is not pork barrel; this money is reimbursable; this money will come back to the Government. It is necessary that this program go forward. I should like to say without impugning the motives of this committee, for they have done excellent work. It is true that after the last Interior appropriation bill went over to the Senate the other body struck some of these items. I am merely asking this body to assume its own responsibility.

I note on page 172 of the report there has been an exclusion from the Colorado-Big Thompson project of transmission lines; will the gentleman from Washington be kind enough to tell me why these were excluded?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I shall be pleased to answer the gentleman. First let me commend the gentleman for the very fine stand that he has taken on behalf of public power and the support that he gave the committee a year ago when these transmission lines or similar ones were included by our subcommittee, the full committee, and then by the House. The gentleman will recall that the bill went over to the Senate and these lines were excluded by the Senate Appropriations Committee along with many

other lines in the West. Subsequently on the floor of the United States Senate all of the transmission lines that had been deleted by the committee were restored to the bill with the exception of the transmission lines in Colorado and California.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman at that point permit me to interrupt? They were all restored except for California and Colorado?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is correct; they were all restored except in the States of Colorado and California. When the committee met this year our subcommittee took the position that on those lines which had been excluded by the Senate it would be futile for us to attempt to again include the lines. For that reason and that reason alone these lines were excluded from the bill.

My own position has been that these lines are necessary; they are an integral part of the well-established policy of this Government to provide transmission lines to bring power from the great reclamation and power dams throughout America. In this same connection I may say that it is also an established policy of this Government that public bodies and REA cooperatives should have first preference in the purchase of public power. It follows from this, I believe, that it should also be our policy to build those lines which are necessary to make public power available to such organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. If the gentleman will permit, you must understand the position in which the gentleman from Colorado and other Members find themselves. We should like to press for the passage of this amendment. If we resist the committee, which seems to have so much confidence reposed in it, and if we are defeated in this amendment, then the record goes to the other body that there has been a rejection of it in the House. If we do not do so, we become derelict in our own duty insofar as the northern part of Colorado and other parts of Colorado are concerned.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Nothing that has been done by this committee in excluding these two lines should be considered as a dereliction of duty on the part of the gentleman from Colorado. It is being done solely because this committee felt there is no point in making futile attempts to include transmission lines that are going to be excluded by the other body. For that reason, and that reason alone, they were excluded. I want to commend the gentleman for his excellent stand on behalf of the entire public-power program and for his diligence in prosecuting his amendments to the bill to include these lines.

Mr. CARROLL. Many of us from Colorado have testified before the Sen-

ate committee concerning these transmission lines. Now, may I ask the gentleman without attempting to bind the other members of the committee this question. We have given testimony that these lines are vital to northern and northeastern Colorado. Can we say with any degree of certainty that in the event we are successful in the Senate, it will not be resisted by this committee?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I can only speak at the moment for myself because I have not taken that question up with my colleagues, but based on the history I have given, I think the gentleman would be safe in saying that the committee would in such event certainly go along and approve these lines. I certainly hope that the Senate will change its mind and include these items. On the other hand, the gentleman can see the position of the House committee in attempting to include these items again only to have them taken out in the Senate.

Mr. CARROLL. I can appreciate that.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If the Senate committee will restore these two special items I will do everything I can to see that they are approved when they are brought back. They are in the budget and I think they are needed.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman can appreciate the position I find myself in. If I submit this amendment, if the committee objects to it and it is rejected, then the Senate can say it has been rejected in the House. We are caught in a legislative trap. In the meantime the farmers in northern and northeastern Colorado are the losers.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to commend the gentleman from Colorado for his diligence in presenting this particular amendment. We find ourselves in exactly the same position on the other transmission lines which were referred to by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. In my opinion, these particular lines should have been included in the bill that is before us.

Mr. CARROLL. California has been cut over \$4,000,000 and your great electrical program out there has suffered a great set-back. Whether it is because of a fight in the other body or not, the fact remains that both Colorado and California have been unduly discriminated against.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. While I do not want to put myself in the position of criticizing another body, I would say if the same diligence had been shown in the other body in a regard for these particular lines affecting these two particular communities, I am sure they would all be a part of the law of the land.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE of California. I would like to say to the gentleman that those of us in California, as our distinguished colleague from California [Mr. HOLI-

FIELD] has said, are in very much the same position. We considered offering an amendment to restore the funds which we thought we should have for transmission line, and the steam plant firming facilities in the Central Valley project, but we decided finally not to do it in view of the position of the subcommittee, as just stated by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. We have a deep regard for the work which this subcommittee has done in sustaining the cause of western reclamation. This subcommittee has been kind to western reclamation, and especially friendly to California, and that is the reason we have not presented an amendment, but we appreciate the opportunity the gentleman from Colorado has provided to clarify the record. That is the reason we have not offered an amendment. But I want to say to the gentleman from Colorado that we thoroughly agree with the necessity for these transmission facilities and the necessity for the steam plants for the Central Valley project. In summary, Mr. Chairman, we agree with the gentleman from Colorado, and we appreciate the opportunity he has afforded to clarify the record.

Mr. CARROLL. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman.

May I say to the gentleman from California, the colloquy following the offering of my amendment should make the record crystal clear that the items not included by the Committee in the Interior Appropriation bill for both Colorado and California have not been rejected by the House and, further, we have been given strong hope that in the event we are successful in having these items included by the other body, we shall expect a full measure of support as this bill returns to the House.

In view then of this record as it now has been made, and for that reason alone, I am going to withdraw my amendment in order that there will be no possibility of misunderstanding.

Mr. ENGLE of California. I want to associate myself enthusiastically with the statement which the gentleman from Colorado has made.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment. However, I shall defer to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] in the event he desires to speak at this time.

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object to the withdrawal of the amendment, and of course I am not going to object, I take this time, however, in order to briefly review the record, believing that there is some degree of responsibility on me as a member of this subcommittee to advise you as to the status of the reclamation construction projects. I want to say that all members of the committee are sincerely interested in the Reclamation Service. We have done a good job. At least we think so and this includes Colorado-Big Thompson project. If you will look at page 170 of the committee report you will see a table of the construction items.

You will see the Colorado-Big Thompson project in Colorado had a Budget estimate of \$21,700,000. We allowed \$20,772,000. Now an effort is made to restore that insignificantly small cut. I call your attention to a few of the other Reclamation projects. The full Budget request was assessed by the subcommittee. Gila project in Arizona \$6,508,000; Boulder-Canyon \$6,600,000; Davis Dam \$14,320,000; Hungry Horse project \$30,500,000; Columbia Basin project \$53,500,000; and we only cut about \$10,000,000 out of a Budget estimate for the Missouri River Basin of over \$102,000,000. The total cut, considering all construction projects for Reclamation was only about \$23,054,500. The total amount of construction funds from the General Revenue Fund allowed is \$297,467,000. I voted a while ago against the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, because his amendment would have cut the construction fund by 25 percent. This is too severe, but this item should be cut by 10 or 15 percent. This would, of course, be a severe cut. However, I believe we must make all reduction possible and try to get our receipts and expenditures in a more equal status. Probably the Budget will even then not be balanced, but the deficit will be reduced. I am interested in flood control. On page 163, of the committee report, you will find that flood control construction was cut \$197,000,000. Every project, or nearly so, throughout the United States has been cut. In reclamation no project has been cut except a few where we had transmission lines involved. Now I hope, you will not ask the committee to allow you any more. I believe we must practice economy. It may be bad medicine to take, but we must take it. And, gentlemen, with the Budget running out of balance, with the Committee on Ways and Means coming in with a reduction in taxes, with all of this coming on us, to think about increasing this bill is beyond my imagination. Gentlemen, for God's sake, do not try to increase the construction fund for reclamation. It may be that the other body may make reductions in the bill that we have not made. I hope they do, not that the money could not be profitably spent, but because we actually do not have the money. I voted for cuts in the subcommittee, in the full committee, and floor of this House. The cuts have not been made. I still think further reductions are necessary. I do not see how we can continue to spend money that we do not have. I am willing to take my part of the misery of economy and I hope that no section will be required to do more than bear its part of the burden of economy.

You have about everything requested by the Department of the Interior. I urge you to be satisfied with such action by the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from

Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] that he be permitted to withdraw his amendment?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

[Mr. HILL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 231, line 21, strike out the period and insert "": *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this head for construction of transmission lines in South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, of Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner with Randall Dam."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this amendment with the chairman and the ranking minority member and I think there is no objection to it. The amendment merely earmarks some of the money provided in the bill to insure that it will be spent on certain sections of the transmission grid that will most quickly provide needed service for some of the REA cooperatives so that the Government can get return revenue at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible. I have here a letter from REA Administrator Claude Wickard which I have shown the gentleman which goes into the importance of this advance program and I have discussed the matter with officials in the Bureau of Reclamation who made suggestions on the wording of the amendment so that it is in harmony with their program. I shall ask permission to extend my remarks and include Mr. Wickard's letter.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, under permission obtained in the House, I insert at this point a letter to me by Mr. Claude Wickard, Rural Electrification Administrator, on the importance, feasibility, and urgency of the

transmission lines mentioned in my amendment:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1950.
The Honorable FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: Thank you for the suggestion made in your letter of March 22 relative to solving power and transmission problems of five of our borrowers west of the river in South Dakota. We appreciate the interest you have taken in our program and especially your interest in problems in western South Dakota.

You may be assured that we are doing everything possible to solve this power problem. It will be extremely desirable if Congress should see fit to accelerate construction of the proposed transmission line from Rapid City to Midland by the Bureau of Reclamation.

This would result in a substantially smaller investment for the cooperatives and may be the only feasible method by which the 5-county group in the Midland area will be able to obtain an adequate source of low-cost power. However, if Congress decides not to advance construction of the proposed transmission lines, it may be necessary to defer consideration of the loan application for the 5-county group and consider a more expensive solution to the problem for the other cooperatives.

After discussing the power problem with the South Dakota cooperatives and their engineers, it appears the plan that will result in the lowest possible cost of power with the least investment by all parties concerned is the plan whereby—

1. The cooperative will install a 10,000-kilowatt generating unit adjacent to the Black Hills Power & Light Co. plant at Osage, Wyo. The plant will be operated by the company for the cooperatives.

2. The Bureau of Reclamation will build in advance a transmission line from Rapid City to Midland.

3. A proposed transmission line from the Bureau's line to Martin, for the LaCreek Electric Association, Inc., will be studied to determine the practicability of such a line.

4. The Cherry-Todd Electric Cooperative, Inc., will receive power from the Consumers public power district or Nebraska public power system with a connection at Valentine, Nebr. We had an opportunity to discuss the proposed arrangement for this cooperative within the last few days and have received reasonable assurance that an adequate source of power will be available.

We should like to give consideration to the suggestion you made for serving the five cooperatives. However, with the deficits involved, it would be very difficult to deliver power from Osage, Wyo., over a 69-kilovolt transmission line extending to Mission and still maintain an economic source of power. Preliminary calculations indicate that the annual operating cost of 169-kilowatt transmission line from Rapid City to Midland would result in a cost of power which would be in the initial period 4.6 mills per kilowatt higher than the cost of power delivered over the Bureau's lines. Ultimately this figure would be reduced to 1.91 mills per kilowatt.

Due to the fact that the Bureau would charge the cooperatives only a pro rata share of the annual cost of the transmission line until it is used for distribution of Missouri Basin power and a cooperative would be required to pay the entire charges on a transmission line constructed by them, we find this wide discrepancy in cost.

A transmission line constructed by the cooperatives could not be financed under our act to supply loads other than rural loads. Therefore, any transmission line constructed by the cooperatives would be inadequate for the distribution of Missouri Basin power, thus necessitating construction by the Bureau of Reclamation of a higher-voltage line which would deliver more power at a future date.

We again thank you for your suggestion and shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information that you desire.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wickard's letter makes clear that not only is the proposed construction important and feasible but that without it certain potential REA customers might not get any service. Also, that if they were to construct some lighter lines they would be a useless duplication of load-center lines later to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

I may also say that there is now pending in another body a supplemental estimate by the Bureau of the Budget which specifically recommends construction mentioned in the amendment agreed to. And I think it also makes clear that it is for the service of cooperatives entitled to preference under existing Federal law.

There is no controversy anywhere, as far as I know, over the building of these lines. Private and public power people agree that they are needed. As Mr. Wickard's letter brings out, these lines are to be built eventually; starting them now avoids costly expenditures by REA bodies now to create lines that would be duplicated if the load-center transmission lines were built later. Moreover, construction now means getting quicker returns, as they will earn money at once, while lines between the dams would be idle for 3 or 4 years.

The language of the amendment leaves approximately \$1,518,000 available for the lines near or around the big dams in the coming year and there remains ample time for building the tie-in lines between the dams before the big river generators start producing power. I believe the amendment is designed to get the maximum benefit from the money spent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: On page 231, line 11, strike out "\$297,467,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$294,247,846."

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to strike the item of \$3,217,154 allowed for the construction of the Keyhole project in Wyoming from the appropriation provided for in this section. I may say that this dam is located in the northeastern part of my State.

At the outset let me give you the history of this project. It was mentioned first in Senate Document No. 191,

presented in the Senate in April 1944. The Keyhole Dam was originally proposed to be a reservoir 90 feet high, storing 276,000 acre-feet of water and to cost \$750,000. The purpose of the dam was to provide supplemental water for 11,300 acres in the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota and for flood and silt control. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that a dam of that size would flood about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of land.

We find now that the Keyhole Reservoir is to be 165 feet high for the purpose of storing a maximum of 628,000 acre-feet of water and to cost \$5,980,000. If the maximum amount of water is stored in a dam of that size, then 20,500 acres of subirrigated hay lands above the dam site and along the river bottom will be destroyed because of inundation. I call your attention to the fact that the lands which will be destroyed in Wyoming because of this reservoir are the base lands of several ranches and that these lands provide the feed for livestock running during the summer on thousands of acres of adjoining grazing lands. It goes without saying that the value of these ranches will be seriously impaired if the hay lands that provide the winter feed are acquired for reservoir purposes.

The States of Wyoming and South Dakota negotiated a compact on the Belle Fourche River, and my State raises no objection to the construction of a reservoir at the Keyhole site. In fact, a statute was enacted by the Legislature of Wyoming in 1943 expressly agreeing to such a reservoir. It may be assumed, however, that the legislature had clearly in mind a dam to store approximately 276,000 acre-feet of water and not one of the proportions now proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

I call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that under the Flood Control Act of 1944, the Bureau of Reclamation is required to submit to the States affected a report and a detailed plan for the construction of projects in the Missouri Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation filed its report and its plans for the Keyhole project with the State of Wyoming for the first time the day before yesterday.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that the annual discharge at the Keyhole site from 1929 to 1947 is on the average 28,500 acre-feet. Under the compact, farmers and ranchers have the unrestricted right to construct stock-water dams of not to exceed 20 acre-feet capacity in the Belle Fourche River Basin in Wyoming. I am reliably informed that some 3,000 such small structures have already been built above the Keyhole Dam site and that in all likelihood 2,000 more such structures will be built in the years that lie ahead. The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that after the stream has been depleted by present and future developments in Wyoming, the intake at the Keyhole site will average 26,600 acre-feet per year. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that this fact is disputed by residents of the area, and it is their contention that the water available at the dam site will be materially less than

that figure. At any rate, it is self-evident that it will take many years to fill a dam with a capacity of 628,000 acre-feet.

The Bureau of Reclamation has filed a permit with the State of Wyoming for the construction of a dam at the Keyhole site to store approximately 628,000 acre-feet of water, itemized for the following purposes:

That part commencing from an elevation of 4,016 feet to an elevation of 4,078.7 feet to store 70,000 acre-feet of sediment.

The part starting at 4,078.7 elevation to 4,099.3 elevation to store 130,000 acre-feet for irrigation purposes.

The part starting at 4,099.3 elevation to 4,111.4 elevation to store 140,000 acre-feet for irrigation purposes.

The part starting at 4,111.4 elevation to 4,128.2 elevation to store 288,360 acre-feet for emergency flood control.

The crest of the dam is set at an elevation of 4,134 feet. If the dam were constructed to an elevation of 4,111.4 feet, it would store 340,000 acre-feet of water and would destroy something less than 12,000 acres of bottom land in Wyoming for the benefit of supplemental water for about the same number of acres on the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota.

None of the money heretofore appropriated by the Congress has been expended for the construction of this dam. The Bureau of Reclamation reports to me that as of March 31, 1950, \$1,099,515 has been spent on Keyhole Dam. The break-down of the total expenditure thus far is as follows:

Investigation and development of unit plan.....	\$247,540
Reservoir and dam surveys and investigation.....	333,388
Temporary property (housing and offices).....	390,829
Equipment and supplies.....	9,008
Undistributed (CPA, designs, and special).....	118,750

Total accrued expenditures.. 1,099,515

The conclusion is irresistible, Mr. Chairman, that the funds provided in this bill for the Keyhole Reservoir are nearly eight times as much as the estimated cost of the project in 1944, and that the capacity of the dam is about two and one-half times larger than was estimated at that time. It is clear that construction has not been started on the reservoir at the present time, and it is self-evident that the proposed construction is much larger than is needed to supply supplemental water for the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota and for flood-and silt-control purposes, and, furthermore, that it is extremely doubtful if there will be water available for a dam of the proportions presently proposed.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress itself should withhold appropriations for construction of projects until the Bureau of Reclamation has complied with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944, and has submitted its report and plans for the construction of such projects to the States affected for their comments and observations. The

Bureau of Reclamation filed its report on the Keyhole Dam with the State of Wyoming the forepart of this week, but evidently proposes to proceed with the project regardless of any action the State of Wyoming might take in its consideration of the plans, designs, and report. It is obvious, therefore, that the Bureau of Reclamation has not complied with the plain intent of the law with respect to this project. It would seem to me, therefore, to be the better part of wisdom to hold up funds for this project until the people of Wyoming have had an opportunity to consider the plans of the Bureau of Reclamation and, for that reason, I trust that my amendment will be agreed to so that this matter can be considered in the light of the facts as they exist.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I wish to read a telegram which I received a few days ago from the two farm bureaus in that area:

We wish to restate our opposition to the Keyhole Dam in line with our previous correspondence and resolutions. Not only the landowners at the site of Keyhole but our entire farm bureau membership which consists of well over 50 percent of our agricultural population are vitally concerned over the potential enormous expenditure to complete Keyhole. Your support in our behalf will be appreciated by our membership.

MYRON GOODSON,
President, Crook County Farm Bureau
and Northeast District Farm Bureau.
RUTH FROLANDER,
Secretary, Crook County Farm Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the amendment, for the time that I did not use previously.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the Keyhole project does rest in Wyoming, but it is the outgrowth of an interstate compact which the Congress and both State legislatures have approved. The Congress has also appropriated construction funds for 2 years for this project, and according to the table appearing on page 879 of the hearings, \$765,916 had been obligated up to the 30th of last June; so if you kill this reimbursable reclamation project now, the Federal Government has \$765,000 outstanding that it spent before the 30th of last June and that nobody is going to pay for.

This Keyhole Dam is the result of a compact negotiated between the United States and the two States, ratified by both legislatures. The compact reserved certain water to Wyoming; it reserves to Wyoming all the stock water dams they want; it reserves 10 percent of the water in the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation has spent three quarters of a million on the project so far. The Bureau of Reclamation has a contract with the water users whereby they are to pay for the irrigation storage in the reservoir; but, of course, they are not going to pay for it unless it is completed.

There has already been appropriated in the prior 2 years \$765,000 plus \$1,724,000. That is, about \$2,500,000 has already been appropriated for the construction of this project, \$750,000 of which was spent before the 30th of last June. How much since then, I do not know. If you stop it now you probably have over a million dollars spent for nothing on a project costing less than six million—with the need for the reservoir still existing. The merits of the project were thrashed out when both States and the Federal Government negotiated the compact and the Congress and the legislatures approved it.

This is not the time to abandon our investment and I respectfully submit that in the interest of the Government we ought not to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I also want to offer my thanks for the generosity of this committee. I have had very fine treatment from the committee during the last 8 years.

I wish, however, to put myself on record as indicating to those who may read the RECORD that there are items that this committee took out that I think were unwisely taken out. I refer to one item on page 171 of the report, the Folsom power facilities, including switchyards.

We passed a law several years ago providing for the transfer of electricity generated at the Folsom Dam to be integrated into the Central Valley project system of transmission lines, and it is very important now while the Folsom Dam is being built that the power facilities be built concurrently with the dam. The civil-functions bill contains several million dollars for the construction of this great dam, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 acre-feet. We think that as they are building the dam they should have a plan and the money to carry out the plan which will take the power generated at that great dam and transmit it over to the transmission lines of the Central Valley project.

One other item that I think should have been left in the bill is an item of \$300,000 on page 171 of the report. It is referred to as the West Side transmission line. It may be that we do not have to go into the steam-plant problem now, but I am convinced that we should have a transmission grid to take care of the electricity produced at the Shasta Dam and Keswick Dam. It may be that in the future we may be able to integrate that juice with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s system and in that way avoid the necessity of building a steam plant by firming up our power with the supply we may be able to get from the private utility. I am sorry that item was taken out, because the rights-of-way

have been acquired, and part of the line has been built.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Referring to the remarks made by the gentleman in regard to the Folsom Dam and the necessity of building power lines, I wish to call attention to the fact that that dam is now under construction by the Army engineers. Legislation passed at the last session of Congress authorizes the powerhouse. If the powerhouse is not attached in front of the dam at the time it is finished, that power will be wasted and will not be generated for the use of the people of California. So it seems to me the objective should be to make the two come out together. That is, the powerhouse and the power facilities finished when the dam is finished, so that we can immediately start using the power that is so necessary in California, of which we are so short.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman is correct. I am glad he agrees with me on that problem.

I want to offer one other suggestion that may seem critical, but it is not intended in that way at all. The last witness in the hearings on this particular problem every year is Mr. Black, of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Now, I have not a thing against Mr. Black. He is a very able and successful businessman. But I wish that the committee next year would give some of us a chance to answer Mr. Black, and hear us after he has made his statement, which always comes after our statements. He gets copies of our testimony from the reporter. He analyzes it and then presents his testimony according to his views. I respect his sincerity and ability, but we would like to have a chance to have a little rebuttal in order to give you a dispassionate view of the entire problem which we do not now have a chance to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. JACKSON of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, the honorable gentleman from Colorado in offering his amendment to provide funds for urgently needed power development in his State has voiced a plea which I, or any other Representative from California, might well have made in the interests of our own State, with particular reference to the building of the Delta steam plant as a vital part of the Central Valley project. However, our distinguished colleague from Washington, who has so ably and candidly voiced the position of his committee with respect to these appropriations, has touched upon a situation which is sorely trying to the people of California.

It is indeed regrettable that the failure of our colleagues on the other side of this building to act, on occasion after occasion, has served to place us in the parliamentary difficulties in which we now find ourselves in the effort to obtain needed funds for the Delta steam plant.

The output of that plant, serving to firm up the power supplied by existing and projected water power units, is essential to the full and dependable operation of the Central Valley project power system. That power has been needed in the past and it is even more urgently needed today.

It was needed during the winter of 1948, when there occurred a power shortage in northern California so alarming as to cause the Governor to put our part of the State under emergency daylight savings; a shortage so severe as to cause shut-downs in many of our industries, and throw many working people out of their jobs. At that time the State conducted a survey of the effect of this shortage upon 39 California factories. It found that this shortage had reduced the average weekly earnings in these factories from \$62.04 in February of 1948 to \$53.17 in March of that year. Many of the people who took this pay envelope cut are my constituents, and the memories of the people of San Francisco are not so short that they have forgotten the winter of 1948, nor are their minds so dulled that they cannot properly assess where the blame and the responsibility lie.

My people voted for the full development of this power program—steam plant, transmission lines, and all—in 1933; they need it much more urgently today than they did 16 years ago, despite the objections voiced by the private power interests opposing the steam plant. The objectors have been forced to shift their ground in the face of hard, cold facts such as were highlighted by the emergency of 1948—at one time they told us it was not needed at all, now they tell us that the steam plant would only needlessly duplicate facilities of the private utilities now being rushed to completion. The one argument is as fallacious as was the other, and is based upon the same will to put the desire for private gain above the public good.

The people of California continue to live under the shadow of insecurity. The population of California continues to grow, and power works continue to fall short in assuring us a safe margin of power to meet these growing demands. The early completion of the full power program—transmission trunk lines, feeder lines, and the Delta steam plant—would give us a measure of security pending the authorization and building of additional units as we need them.

Mr. Chairman, how long are we to permit supplying the power needs of California, and the power needs of Colorado and other States as well, to be stymied by the delaying tactics of shortsighted and greedy opponents of this and other programs? Those of us in either the House or Senate who fail to respond to the real needs of our States, or who by inaction, either advertent or inadvertent, serve special interests who

oppose fulfilling those needs, must answer that question to the satisfaction of the people who return us here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I introduced a bill calling for the rescission of the recent order of the Postmaster General of the United States curtailing the postal services. I have hundreds of letters daily from my constituents in the Borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York protesting the Postmaster General's order.

Under the plans just announced by the United States postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y., Hon. Edward J. Quigley, pursuant to a directive from the Postmaster General here in Washington, residential areas in Brooklyn will receive only one mail delivery a day. Brooklyn business districts will have but one delivery on Saturdays. Ordinary mail other than perishable matter and parcels of obvious value no longer will be given directory service by which postal clerks hunted for the correct addresses for improperly sent mail. Eight hundred substitute clerks and mail carriers will have their work cut and may be furloughed. After June 1 the Postmaster General proposes that only one delivery of parcel post will be made Monday through Saturday except in exceptional cases. Many residential areas will receive their one daily mail delivery in the afternoon. There will be a curtailment of the facilities for the public at the main post office in Brooklyn, a community of over 3,000,000 people, where at certain times only one window will be open for the acceptance of first class mail, air mail, newspapers, and emergency mailings.

The people of Brooklyn are not going to stand for this curtailment of their postal service. They are not going to approve legislation such as the Marshall plan which sends billions of American dollars abroad to assist the economic restoration of European countries at the expense of curtailment of Government postal services to which they have long been accustomed.

In view of the Postmaster General's action in directing a reduction in service to the public and the threatened lay-offs of more than 10,000 postal employees we might well focus our attention on a reform recommended by President Truman in his budget message to the Congress last January: the separation of subsidies from air-mail pay.

Under orders made by the Civil Aeronautics Board the Post Office Department is presently paying the commercial air lines a ridiculously high rate for flying the mails. It was admitted in testimony before my subcommittee on appropriations for the Departments of

State, Justice and Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, that of each dollar of public money appropriated to the Post Office Department for cost of air mail, 30 to 50 cents is given to these commercial air lines as pure, unadulterated subsidy. These air-line subsidies, which run into millions and millions of the taxpayers' dollars, add substantially to the Post Office deficit. Their separation from the Post Office Department budget would naturally help reduce the postal deficit.

This separation reform would make the Civil Aeronautics Board accountable to the Congress. At the present time the Board does not appear before any committee to justify the gift of these huge subsidy payments to the commercial air lines. It, in effect, writes a check drawn on the Post Office Department's annual appropriation.

We should amend the Civil Aeronautics Act as quickly as possible by passage of the bill known as H. R. 2908, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. The Civil Aeronautics Board should be accountable directly to the Congress and should publicly justify the appropriations for commercial air-line subsidy money and account for the money it expends for that purpose. The amount of subsidy money paid to Pan American, TWA, United, Eastern, American, and all the scheduled air lines should no longer be concealed in the budget of the Post Office Department. The taxpayers of America are entitled to know the extent of their beneficence to these huge corporations which contribute merely a pittance to the terrific cost of the Federal airways.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I commend both the effort and the strategy of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] in calling our attention to the needed transmission lines on the Big Thompson project in eastern Colorado. I want to join my colleagues in expressing appreciation of the gentleman's efforts to see to it that these transmission lines are not again omitted. I note, too, that the gentleman has more than one reason for his fight for these needed transmission lines and it is not a selfish reason which prompts him. The gentleman represents the city of Denver and he has an urban rather than a rural constituency and yet we find him here fighting for rural electrification which this project should have.

However, one of the important reasons which prompts our colleague from Colorado to strive for these transmission lines, build by the Bureau of Reclamation, is that it is a part of the policy of the party which elected him to office to furnish cheap power with irrigation if at all possible, and to coordinate the two. The Democratic Party has promised western farmers a liberal program of development through the Bureau of Reclamation, making hydroelectric power production a paying partner with irrigation. Let us keep that promise not only in the State of Colorado but throughout the West.

The Clerk read as follows:

Of the amount appropriated under the preceding paragraph, \$1,600,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "Reclamation fund, special fund, construction, Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949; \$225,700 is for partial liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "General fund, construction, advances to Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950; \$1,000,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority provided under the appropriation "General fund, construction, Fort Sumner project, New Mexico," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950; and \$1,770,000 is for partial liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appropriation "General fund, construction, Missouri River Basin," in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am interested year after year in the bill appropriating money for the Department of the Interior and more especially for the work of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bureau of Reclamation is doing an important work in the Republican Valley of Nebraska. In addition to providing much needed irrigation, I would point out that a very major part of their work is flood control. This is both important and urgent. From the standpoint of floods, the Republican River is a bad actor. Almost yearly we have disastrous floods that wash away millions of dollars of property and often take human lives. In 1935, more than 110 people lost their lives by a flood in that valley and in 1947 there were about 15 lives lost.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not mention all of the detailed work now going on in that valley. It is all important. I do want to say something about Trenton Dam. This dam is being built pursuant to a direct mandate by the Congress, expressed in an act of 1948, for its rapid construction to prevent floods. Following disastrous floods throughout the Missouri River Basin the President of the United States called upon the Bureau of Reclamation to recommend a list of dams which upon completion would prevent such flood loss. Among such projects sent by the President again, was the Trenton Dam.

During the Eightieth Congress the initial appropriation was made and the committee report at that time urged the immediate construction of the dam. I hope that from the funds herein provided that structure can proceed as rapidly as possible. The other dams now being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as the diversion dams, canals, and other words, are likewise important, but time will not permit me to specifically refer to them.

May I take this occasion to thank this committee for the consideration they have always given to the needs of this territory. The gentleman from Ohio, Chairman KIRWAN, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and all the others have been most diligent and helpful. We are always glad when they visit the valley. We appreciate the difficult task

that is theirs and the demands that are made upon the Federal Treasury.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$7,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 233, line 8, strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment as read speaks for itself. I do desire to elaborate on it to some degree.

This amendment seeks to reduce the amount the committee allowed, of \$7,000,000 to \$5,000,000, for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation. In the fiscal year 1950 appropriation bill, the Bureau of Reclamation was allowed for this item \$4,300,000. My amendment would allow \$700,000 more than was allowed in the fiscal year 1950.

I suppose this amendment will suffer the same fate as the other amendments I have offered to reduce this bill. From the beginning of the reading of this one-package appropriation bill I have learned, as all the rest of the Members have, that whenever this side of the aisle has 60 Members on the floor you Democrats always throw in enough reserves to beat us by 10 or 15 votes. If we have 70, you run in 80 or 85. If we have 80, you will run in 90 or a hundred, and so on up the line. Because of the fact that they have a majority of over 90 in the House, you have your needed shock troops all ready in the back room or close at hand to do the job. Of course, your very able whip the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] sees to it that we are always outnumbered to the end that some of our Members feel it a hopeless effort, but I will be here every minute to the bitter end, win, lose, or draw.

I had hoped, however, that sooner or later that you spending Members of the Congress would see fit to go along with us on some of these amendments to reduce appropriations, such as this amendment, which is modest and certainly very justified. I offer the amendment, Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness, as I have every amendment I have offered up to this time and every amendment I shall offer after this time, but I know now quite well that regardless of all the pleading I or any other Member of Congress may put forth we will be defeated because, as I said before, the reserve shock troops in the back room will come in and outvote us. So, Mr. Chairman, nevertheless, we must keep trying.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I would be happy to yield to my good chairman the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I notice the gentleman did not say "smoke-filled room."

Mr. JENSEN. No. It may be smoke-filled, but I wanted to be nice about it. I think you are nice, easy-going folks, but you just have us outcounted and outnumbered, and, of course, each one of us has only one vote; if we had two votes each, we would go places.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. Is it not the will of the people that you should be outnumbered?

Mr. JENSEN. There was an election down in Florida the other day. Take heed, my friend.

Mr. FORAND. Perhaps the gentleman is afraid that we will be here when he is gone.

Mr. JENSEN. I shall try to stick around awhile yet, if the fates are willing. I shall leave that to destiny and the people of the Seventh Iowa District to decide.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Members on the majority side are also interested in economy. I think it ought to be pointed out in response to our mutual good friend, the gentleman from Iowa, that the Budget submitted a figure of \$7,800,000 for this item of general administrative expenses. The committee saw fit to cut that item by more than 10 percent, cutting it to \$7,000,000. In addition to that, the House should be reminded that for the current fiscal year the Bureau of Reclamation is spending \$7,644,700 for this item. We have not only cut the budget by \$800,000, but we have cut general administrative expenses below the current spending for the current fiscal year. I believe we have acted prudently and wisely in the interest of a sound reclamation program and in the interest of sound economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I know the fishing industry is rejoicing. A short time ago the State Department told me they had received word from our Ambassador Thurston in Mexico that at 5:15 yesterday afternoon the five fishing vessels seized by Mexico

had been released and were on their way to Brownsville. They had to pay a fine of \$500, which they did under protest. I hope that the fine will be refunded. It was a very serious thing that these vessels were seized. They were within their rights in fishing off the coast of Mexico. We are grateful that no unfortunate incident occurred as a result and that the vessels are on their way. If the shrimp fishing vessels are not allowed to catch shrimp off the coast of a country, it is going to be a serious thing not only for the workers in the industry but a very serious thing for the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than 12 months in the payments of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 237, after line 6, add the following new paragraph:

"Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds herein provided for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for travel expenses."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to limit the allowance for travel expenses for the Bureau of Reclamation to the amount of \$2,000,000. There is in the bill the sum of \$3,200,962. Spending \$3,200,962 for travel pay alone for the Bureau of Reclamation is certainly not justified, by any stretch of the imagination. I only wish we could bring some order out of chaos in some of these departments that insist on traveling all over the globe, spending money no end, for things that the American people receive no benefit from whatever. In fact even \$2,000,000 is too much money to spend just for travel pay for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Interior Department as a whole is asking for over \$10,000,000 in this bill for fiscal year 1951 for travel expenses. That is to pay plane fares, train fares, automobiles, yes and some ship fares, and to pay hotel bills and such things for the people in the bureau.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman point out any instances where employees of the Interior Department took ship voyages all over the world for no good reason at all?

Mr. JENSEN. Well, I might say that the chief of the Bureau of Reclamation has been designated as one of the members of this World Resources Commission which plans great irrigation and hydroelectric projects in Europe, over in India. That is pretty much all over the world.

Mr. ROONEY. That is of no benefit at all? Is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. Well, I wonder if it is. I wonder if it is not going to hurt us more than it helps us over the long pull.

Mr. ROONEY. When the gentleman addresses himself as he does to this particular travel item and proposes such a drastic cut as from over three million to two million dollars for the Bureau of Reclamation, I wonder if he could justify such a cut by showing that this amount for travel is absolutely unnecessary, other than his bare statement.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was a member of the Committee on the Interior Department Appropriations for several years. I remember very well how critical the gentleman was at that time of many of the requests of the Bureau of Reclamation. He did not say much on the record, but I remember how critical he was when he talked off the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is just as critical as the other members of the subcommittee and as was the gentleman from New York when he was a member. We figured it so close that we did not give them 5 cents too much in the travel item. But we did not come out here on the floor as does the gentleman from Iowa, a member of the committee, and make such a proposal as to drastically reduce a \$3,000,000 item to \$2,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. We did not reduce it on the floor; we did it in the committee and most of the cuts we made in committee stuck.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman want these huge reclamation projects costing so many millions and billions of dollars properly policed in the interests of the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman will remember that when I was chairman of this committee we reduced the personnel of the Bureau of Reclamation, we limited the amount of dollars they could spend, and 11 months and 17 days after operating under the appropriations made in the last session of the Eightieth Congress the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation testified over in the Senate to the effect that never before in the history of America had so much been accomplished by the Bureau for the development of the country as had been accomplished in those 11 months and 17 days under the appropriation made by the last session of the Eightieth Congress, and, of course, that was due to the fact that they did not have millions to waste or play with, but were obliged to make every dollar count.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the previous amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The committee has considered the appropriations for the Bureau very carefully. I see no need for this limitation. I hope that the House will vote down the limitation submitted by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NORRELL: On page 237 after line 6 insert the following:

"Not to exceed 12 percent of the construction allotment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project from the appropriation 'construction and rehabilitation' contained in this chapter shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner be expended for construction work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received; and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared by the Commissioner."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will do to the reclamation construction fund what the amendment yesterday will do to the Bonneville construction fund. It is existing law, but it simply puts existing law back into the bill. The Committee accepted the amendment yesterday, and I am sure there will be no objection to the amendment today.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, on this side the committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of chapter VII be considered as read, to be open to amendment and points of order at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to the remainder of this chapter?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order, on the ground it is permanent legislation on an appropriation bill and not in accordance with the rules of the House, to the language appearing in lines 18 to 24, page 246, and reading as follows:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from

the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order and at the proper time will offer an amendment in lieu of the language appearing at that point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] makes a point of order against the language mentioned by him, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] concedes the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order to the remainder of this chapter? If not, the Chair will consider points of order waived.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Washington: On page 246, line 18, insert the following:

"MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

"For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the current fiscal year from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I wish to thank the members of this committee on both sides of the aisle for the favorable consideration they have given us in the Great Lakes region in combating a menace that has virtually destroyed a \$12,000,000 industry. In this bill there are \$203,000 to combat the sea lamprey, which is a parasite and is ruining our fishing industry in the Great Lakes.

As an example, in Lake Huron it used to be that the catch of lake trout would average a little under 200,000,000 pounds a year. Last year the catch of lake trout in Lake Huron was less than 300 tons.

In Lake Michigan the average catch of lake trout normally is 6,000,000 tons. Last year the catch was under 1,000,000 tons.

Mr. Chairman, the sea lamprey has caused a great deal of unemployment among our fishermen. Our Fish and Wildlife Service has done a good job so far and I wish to commend the Fish and Wildlife Service. Mr. Day, the director, is a very able administrator. I am sure that with the funds made available to him by the committee that, along with the professional people, he will be able to conduct research on the sea lamprey so that eventually some means will be developed whereby we can bring this parasite in the Great Lakes under control.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I happened to read the article the other day about the sea lamprey and I was amazed at the great destruction in Lake Huron, particularly.

But, this seems to me to be just a simple factual illustration of the necessity for the Federal Government to aid States and communities who are suffering great hardships. As I read the article, they really do not know what to do about the situation.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. Chairman, this matter involves many other States. It involves the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Ontario, Canada. So, it is more than a State problem. My own State of Michigan has made efforts to combat this sea lamprey, but one State cannot do the job because of the waters that are involved.

The sea lamprey has a most unusual history. It is a salt water parasite that came into the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal. It is interesting to note that they go up into our streams to spawn, and after they spawn the adults decompose and the larvae imbed themselves in the mud of the stream where they lie for approximately 3 years. So, our only hope is that we will be able to find some means to combat this parasite while it is in the larva stage in the stream. I know that the Fish and Wildlife Service plans on treating the stream beds with chemicals, the muddy bottoms where the larvae might be bedding. They are planning also on working with electric shock in the various mud beds to see if they cannot kill them that way. They have also brought in another type of eel. I believe they call it the American eel, from the Atlantic coast. This eel does not breed in fresh water. It, however, acts as a parasite.

I wish to warn the committee that next year enough evidence will be presented as to what will have to be done to bring the sea lamprey under control, and it will necessitate coming before the committee and asking for more money. (Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to, at this time, pay my respects to the chairman of this subcommittee, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio, for the unflinching interest he has shown in the welfare and security of America.

He is truly an all-American Congressman, handling the all-American bill—as he often refers to the Interior appropriation bill—and rightly so. No one Member of Congress has contributed so much toward the development of our American West and those of us who come from that part of the country are truly and deeply appreciative for his fine leadership, his keen understanding, and his feeling of tolerance and friendship.

We are also deeply indebted to the Honorable HENRY JACKSON of Washington who comes from the same part of the country as I do—the Northwest. He has been a stalwart fighter in the effort to develop our natural resources and the people of his State and district are extremely fortunate in having him repre-

sent them and the rest of the country is indebted to him for his fine work in behalf of America.

The Honorable WILLIAM NORRELL, of Arkansas, has always shown himself to be a true friend of reclamation and irrigation and his consistent support down through the years has greatly benefited the development of the State of Montana and the West.

The ranking minority Member, the Honorable BEN JENSEN, of Iowa, and his colleague, the Honorable IVOR FENTON, of Pennsylvania, have always shown me every consideration and, while at times we disagreed, they always listened to my side of the argument and recognized the need for the development of our country.

I am extremely pleased that this committee and the House, has approved the full amounts requested for the projects allowed in my district. All of these will be of great benefit to my State and will do much to further Montana's development and give security to our people.

To MIKE KIRWAN and the members of his committee I want to extend my thanks for their help and contribution toward the building of Montana and the development of our natural resources. The all-American chairman of the Interior Appropriations Committee has once again proved his interest in the development of our country.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on numerous occasions the Members of the House have heard me speak on the need for soil conservation on our public lands, and especially on the lands of the Navajo and the Hopi Indian Reservations.

I have also spoken about the problem among the Navajos, which comes about because of the fact that their milk goats were taken away from them in great numbers during the Collier reign of the Indian Service. Since that time the standard of living of the Indians on the Navajo Reservation has gone down, down, down, because the milk goat is the foster mother of the Indian just as the milk cow is the foster mother of us white folks.

In the last session of the Eightieth Congress we provided \$100,000 to be loaned to the Navajo Indians to buy milk goats to help build up their herds so that they could have some milk for their children and themselves. I see my good friend from Arizona, JOHN MURDOCK, nodding his head. He knows all about the problem I am talking about.

It appears that the Indian Office has seen fit to make it difficult for those Indians to borrow from that fund which the Congress provided. We instructed the Indian Service to be just as lenient with those suffering Indians in order to help them purchase milk goats, so they could have milk to supplement the food which they are able to grow on that rocky, sandy desert in addition to the food sent by kindly hearts from all over the United States. Now we learn they are trying to charge those Indians \$75 to \$100 for a milk goat, and then they want good security which most of the Indians cannot furnish. That was not the pur-

pose at all; that was not the intent of the Congress.

I have here a letter from the managing director of Navajo Assistance, Inc., which explains this problem in full. It is as follows:

NAVAJO ASSISTANCE, INC.,
Gallup, N. Mex., February 20, 1950.

Hon. J. R. NICHOLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. NICHOLS: Referring to the widespread publicity alleging that Navajos spurned United States loans to purchase milk goats:

Looking at it from the Navajo standpoint, the facts are as follows:

Fifteen years ago thousands of Navajo goats were slaughtered by Government agents, without reimbursement, thus depriving these poor people of badly needed milk and meat.

Since that time the Navajos consistently pleaded that goats were needed for their sustenance, and that the goats destroyed be replaced. Finally, a year or so ago, they were happy to be told that \$100,000 had been appropriated for this purpose.

But then disappointments came:

1. The Indian Bureau insisted that the goats must be covered by present sheep permits. The poor people, for whom the goats were intended, had no sheep permits.

2. There must be proper security to borrow from this goat-loan fund. The poor Navajos had no security.

3. The goats were to be paid for at high prices. How could the poor Navajos possibly pay from \$75 to \$100 for a milk goat? Fifteen years ago the Indian Bureau wastefully slaughtered their goats, in some cases paying the Navajo nothing, and in other cases about \$1 per goat. Those goats suited their purpose for both milk and meat. Why should they now pay such terribly high prices for purebred goats which would cause them too great a loss if one died or if they were impelled to kill one for direly needed food for their families?

So, when the Navajos were given to realize the complications in connection with obtaining goats from the Government, they threw up their hands in despair. In their minds, it was just another case of flowery promises with resultant shattered hopes.

The Navajos are still pleading for goats. They need goats, not only for milk but also for meat. There is nothing finer for the sustenance of poor families isolated in the hills and along the arroyos. They cannot afford to purchase canned milk. That is not the solution. Neither is their problem solved by providing surplus powdered milk. The enormous amount of powdered milk promised has not materialized, and reports are coming in that such as has been distributed is causing vomiting and diarrhea. Bad water supply on the reservation doesn't mix well with such foodstuffs.

The Navajos are experienced in raising goats. A small goat herd gives them confidence that their families can be carried through adverse conditions, and not starve.

It would bring great joy in Navajoland—and I believe even the angels in heaven would rejoice—if the Indian Bureau would atone for its sins of 1935 and now give these poor people goats they so direly need.

Yours in the service of these neglected fellow-Americans.

NAVAJO ASSISTANCE, INC.,
BERT POUSMA, Managing Director.

I have also received a letter from a gentleman in Albuquerque, N. Mex., who explains the problem of the Navajo Indians and what has brought them to their present sad state. His letter is as follows, although I am leaving out his

name because I have not asked permission to use his name:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., March 29, 1950.
Representative BEN F. JENSEN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: From my observation and experience as an Indian trader for 25 years, I can say that you are absolutely right in your stand that a sound soil conservation program is essential to stabilize the economy of the American Indian.

Probably nowhere is this true fact more clearly demonstrated than in that part of the Navajo country that in pre-John Collier days was designated as the eastern Navajo jurisdiction. This desert country with an Indian population of over 10,000 people, is the original habitat of the Navajo tribe, and is roughly outlined by the Mexican town of Cuba, N. Mex., on the east, the AT&SF railroad tracks on the south, the Navajo Reservation to the west, and the San Juan River to the north. It is called the Allotted Indian Country, and is not part of the Navajo Reservation proper. Ownership is a crazy checkerboard of land titles: Indian allotments, railroad land, State school sections, and a few white homesteads, and public domain. However, although next to the Federal Government the Navajos are the largest land owners, they do not receive their prorated share of the public domain range under the present system of yearly individual grazing permits.

At present the grazing rights to this huge range country is under the management of Taylor Grazing District No. 7. Grazing permits are supposed to be issued impartially to both white and Indian stockmen according to their base rights of owned land and water. Unfortunately, the Indian Department, for some unknown reason, stopped allotting 160-acre tracts to the Navajos of this country back in the 1920's. Therefore the young Indians of today, owning no land, are denied grazing permits and cannot enter the livestock business in their own country which for centuries has been the economic backbone of the tribe's self-supporting existence.

Here is a large population of landless Indians that is increasing and piling up more misery, sickness, and poverty each year, with apparently no sound program offered by the Indian Department to solve the problem.

From my long residence in this Indian country I knew first hand that their economic conditions were terrible, but GI's returning from tour of duty in Europe tell me that nowhere in their travels did they see more poverty, misery, and sickness than among our own Navajo Indians of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction.

When I first came to the eastern Navajo jurisdiction in 1919, the dipping records of three of the Indian Department vats, Kinebito, Carson, and Ojo Encino, showed that these Indians owned 125,000 head of sheep and goats. This number of Indian livestock steadily declined to 36,752 head by the year 1935. In 1935, Commissioner John Collier came out with his Navajo livestock-reduction program on the reservation proper. Why he ever included the allotted country of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction in this stock-reduction order, he was never able to explain. This order was so idiotic that many people now refuse to believe that any responsible official of the United States Government ever issued it. However, the records prove that he did.

Here was the eastern Navajo jurisdiction, an open-range country where both the white and Indian livestock men grazed their herds—a public range where the Indian livestock numbers were declining, while the whites' herds were increasing. Over the violent protests of the Indians, and violating a solemn agreement made between the Indian Department and the Navajo tribal council

that Indian herds of 100 head or less would not be required to reduce, the Indian Department moved into the eastern Navajo jurisdiction and forced a livestock reduction of one-half of all the goats owned by the Indians of the eastern Navajo jurisdiction.

It is very hard for me, an average citizen, to try and figure out just how the minds of those "screwballs" in the Department of Indian Affairs really work.

The Indian Department purchased these reduced goats for \$1 per head, and then they turned right around and offered to sell the same Indians milk goats for \$75 to \$100 per head.

That was in 1935. A few days ago I read in the public press that the Indian Department again offered to sell Navajos milk goats for \$75 to \$100 per head, and were very surprised when the Indians refused to buy.

There is, in my opinion, a simple solution to the Navajo problem. Changing Indian Commissioners won't do the job, but a thorough house cleaning in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington will.

Very truly yours,

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad the gentleman has brought this matter to our attention. May I remind him that in the recent rehabilitation bill passed by the Congress provision was made for a watchdog committee of five Members from each House. I feel that this and other pertinent matters ought to be called to the attention of that watchdog committee so that any such matters may be corrected.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that was my purpose in bringing this to the attention of the House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I received today a release from the Department of the Interior Information Service concerning the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to the effect that four employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were on the list of the Department of the Interior's sixth honor awards. I doubt that many people in the Indian Service deserve gold medals for the job they are doing and have done in the Indian Service while the Indians suffer.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in the last minutes of consideration of chapter 7, the Interior Department appropriation, I want to say a few words about the Indian service to remind the committee that anything I said yesterday with regard to the hospital at Albuquerque was genuine and that I meant it for the benefit of the Indians. I take advantage at this time as I see several members of the Committee on Public Lands present to ask them to read the testimony of Dr. Foard, Director of the Medical Service of the Indian Bureau. I believe they will be enlightened at the grand testimony he gave. I know the Indian service, particularly the health department of the Indians, and the health of the Indians themselves will be greatly benefited if the recommendations of Dr. Foard are carried into effect. In his testimony he recommended, for instance, that the service be permitted to staff the hospitals with doctors without

regard to civil service. He said that he cannot recruit his medical service as it should be recruited under the present limitations. I refer specifically to his being hampered by the civil-service requirements for doctors. I am sure if the great Committee on Public Lands would present some authorizing legislation so that the health department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs might be permitted to staff the hospitals with doctors without regard to civil service, they would be in a better position. I recommend to the Committee on Public Lands the testimony offered by Dr. Foard and I will be glad to cooperate with them in trying to solve the problems of the health of our first Americans.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this chapter and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

All time has expired on the pending chapter.

CHAPTER VIII EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will now read chapter VIII for amendment.

All points of order to this chapter have been waived.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and the payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); \$3,486,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 259, line 5, strike out "\$3,486,000," and insert "\$3,386,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the members of the committee will follow me, I think they will want to adopt this amendment. My amendment proposes to reduce the funds for the Bureau of the Budget by \$100,000. The purpose of the reduction would be to deny the Bureau of the Budget two proposed new regional offices.

There is not a Member of the House but who has declaimed somewhere about the expanding Government and about adding regional offices and starting new empires or something of that sort.

The Bureau of the Budget asked in its estimate two additional regional offices for itself. The amount was \$50,000 each. I have in my hand the hearings. On page 1516 you will find under the paragraph entitled "Field Service" the following, which is their justification for this added \$100,000:

The Bureau now has four small field offices in western and midwestern cities where Federal field activity is concentrated. These cities are Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. The Bureau is requesting authority and funds in 1951 to establish two new field offices, one to cover the southeastern part of the country and one for the northeastern part.

What that means is that at the present time the northeastern and southeastern part of the country are serviced by the main office of the Bureau of the Budget here in Washington, D. C., which is pretty well situated for the northeast and southeast part of the country.

The Bureau has these little field offices, mentioned, at Chicago in the Midwest, at Dallas in the South, and at Denver and San Francisco. So, from a travel standpoint those are pretty well distributed. Washington is well located to serve the southeastern part of the country and also the northeastern part of the country.

It is just as simple as that. It is merely a question of whether or not you want to add another \$100,000 to establish two new field offices and move a part of the Bureau of the Budget out of Washington. It costs \$50,000 apiece to open these new field offices. There is really no justification for starting them unless you want to see the Government expand more and more.

So I have offered this amendment which would reduce the amount for the Bureau of the Budget by \$100,000 and save the expense of the establishment of two new field offices. I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we recognize there is weight and force to what the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has said. We will accept the amendment and see if we can strike a balance in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed 150 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); publication and dissemination of atomic information; payment of tort claims pursuant to law; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000) and travel expenses; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract authorizations; \$647,820,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1950, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of this appropriation during the current fiscal year in an amount not exceeding \$300,150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if such act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; or

(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as used herein, the term "construction project" includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in

extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Star.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include the eleventh article by Mr. Frank Waldrop.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in connection with the retirement of Admiral Kincaid.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject of depletion of iron-ore deposits in the United States and include excerpts from a statement by Mr. Norman W. Foy, manager of sales of the Republic Steel Corp.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a report by the Petroleum Import Commission which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$400.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Evening Star.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, and to include in one an article appearing in the New York Post, and in another a letter to the Secretary of State.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include excerpts.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article on annual leave appearing in the current issue of Government Standard.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include newspapers articles.

Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole today and include extraneous matter.

ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED BY SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 176) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the special Senate committee in connection with the investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 202, Eighty-first Congress.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That service or employment of any person as an attorney on a temporary basis to assist the special Senate committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, in the investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 202, agreed to on May 3, 1950, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such person within the provisions of section 281, 283, or 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

SEC. 2. Such special Senate committee is authorized to employ a chief counsel at a salary not to exceed \$17,500 per annum and an associate counsel at a salary not to exceed \$12,500, to be paid out of any funds available for the payment of the expenses of the committee.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VIII. EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] to page 265, line 22, of the bill. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

There being no objection, the Clerk again read the Holifield amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: On page 265, line 22, strike all beginning with the words "Provided further" down to and including the word "annum" in line 4 on page 266.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this particular subject affected by the amendment has a great effect upon our national defense, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding my high personal regard for the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, I have offered this amendment, because I sincerely believe it is a good amendment, and that striking out this particular rider on the appropriation bill will be of great benefit to the atomic energy and the hydrogen energy production program. I offer it to prevent the membership from making what I consider to be a bad mistake affecting our national defense. The subject of community maintenance of these atomic-energy towns has been a matter of constant scrutiny by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for the past 4 years. We have succeeded in getting the costs of community management down in the town of Alamos from over \$8,000,000 to about \$1,700,000. We have succeeded in getting management maintenance costs in the city of Oak Ridge down from a little over \$8,000,000 to a little over \$3,718,000.

Our joint committee had a hearing on this particular point; we scrutinized it carefully, and most of us came to the conclusion that the present mode of operation was the best mode of operation we could have at the present time.

Operating these municipalities in these atomic-energy towns is a problem, because it is a joint free enterprise Government operation; it is conducted on Government reservation land, and the buildings are owned by the Government.

The town of Oak Ridge has about 32,000 people, the town of Hanford has about 23,000, the town of Los Alamos about 12,000. It is a complicated and difficult matter for which we have no absolute solution. You have two methods of operation: First, whether the Government shall completely own, control, and operate these towns; or whether the Government in conjunction with free enterprise shall operate the towns. The latter method is the method which is being used at the present time. The Government owns the residences, it owns the business houses, it owns the land; but it is contracting on a fee-rental basis to the merchant and letting the merchants operate free-enterprise business in these different store buildings owned by the Government.

The operation of the great production facilities is by contract, a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with great corporations such as General Electric, Carbide & Carbon, Bendix Corp., and many other great corporations. I point out to you that the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in these instances run between 3 percent and 4½ percent net profit to the Carbide & Carbon and Bendix corporations.

In the operation of the Roane-Anderson Corp., which has the responsibility of community maintenance in Oak Ridge, they are allotted a net fee above all costs of 1½ percent. The reasonableness of that fee, if I have time, I will show later. This corporation, the Roane-Anderson Corp. in Oak Ridge, is rendering not only the municipal functions, such as street maintenance, fire and police protection, sewage disposal,

that are necessary in any normal community maintenance; but it is also rendering service of collecting rents on houses, collecting rents, building maintenance, utility service to residents, and negotiating contracts with the free-enterprise operators in the different stores in these towns, and many other functions which are not part of the normal operations of a normal American community of the same size.

We are maintaining the profit motive in handling these towns under contract, between the Atomic Energy Commission and private enterprises.

What would be the result of the appropriation rider if it were carried into effect? First, it would mean an arbitrary repudiation of a good faith contract between the United States Government and free enterprises before the date of termination of their present contracts. This will undoubtedly have an adverse effect upon other contractors and free enterprisers who wish to come into these towns and enter contracts with the Government. It will be a warning to future contractors provided we can, by rider on an appropriation bill—which would be subject to a point of order had not a special resolution been brought in waiving points of order on this chapter—arbitrarily cancel good faith contracts of the United States Government. Unless that rider is defeated today, it will mean that we will be participating in a break-down of good faith with these contractors who are operating these towns. That is the first thing. That will have a bad moral effect upon future contractors, we are told by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The second result will be that we will replace these private concerns with direct Government operation of the municipalities.

You talk about putting the Government into business, but Mr. Chairman, you are really going to put the Government into business unless you strike out this rider, because the Government is going to have to go into these towns, it is going to have to operate directly all of the municipal services, including the bus lines, the police and fire departments, and all of the other services which these contractors are at present rendering on a cost-plus fixed-fee contract basis. It will mean an additional cost. There will be no saving. According to the testimony given by Mr. Pike one of the Atomic Energy Commissioners before our committee on April 18, it will result in an additional cost of from a half million to a million dollars per year, because these municipal employees who are now employed by private contractors will have to be placed on the Federal pay roll, we will be obligated to give them their annual leave, sick leave, their work-day hours and retirement benefits, all of which will cost, according to the testimony, another half million to a million dollars.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I do not want to take the gentleman's time un-

necessarily, but I do not think the gentleman wants to give the impression that this covers the entire cost. This is the fee.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I do not want to give the impression that the \$180,000 covers all of the cost. That is the net profit to the operating company. I call to your attention the fact it is on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the gross cost of the operation of this town.

The Carbide & Carbon Co. in the same town has a contract with the Government on a similar cost-plus a net fixed-fee basis computed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent and if I had the figure as to what that $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent means, I am telling you that the \$180,000 would be very small in comparison.

The Bendix Corp. has a contract on a cost-plus fixed-fee basis in the same town with a net fee that averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent and if I had the figures as to what the $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent means and could balance it against the $1\frac{1}{2}$ and the $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent of the Community Management contractors, it would be much greater.

The General Electric has a cost-plus contract at the Hanford operation for the complete operation of factories, laboratories and towns. The testimony shows that the per capita cost of operating the town of Hanford is \$7 higher than it is in Oak Ridge. I do not have the total exact figures, but that is according to the testimony heard on April 18.

Now, as to the reasonableness of this fee, in the few minutes I have left may I make this statement? John C. Treadwell and George Goldstein, members of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, have testified that real-estate management is entitled to from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent for management. That is for the collection of rents, maintenance, and so forth. The break-down of the Oak Ridge contract allows $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent to Roane-Anderson in place of the $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent referred to.

Frederick M. Babcock & Co., real-estate consultants of Washington, D. C., say that management fees granted to Roane-Anderson on the complete contract is a minimum fee which would be necessary to obtain responsible management for that particular type of operation.

The Fidelity Bankers Trust Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., has testified that a 5-percent gross for real-estate collections is allowable and a 2 percent earned net is allowable.

The Tate Realty Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., in a letter signed by George S. Tate, dated June 1, says that the customary allowance is 5 percent of the gross or $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the net on residences, stores, rentals and $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent or 1 percent at present allowed Roane-Anderson is less than the customary commercial rate for like services.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment is accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask

unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from California has offered an important amendment; therefore I have requested five additional minutes in which to present as lucidly as within my capacity the issue.

The gentleman from California refers to the provision in the bill as a rider. That is a slightly prejudicial term. The Committee on Appropriations considers the provision to be a limitation on amounts. That we regard as the proper function of your Committee on Appropriations. The determination of the proper limitation on the use of the sums appropriated, we feel is the prerogative and is the duty which this House expects the Committee on Appropriations to make recommendations upon. That is how we regard the provisions of the bill.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. On the point of whether this is a rider or not, the technical point, is it not true that, unless points of order had been waived by a special resolution, that this would have been termed by the Parliamentarian as legislation on an appropriation bill and subject to be ruled out on a point of order?

Mr. GORE. I do not so understand it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is my information direct from the Parliamentarian.

Mr. GORE. Let us square away on the issue here and see what is involved. Whether it is a rider or a limitation is really immaterial.

First, this does not involve the technical operations of the production facilities at Oak Ridge or Hanford, Wash. It involves the cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors who operate the municipal activities and the real-estate operations of the Government in wholly owned Government communities.

Now let us take the exact corporations involved. There are three of them. One is the Roane-Anderson Corp., a Tennessee corporation, which operates the community and realty operations of the community of Oak Ridge. Another is the Transportation Corp. that operates transportation at Oak Ridge; likewise a Tennessee corporation. The third is the Zia Corp. I believe that corporation is domiciled in Texas, though I am not sure as to its domiciliary situs.

The fees involved are these: The Roane-Anderson Corp. fee is \$180,000 per year now. The Transportation Corp. receives a fee of \$90,000 a year. The Zia Corp. receives a fee of \$154,000 a year.

The next question in your minds, I suppose, is for what function and purpose do they receive this fee. Well, to begin with, the Roane-Anderson Corp. is virtually without financial investment in the operations at Oak Ridge. All of their expenses are reimbursed. All expenses from lead pencils to good salaries

for their officials are reimbursed. On top of that, the Atomic Energy Commission has been paying a fee, a net profit, of \$180,000 per year.

Now, your Committee on Appropriations has felt that this is an unreasonably high fee to pay for the services of corporation over and beyond all of their expenses, including good salaries for all of their officials, for the performance of a function which, I am sorry to say, they have not demonstrated any unusual proficiency in doing. Therefore, the committee has recommended that this fee be limited next year to \$90,000 a year. Your committee feels that that is a pretty handsome fee. I do not suppose I will be violating any confidence to say that a majority of the subcommittee wanted to limit it to a much lower fee. I think except for perhaps my intercession, for fear that we might do something precipitant, the subcommittee would have fixed it at maybe \$10,000, and I am not sure that would not be enough. But for fear that we might precipitate an action that would hinder the atomic program, we limited the Roane-Anderson fee to \$90,000 a year.

We likewise recommend a 50 percent cut in the fee of the other two corporations.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I wanted to ask the gentleman when he was making reference to Roane-Anderson whether or not he was advised as to the extent of their capital investment. It is my understanding that Roane-Anderson has no capital investment upon which it could be expected to receive a capital return. I wanted to know whether or not that understanding is correct.

Mr. GORE. The corporation, of course, would be established with some capital investment. I think it is more or less a nominal one. They own no equipment; they own no property. What capital they have is liquid. They are not paid a fee for reimbursement for capital invested; they are paid a fee for the exercise of so-called know-how, which I am sorry to say they have not adequately demonstrated.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As a matter of fact, in the employment of business-management concerns it is not customary for such a concern to have any investment except the brains of the organization. Therefore, the gentleman's argument on investment falls by the wayside. If you hire a doctor and pay him \$5,000 for an operation, you do not pay him on the investment in his tools, but upon the way he uses them. The point at issue here is whether the fee is reasonable in relation to other fees for business-management-consultant services.

Mr. GORE. The officials of the Roane-Anderson Corp. are paid salaries, sufficient, in my opinion, for all of the know-how or performance of same they have demonstrated. All of those salaries are completely reimbursed. It seems to me the fee is entirely net profit.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is emphasizing what I wanted to mention, that this is, as the gentleman from California said, a matter of comparative values of service. This is the management of a city. This compares to city management in any community in the United States.

The gentleman refers to hiring a doctor to perform an operation, but there is a comparison condition there. If you hire a building management firm, that management firm ordinarily pays the cost of its own operations. In this case they do not. The United States pays all those costs, and on top of that pays the several companies named, for nothing but community management, a sum which the gentleman has mentioned as \$180,000.

This has been a very serious question before this particular subcommittee for 4 years. Each time we have said that that must not continue, and each time there has been at least a tacit admission that it was a high cost. Yet it has not been reduced. At the same time the subcommittee put in a stipulation that it must be stopped. The subcommittee having heard the details of this for 4 years unanimously think it is time to establish a reasonable fee.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to address one thought to the members of the committee with respect to these Government-owned communities. They are islands not of free enterprise, as my distinguished friend from California seems to indicate, but instead they are islands of complete governmental dominion over the realty of the community and the local governmental affairs of the people who live there. I think we must move in the direction of traditional American practices and principles of civic affairs. I think we need to give some opportunity for home ownership in these communities. We need to provide opportunities for some competition in the mercantile establishments. We all know in America that competition is a pretty good thing. We have heard that trite phrase that competition is the life of trade. Competition means better services. At Oak Ridge the production facilities are now in a compound separate and apart and fenced in from the residential area. The residential area is some 8 or 10 miles away in another valley. I know of no reason why we cannot move in the direction of free enterprise, home ownership, and self-government in this area.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We have moved in the direction of free enterprise within the limitations of the Atomic Energy Act which sets up the atomic energy production as a private Government monopoly. But in the towns which are in isolated areas, such as Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and other large cities, with the purchase of Government property there, the particular policy has been adopted of allowing firms to come in and build their own stores. We are moving to-

ward it just as fast as it is possible. But by this action we are moving back to complete Government ownership and operation.

If the gentleman will yield further, I want to correct one thing that my colleague, the gentleman from California, said. This does not compare to normal town operation, because additional functions are performed by these corporations besides the municipal functions such as the collections of real estate rents for all of these facilities and maintenance of the residences and the collection of fees for lights, the maintenance of a sewerage system, and so on and so on.

Mr. GORE. What the gentleman says about the functions of this corporation is true. However, I want to emphasize that the Roane-Anderson Co. is not called upon to operate any part of the gaseous diffusion plant. They operate the realty and the community facilities.

Just one word about the Transportation Corp. Their total function is the operation of some busses to and from the plants and within the residential area. Why we should pay a \$90,000 fee for that I do not know. There is no unusual technical know-how required for the operation of a bus.

Your committee has recommended that the fee be limited to \$45,000. The only doubt in my mind is that perhaps we have not limited it sufficiently.

Now as to the Zea Corp., their fee is \$154,000. We likewise limited that. We think this is a prudent move.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 35 minutes, the last 7 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, that means there will be 29 minutes left for nine Members to consume. I must object to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto be limited to 45 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] is recognized.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to inquire—What's going on in the world? What's going on in the country? Who knows? Who is telling who what? On yesterday President Truman blithely announced to the press that he is not alarmed over the cold-war situation which he described as much better now than in 1946. He said that the military spending budget for the 1951 fiscal year will be lower than expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

On yesterday, Mr. Chairman, the House Armed Services Committee by a vote of 31 to nothing favorably reported the extension of the Selective Service Act for a period of 2 years. We did this after 3 days of hearings, 2 of them in executive session. At the public hear-

ing on Tuesday General Bradley asked the committee, "Is there anyone here who believes that our situation in the cold war has improved since January?" General Bradley then answered his own question as follows:

As far as I can see there has been no improvement. There has been no let-up in the pressure that the Soviet Union has exerted wherever there has been an opportunity for disagreement; and as far as I can see, there has been no let-up in the aggressive extension of communism toward its goal of world domination.

In concluding his brief remarks, General Bradley also said:

May I point out again that the international situation has not improved in the last 8 months.

Can it be that President Truman is not receiving the same information from his military advisers that the Congress is receiving? Can it be that the Commander in Chief is not familiar with the facts? Can it be that Congress is being misinformed?

The security of the country is involved. The American people are concerned and the Congress should know the facts. Let us have them.

In this regard the following editorial from a recent edition of the Washington Star is of interest:

A SECOND LOOK AT DEFENSE

It is a good thing that General Eisenhower takes seriously his job as military adviser to the Secretary of Defense. Because he considers his postwar defense assignment as something more than an honorary position, he felt obliged to speak out strongly against cuts in the defense budget which he feared would weaken the Military Establishment in key sectors. As a result of his public criticism of the pending defense budget—a criticism which evidently had the backing of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—Defense Secretary Johnson wisely has taken a second look at the defense set-up. After consultation with the JCS he has asked Congress to increase by \$350,000,000 the funds for new planes and additional antisubmarine ships and equipment. The inescapable conclusion is that Mr. Johnson, in his commendable efforts to eliminate the fat from the military budget, had sliced too deeply into vital defense spots.

One of these spots is the Air Force, already chafing under the restraint of a 48-group limitation on its air fleet. Air Force officials declared that the \$1,350,000,000 earmarked for plane purchases next year was not enough to keep the 48 groups at proper strength. Similarly affected was naval aviation, restricted under the original budget to \$650,000,000 for new planes. Mr. Johnson now asks that \$200,000,000 be added to the Air Force fund for plane buying and \$100,000,000 to the Navy for the same purpose.

Another critical spot is antisubmarine warfare, a phase of defense of increasing importance with the disclosure of Russia's expanded submarine operations. The Defense Secretary agrees with General Eisenhower that it would be wise to allocate more money to antisubmarine craft and special weapons and instruments essential to combat the menace of the long-range snorkel submersible. In addition, with savings from other economy moves, Mr. Johnson proposes to speed up research and development of antitank and other weapons.

It did not take the House Appropriations Committee long to approve the Defense Secretary's supplementary requests. Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee already had called for restoration to the defense budget of more than half a bil-

lion dollars for plane procurement and antisubmarine warfare. In fact, Mr. Vinson has become so concerned over cold war developments that he has withdrawn his opposition to extension of the draft. That there will be little if any opposition to the increased appropriations is indicated by the attitude of economy advocates. House Minority Leader MARTIN summed up this attitude in the sensible comment: "While we are for economy in Government, we have always made an exception of national defense, because we must keep our defenses strong, and we have to rely on what the Joint Chiefs of Staff think necessary." That is the only prudent policy in these times of international tension.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman has quoted from the President's military advisers. His State Department advisers were before our committee this week in executive session; I cannot repeat what they said but from recent public statements of theirs, if they are right, President Truman is wrong, and if President Truman is right, they are wrong in the views they have given the public.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Unfortunately, of course, members of the committee cannot disclose to the Congress, nor to the country, information we obtain in executive session, but what the gentleman from Ohio has just said is absolutely correct. If the military advisers are right, then the President is wrong; on the other hand, if the President is right, then the military advisers are wrong. Whom are we to believe?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Gladly.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] said: "It will be remarkable if the United States can avoid war with Russia."

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Another statement to implement what we did in the committee.

Mr. GAVIN, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. While our military leaders, as the gentleman pointed out, including General Bradley, asked us to report favorably a 2-year extension of the Selective Service Act, they are closing down five general hospitals which would be needed in the event we suddenly found ourselves catapulted into an emergency. How can they justify their positions?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I do not understand it either.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. A newspaper in Nebraska recently stated that General Penney, a four-star general, stated in Kansas that it would be a miracle if the United States did not blunder itself into war almost at any moment.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is what the Congress and the Armed Services Committee of both the House and the Senate are trying to avoid. But how are we to act properly if we do not have the facts?

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. If the shooting down of an American Navy plane by Soviet Russian fliers and the loss of the lives of 10 men on that plane is not some indication that conditions are not getting any better, I do not know what the President needs by way of evidence to convince him.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. And in addition to that, the complete collapse of the situation in Asia. What more is needed to convince and prove to the President that the situation is worse today than it was in 1946?

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD: On page 265, line 4, insert the following after the word "that": "after existing contractual obligations of the Commission have expired."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, it so happens that a novel situation has arisen in which I feel impelled to speak not only on the pending amendment but on the subject matter recently mentioned by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON]. So I shall undertake to divide the very limited time allowed me between those two subjects.

Mr. Chairman, the average citizen cannot help but wonder what sort of comedy of errors his Government actors are engaged in playing on the Washington scene. Measured by the size of the stakes involved and the enormous costs of any error in judgment, it could better be called a tragedy.

Last week, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after reappraisal of the world political situation, asked Congress for an additional \$350,000,000 for defense. All this week the Committee on Armed Services, in public and executive sessions, has given close attention to the frank testimony of members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, of the Secretary of Defense, of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and of others who are in a position to give accurate information and wise counsel. The committee, so impressed with that information and advice, yesterday morning reported a bill to extend the draft law for another 2 years by a unanimous vote.

At the very moment that the committee was making its deliberations, the President at his news conference made the assertion that world conditions today

are much less tense than in 1946; that the outlook for peace was more favorable than 4 years ago and that the size of future military budgets would be decreased.

The people long for peace, they shun war, dread its approach and protest the costs of maintaining a military machine. Any words of encouragement that peace is at hand and that Government costs will be less, coming from a person of responsibility and knowledge, are glad tidings. Whoever gives that assurance is acclaimed. Those who see the threat of war and who urge unusual measures and additional expenditures to avert the danger are unpopular and such views are unwelcomed, to say the least.

As the clouds of gloom and pessimism on the world outlook were pictured on Capitol Hill, only a short distance away pollyanna rays of sunshine broke from the windows of the White House. It may be that the President's information is not limited to that of his military advisers, as is the case with Congress. His statement certainly has made more difficult the task of those in Congress who must pass upon these matters and face the electorate.

On the one hand, we have the President saying that the hope of real peace is hovering on the horizon and, on the other hand, we have the military high command urging that the Nation prepare for war, build up the fighting machine and extend the draft.

What a travesty—what confusion.

The easy course for us to follow is to reject the advice of the military people and take the President at his word, refusing both to appropriate the additional funds sought and to extend the draft. However, fearless, sober, unpolitical judgment will not let us do that.

One cannot help but wonder if the President's statement was intended to fool somebody. Fool whom—the Congress, the American people, Stalin, our European friends—just what was its purpose?

Much as I wish that the facts could support the White House conclusions, I feel that the President's expression was untimely, ill-advised, and deplorable.

It is to be hoped that as he meets the American people face to face on his cross-continent tour, he will take them into his confidence, a privilege he has denied Congress, and explain the basis for his optimism.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the amendment I have just offered, let me say that I concur completely in the objective sought by the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations with respect to dealing with these contracts on city management. However, I am fearful, and I am quite certain that the effect of their provision in the bill will be to immediately cancel the contracts now in existence, upon the enactment of this appropriation bill. So, the purpose of the amendment which I have offered is to allow the existing contracts to expire—some of them have 6 months and some of them have a year yet to run—and that thereafter the limitation imposed by the committee under the appropriation bill will be made applicable.

Otherwise, if we cancel these contracts, summarily, then the contractors have one of three courses: Either to immediately suspend their operations in these communities, which will require that the Government and the Atomic Commission immediately undertake the work, or that the contractors will have a valid claim against the United States Government for damages as the result of this limitation in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think that we should support the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] but if that cannot be supported, then the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is imperative in order that these contracts which are now in existence and have some months yet to run, be not cancelled forthwith upon the enactment of this legislation.

But, there is another fault in this provision beginning in line 22, page 265, which to me renders it absolutely unlike what the committee had in mind, no doubt, when they actually drew it.

Let me read this to you, and I would like to have the attention of the members of the committee: "That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000."

Do you know that this provision as presently drawn would cause the cancellation of the Carbon and Carbide contract, the General Electric contract, and every other contract that the Commission has in reference to those three installations, because it states, "That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission?" Now, that is going to cancel all of the operating contracts as well as the present contracts for town management. I am sure that the committee had no such intention, but all you have to do is to read the language and you will find that it places in jeopardy every contract on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis that the Commission has.

I want to say one more thing in connection with this matter. It seems to me that while it is the duty of the subcommittee on appropriations to make recommendations to the Congress of the United States concerning these things, it is not their province to "determine," as my friend from Tennessee said a moment ago, what these appropriations shall be. That is a matter for the Congress to determine and not the committee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I feel that the gentleman must have misunderstood my statement, or at least the intent of it.

Mr. HINSHAW. I listened quite carefully to the gentleman.

Mr. GORE. I do recognize that it is not the prerogative of the committee to determine finally, but it is the prerogative of the committee to determine what it recommends to the Congress.

Mr. HINSHAW. I will accept the amendment of the gentleman. It can determine what it recommends.

These contracts for town management are the best contracts the AEC could get for the purposes for which the contracts were made. There are serious ideas on the part of the contractors at the moment that they cannot afford to go ahead even on the present basis. If you want Government operation of these towns, if you want the Government to step in with civil service and run these towns, then you just let this language stay in the bill, and you will have civil-service operation, because there is no responsible operator who is going to take over these responsibilities at any such price as you mention.

The Roane-Anderson Corp. is a subsidiary of the Turner Construction Co. of New York. The Turner Construction Co. has better business for its employees at better profits than to run around on any contract of this sort in the State of Tennessee. The same thing is true of other corporations who operate AEC towns in other parts of the United States.

If you want to insist upon Government operation with civil-service employees and all that entails, then you just go ahead and place this kind of limitation on the Atomic Energy Commission. I think you should have gone just a little bit further into it and discovered that these people are not so happy about staying under these contracts even with the present rates of fixed fees which they get for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, first I want to speak to the question raised by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]. Certainly, in my judgment, it would be a strained construction of this proviso to say that this limitation would apply to contracts of the Atomic Energy Commission which do not deal with community management itself. If one reads the entire proviso, it is clear that this is applicable only in connection with contracts for community management. Personally, I would have no objection to any clarification on that point, but that certainly is the intent of the language the way I read it.

Then I want to speak with respect to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. It is my understanding that all these contracts carry cancellation clauses. I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas or the gentleman from Tennessee if that is not also the understanding of the majority members, that all these contracts have termination clauses.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from South Dakota that it has been testified in the committee, as he well knows, time and time and time again, that each one of these contracts has an escape clause in it.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. What the gentleman says is entirely true. Every contract does have an escape clause, but that escape clause is predicated upon a 6-months' notice in some cases, a year's notice in other cases, and 3 months' notice in still other cases. So it is my idea that during that period of time during which the notice of cancellation is running, this Government is going to be subject to damages if the committee amendment sticks.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It occurs to me, if that be true, if the contract is on that basis, that the obligation could be taken care of.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Furthermore, had the Atomic Energy Commission exercised due prudence, in my opinion, it would, upon the reporting of this provision in the bill, have given notice of intent to terminate the contract.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There has been no notice to the membership of the committee, or at least none has come to my attention, so far as I know, that the Atomic Energy Commission has been disturbed by this provision. The thing which has disturbed the members of the Committee on Appropriations, not only this year but also last year, in this community management problem is that there have been so many instances where after a contractor gets a contract he immediately proceeds to have subcontracts and subcontracts and amendments to contracts until, under the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, we have vastly excessive charges for the operation of these communities.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. In making any such cancellation on a contract of this kind, or on any of these contracts, I hope the gentlemen of the committee will come up with the name of someone who will be glad to take it over at the price limitation they have placed in this bill. The Commission apparently is unable to find anyone. If you could then tell us what you are going to do with these towns when these people move out, I would like to know.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman from South Dakota knows a good many experienced city managers who would take the job at far less salary.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The members of the joint committee each received a letter signed by the Acting Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. I read just a portion of it:

We would be unable adequately to fulfill our responsibilities for expanded production

of fissionable material and development of new weapons if the community contract fee limitation rider, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, is enacted into law.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If that letter has been addressed to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and has never been brought to the Committee on Appropriations, which handles funds, I will go on record as saying that it illustrates the oversights and sloppy management which have been responsible for the committee's low estimate of the quality of management we have been getting.

I have repeatedly said that the Atomic Energy Commission needs to tighten up with some practical, hard-headed management.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] read the Atomic Energy Act under the authority of which the Atomic Energy Commission was created. Under that act the Atomic Energy Commission must report to the joint committee. I do not know about reporting to the Committee on Appropriations, but they do have to report to our committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, does it not occur to the gentleman that it would be prudent for the Atomic Energy Commission, when they are asking for funds and it has some problem like that, to discuss the problem of funds with the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this is a difficult problem. I agree with the gentleman from Tennessee that this community problem has worried me since I became a member of this committee and at the present time its vice chairman.

We have studied this problem. I do not suppose that any appropriation has come before this body which has been as carefully scrutinized by this joint committee as this appropriation has been. We have gone over it carefully. We recommended that some of the items come out. I think there could be better coordination. I am sorry to say there has not been. But that is another problem.

The problem today is this, and this is the point that worries me. I do not agree with this method of operation entirely, because it is pure socialism, and we all know it, but if somebody has a better method of producing atomic bombs, I hope they will come forward with it. That is my point in this whole thing. If you disturb these people on the community level, and if you people knew the trouble and difficulty we are facing today in trying to get personnel to go to these places right now, you would see this differently. We sit over there day after day with this problem, listening to people from all over the country, people who know something about this prob-

lem. It is highly technical. I do not often oppose the Committee on Appropriations, which has given long study and thought to these problems, but if you do this, in my opinion, you are going to disrupt and confuse the whole problem at the community level, and it will spread through every plant we have in the country. Not only at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos, where these two contracts are, but it goes on out to Arco, and Chicago, and everywhere else. The fee may be large. There are 1,300 people or more employed by the Carbide Corp. at Oak Ridge. Every one of those people are specialized in whatever they are doing. It is true we reimburse them for all salaries. But a fee of 1½ percent or less is not exorbitant, in my opinion. To change over at the present time, I doubt whether we can do it in 6 months under the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. We have appointed a committee to study this problem and try to take some action on it through the regular channels and through a sensible approach to the problem. I am hoping that this House will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from California. If he had not offered it, I would have.

Today our main effort is to get atomic weapons. When we took over this project we did not have any stock pile of atomic weapons. We might just as well know the facts. Today we have, and that is the security of America. To do this, eighty or ninety thousand dollars might jeopardize the problem. I am not sure whether it would or not. But when you have to carry out the functions at the local level, and carry out community functions, it becomes necessary we make them feasible and interesting if we expect weapon production. I do not like this socialized scheme of operating these communities; I have tried to be helpful in solving the problem—but to go out here and hire a city manager as has been suggested at the present time is not the proper way to proceed. The Atomic Energy Commission will have to have every one of these employees cleared by the FBI, and that will take 6 months to do that, let alone the cost of the clearing. If this provision remains in the bill it will affect production and when you do this it retards weapons production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, let us keep this as simple as possible. We are talking about the supervision of community management, something which can be done anywhere in the United States for more or less established amounts of money.

For 4 years this matter of the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission in its housekeeping activities, its operating activities—not the cost of making bombs, not the cost of any of the laboratory experiments, but in its managerial and supervisory details—has been before the subcommittee, first under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and

now under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. We have been able to get an increasing amount of information from the Commission, but we have found when we went into those details where we could make a comparison with similar costs in business, the operation of the cafeteria, the running of a bus line, that in almost all cases the costs to the Atomic Energy Commission were higher than the costs would be to anyone else.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the management of the municipal features under the Atomic Energy Commission has seeped with irresponsibility from the very date that they started?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would say that they had seeped with inexperience and therefore waste and extravagance, but that is something we have to divide into two categories; those for the making of bombs, which is highly secret, and under the emergency of war, and therefore the operation of facilities, which can be compared with known industrial costs. I want to point out to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] that we have been discussing these details with the Atomic Energy Commission; and yet the statement from which he read has not yet been furnished this subcommittee, which is responsible for the appropriation.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The joint congressional committee has already tackled this problem. Let me read from the letter signed by the acting chairman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. My time is very limited.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It is a matter of only a few words:

The community problem should be attacked on a complete basis and not in piecemeal fashion. Accordingly, we propose immediately to set up a panel of outstanding men and conduct an independent examination into these community operations. This panel will include people of recognized competence in the field of municipal affairs, in the field of economics, and in the field of real estate management. Their job will be to make an over-all study of the problem.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think that is in the right direction and should have been done several years ago.

I certainly hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] will not be adopted, because it will increase the difficulty of operation.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, more and more as we delve deeper into the financial morass facing our Federal Government we find that there is too much waste, too much spending, too much debt, too many taxes. Unfortunately the present administration in control of the executive department of the Government and the Congress is evidencing no intention nor desire to reduce the tax load or cut down the exorbitant spend-

ing by the Federal Government. On the other hand President Truman himself has announced that taxes should be increased at least a billion dollars.

The Ways and Means Committee now are considering the wartime excise nuisance taxes. There seems to be no plan by this big committee to do away with these wartime excise taxes. It is reported that the committee has tentatively agreed upon some substantial cuts in the wartime excise taxes which, of course, is commendable, but these cuts are not enough to bring full relief to the American taxpayers. These taxes were imposed during the war strictly as a war measure with no consideration being given to the merits of the taxes but only to the one question of grabbing as many tax dollars as possible from any source possible to prosecute the war and defend our country in the great war emergency. The taxes for that purpose were justified but it was the intent and announced aim that they would be repealed at the end of the war. The war has now been over for almost 5 years and the administration is still sticking to its time-worn program of tax and tax, spend and spend, and is refusing to repeal the wartime excise taxes.

The March income tax reports and receipts have been most discouraging as the revenues to be received by the Federal Government from income taxes as shown by these reports will be drastically reduced from the estimates upon which the Government was relying. Furthermore the report of the Joint Senate-House Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation reports that it is now predicted that there will be a \$6,700,000,000 Federal deficit for the 1950 fiscal year ending June 30 which is one and two-tenths billion more than President Truman's January estimate. There is a further prediction of a seven and three-tenths deficit for the fiscal year 1951 starting July 1 if the spending rate of President Truman is approved by the Congress and if the present taxes are maintained. President Truman had estimated a \$5,100,000,000 deficit for 1951. It is thus seen, according to this report that there will be a \$14,000,000,000 deficit for the two fiscal years which will be added to the Federal debt unless the administration yields to the demands of the Republicans and cuts down on wasteful Federal spending. The President, however, takes the position that Federal spending should be increased by setting up a number of new programs and increasing outlays in many existing programs and upping the whole tax schedule to cover this increased spending. There does not seem to be at the present time here in the Capital much support for such a program as the President proposes. Many of the Congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, feel that it is time for retrenchment and that wasteful and profligate spending should be eliminated and the budget brought into balance at the earliest date possible. As consideration of the appropriation bill progresses in the House amendments are being offered on the Republican side to reduce the spending in various departments where savings can be made without crippling the efficiency of the

Government but in almost every instance thus far on the Democratic side there has been nearly a solid block against reduction, only two or three Democrats voting for any cuts. Even the Budget Bureau itself forecasts a deficit of \$5,200,000,000 for the next fiscal year, an increase of one and one-tenth billions over its January estimate. While President Truman has indicated that he would approve excise tax reductions perhaps aggregating \$650,000,000 he has served notice on the Congress that he will veto any bill that does not provide for replacement of even these tax reductions he has suggested.

The major load of the tax burden is due to overseas expenditures and war costs, past and present, and war preparation at home and abroad. Some 75 percent of the whole tax load is in these categories. It is generally conceded that great waste is taking place in these expenditures and that by tightening their belts the heads of the departments responsible therefor could effect material savings and give some relief to the over-burdened taxpayers.

In addition to direct taxes an immense number of hidden taxes are being paid by millions of Americans every hour of the day such as: Quart of milk 13 cents, taxes 8 cents; loaf of bread 10 cents, taxes 5 cents; pack of cigarettes 8 cents, taxes 11 cents; meat 50 cents, taxes 20 cents; cake of soap 5 cents, taxes 2 cents; baby powder 29 cents, taxes 18 cents; movies 40 cents, taxes 20 cents; telephone \$4, taxes \$2; television \$400, taxes \$70; new house \$7,000, taxes \$3,000; rent \$40, taxes \$20; light \$3.25, taxes \$1.75; refrigerator \$150, taxes \$75; coal \$13, taxes \$7; clock \$2, taxes 1; automobile \$1,400, taxes \$700; gasoline 14 cents, taxes 11 cents; tire \$15, taxes \$3; battery \$15.59, taxes \$2.36; lawn mower \$14, taxes \$7; railroad ticket \$12.75, taxes \$2.25; perfume \$9.75, taxes \$2.45; hosiery \$1, taxes 50 cents; shoes \$6, taxes \$3; purse \$10, taxes \$5; camera \$11.23, taxes \$1.77.

One big item in Uncle Sam's tax budget is armament costs. The Atlantic Pact countries are spending approximately \$20,000,000,000 a year on armaments and the United States is carrying 75 percent of this load. As was carried in a United Press dispatch from London April 23, a survey of the current budget of the Atlantic Pact nations shows total government expenses are \$66,719,000,000; total budgeted for defense, \$17,881,000,000; America's military-aid program, \$1,000,000,000; United States defense budget, \$13,100,000,000. Thus the United States is spending 74.6 percent of all the money budgeted by the Atlantic Pact members for defense. Even in these days of astronomical figures \$18,881,000,000 for defense—the budget totals plus America's military aid to Europe—is a lot of money. It amounts to more than \$50 a year for every man, woman, and child under the Atlantic Pact; it is as much as the United States spent for everything from 1789 until after 1900; it is about half the total cost of World War I, including pensions. It behooves Uncle Sam to stop, look, and listen, tighten his belt, cut out every possible dollar of wasteful, unnecessary spending at home and abroad,

eliminate the wartime excise nuisance taxes and lessen the tax load on the American public. If this is not done the whole financial structure of the United States will crack up and our ability to meet our commitments as the one great nation defending human rights will be gone.

Many of us are working early and late to cut out wasteful and profligate spending by the Government and bring expenditures and receipts in balance. I agree with economists and governmental experts who hold that in times of prosperity such as these we should not only live within our income but should make substantial payments on the Federal debt.

The administration reveres the memory of its great leader, Thomas Jefferson, but it fails to put into practice the sound philosophy and precepts he advocated. Jefferson said:

I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. * * * To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. * * * We must make our choice between economy and liberty or profusion and servitude. * * * If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and in our amusements. * * * If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy.

How sound that advice is and how appropriate when we consider that we are spending \$80,000 a minute, and \$5,000,000,000 more yearly than we take in, with a debt approaching \$270,000,000,000.

Senator BYRD, the great modern Democrat, fighting for the preservation of our financial integrity, recently said:

We are rapidly approaching a financial crisis in the fiscal affairs of our Government. When Congress convenes next January, it will be in the fateful position of determining whether: (1) To retrench drastically; (2) to impose staggering new taxes; (3) to embrace deficit spending again. To me the third course would be the road to certain ruin, for if we again deliberately embark on deficit spending during peace and prosperity, it is doubtful whether we shall ever balance the budget thereafter. The only course remaining open is to reduce expenditures to the point of a balanced budget under existing taxes. Reduction in tax rates would have a wholesome influence if it could be done without deficit spending. The solvency of our Government can be preserved only by the mobilization of public sentiment.

While we exert every effort to curtail unnecessary expenditures we should not make the error of failing to preserve, develop, and put into full utilization the great natural resources of our own country and build up our industries and American enterprise so that we can keep our own country strong, the wheels of industry turning and our great labor forces employed. I have fought with all the powers I possess while representing you here in Washington to develop and utilize the great resources of the Northwest, particularly the land, water, and power resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries. I think it would be foolish economy to fail to appropriate the necessary funds for the development of this great natural resource. The funds put

to this use are only invested in a profitable enterprise which will return to the Government manyfold the moneys invested. This is not the place to make our cuts and savings in expenditures. In fact, we should increase the investments in these great enterprises, including our industrial plants, so that we may produce the goods and services to meet our necessary obligations in other fields.

There are many places, however, even in our own economy where immense savings could be made. The administration is spending money with a lavish hand. It is said that a straw in the wind shows which way it is blowing and small matters indicate the trend and spendthrift philosophy of the present administration. For instance you may have seen in the press that the administration is securing 10 passenger cars for the use of the President and the White House which cost \$30,000 apiece. They have 12-cylinder motors and a speed of more than 100 miles per hour. While it is true these cars will be acquired on a rental basis it does not require much imagination to reach the conclusion that Uncle Sam in the end pays the bill for these 10 deluxe cars.

I cite another example which comes with great force to us in Oregon, involving the battleship *Oregon*. Recently I made some remarks in the House detailing the final chapter in the disgraceful treatment of the old battleship *Oregon* by the Federal Government. Few battleships in the long history of our heroic Navy have performed more gallantly for the Nation than did the *Oregon* in the Spanish-American War and yet after the old ship was decommissioned and was a shrine at rest in the Portland Harbor, the Federal Government yanked it from its moorings and sold it to a junk dealer for \$35,000, and then bought back portions of the salvage for which the Government paid \$101,731.73 and is still subject to a lawsuit for further payment for the hull. The old battleship floats and rusts away in ignominy in the waters of the far Pacific.

Another example of Federal waste is the immense sums the taxpayers are providing to buy up surplus potatoes and other surplus commodities. The Government is paying \$2.10 a hundred pounds for potatoes and have spent some \$30,000,000 for the 1949 crop and still is committed to buy some forty-five or fifty million bushels more. The Government is now advertising these potatoes for export at 1 cent for 100 pounds and the potatoes are in bags which cost some 18 cents apiece. If there are no bidders they will probably be destroyed as was done last year, yet the housewife is paying handsomely for potatoes for her table. When it comes to finances Uncle Sam, under the present administration, takes the prize for the monumental spender of all time.

Mr. Chairman, from time to time I have called attention on the floor to the bungling program of the administration in dealing with surplus foods. It was brought forcibly to our attention by the destruction of millions of bushels of potatoes by the administration, which had been purchased with taxpayers' money,

and at a time when many needy citizens were in want and on a starvation diet and could have used this edible food product as well as many other food products stored by the Government. Another chapter is being added to the potato fiasco. I quote from an article appearing recently in the Scripps-Howard papers by Earl Richert, entitled "Perpetual-Motion Potato Buying," as follows:

PERPETUAL-MOTION POTATO BUYING

(By Earl Richert)

Perpetual motion has nothing on the Government's potato-buying program to hold up growers' prices.

It goes on and on, unaffected even by the seasons.

The Government now is buying 1950 crop potatoes in Florida, while still taking 1949 potatoes off the market in Maine and North Dakota at the rate of 500,000 bushels daily.

And Florida purchases are bigger than last year—the 248,000 bushels purchased so far being 50,000 more than at the same time last year.

DIDN'T WANT 'EM

Florida, incidentally, is the State whose potato growers don't want Government price supports, according to Senator SPESSARD L. HOLLAND (Democrat, Florida).

But the Senator explains that Florida growers "naturally are going to participate" in any program set up for the Nation.

Senator Holland says Florida growers believe they would be better off with no potato price support because they are doing well with other vegetable and citrus crops which are not supported.

Agriculture Department officials don't think the bigger Florida purchases indicate Government will have to buy even more potatoes in the country this year than last. The Florida crop is not under marketing agreements—which regulate movement to market by grades and quantities—while most other commercial potato areas will be.

The Agriculture officials think the general use of the marketing agreements will reduce materially the cost of supporting the 1950 crop.

FIFTY-SIX MILLION BUSHELS

The Government has bought 56,000,000 bushels of 1949 crop potatoes at a cost of \$60,000,000—almost enough to run the entire legislative branch of the Federal Government for 1 year.

And at the rate of current buying, it is estimated that still another 10,000,000 bushels of 1949 potatoes will be purchased.

Destruction to date of Government-owned 1949 potatoes totals about 5,500,000 bushels. Agriculture officials estimate another 5,000,000 bushels may be destroyed.

Of the 50,000,000 bushels of Government potatoes that have gone to useful outlets, 31,000,000 bushels have gone for livestock feed. The rest has gone for export, starch, potato flour, and to welfare and school-lunch programs.

Exports at the rate of 1 cent per 100 pounds have provided an outlet for 5,000,000 bushels.

I recently called attention to the fact that the administration's potato program is a national scandal. The Department of Agriculture recently announced that it planned to destroy some millions of bushels of potatoes which the Government purchased under the support program. Last year a similar policy was followed by the administration and great quantities of edible potatoes were destroyed by being saturated with gasoline, dumped, allowed to rot, or converted into fertilizer. Uncle Sam pays about \$2.10 per 100 pounds, or approximately

\$1.25 a bushel for these potatoes and has already spent \$30,000,000 on the 1949 crop and still contemplates buying forty-five or fifty million bushels more. About 13,500,000 bushels have been sold at 1 cent per 100 pounds for livestock feed. In many cases the Government paid the freight charges in addition. Sometimes the potatoes are soaked with chemicals or coloring to make them unfit for human consumption. Secretary Brannan stated that the Government is prepared, if necessary, to dump 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The administration's potato program from its inception has cost almost one-half billion dollars, namely \$495,169,000 for the period 1943 to 1949. The administration has further bungled the problem by importing large quantities of Canadian potatoes which undersell the American potatoes and thereby cut the throats of American producers as well as milk Uncle Sam for heavy payments under the support program.

In addition to potatoes, the Commodity Credit Corporation is holding 465,000,000 bushels of wheat which is about 40 percent of last year's total crop, valued at approximately \$1,000,000,000. Its estimated holdings of corn total 510,000 bushels or 13.5 percent of the 1949 crop, valued at almost \$750,000,000. It holds six-million-plus bales of cotton which is 27.45 percent of the 1949 crop, valued approximately at \$1,000,000,000. In addition, the Commodity Credit Corporation is holding the following:

	Quantity	Amount
Dried milk.....pounds..	254,490,784	\$31,615,535.72
Dried eggs.....do.....	49,445,878	98,645,444.68
Butter.....do.....	98,675,801	61,003,323.06
Cheese.....do.....	23,935,157	8,030,266.80
Prunes.....do.....	49,985,455	5,006,203.64
Raisins.....do.....	22,972,380	2,210,133.26
Edible dried beans hundredweight..	4,850,795	42,859,926.40
Rice.....do.....	431,820	2,936,252.60
Turkeys.....pounds..	725,480	309,173.80
Canned Mexican meat pounds..	49,445,878	12,468,074.26

This involves some 277,480 tons of surplus commodities costing \$265,000,000. These huge Government surpluses of edible products are mounting day by day. It is reprehensible to destroy nourishing edible foods which have been produced by American farmers and paid for by American taxpayers. I therefore introduced a bill last week making it mandatory on the Federal Government to make these surplus food products available to charitable institutions, schools, welfare agencies, and thousands of needy Americans who are receiving starvation allotments from welfare agencies.

The immediate problem is the disposition of the huge surpluses which the Government now is holding, which have been purchased with the hard-earned tax dollars of the American public. We are confronted with a condition and not a theory. It would be a scandalous procedure to dump or destroy these edible foods and not make them available to American citizens in need. However, the larger problem is the maladministration of the Federal Government under its

present controls in failing to solve this great industrial and agricultural problem—the production and distribution of the necessities of life.

As a nation under our mass production, labor-saving machines, and skilled workmen, we are able to produce more of the necessities of life than the existing markets will absorb. The Government is boosting the market prices of these products, potatoes, eggs, butter, cereals, to the consumer by purchasing vast quantities of the products with tax dollars. Thus the taxpayer is hit twice, first by having the prices of his everyday needs boosted skyward and, secondly, by hooking him with a heavy tax to pay for controlling the market, buying up the surpluses and, as is now proposed, destroying them. The administration not only has not solved the problem but is hopelessly bogged down in a program which if pursued to its end will bankrupt the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, with all this waste and extravagant expenditures, is there any wonder that the present administration has spent in less than 5 years \$191,081,394,191, while 32 Presidents in 156 years spent only \$179,620,113,645? These huge expenditures mean increased taxes.

Hidden taxes make up a big share of the tax load on the housewife. In a loaf of bread there are 151 hidden Federal and State taxes. The grocer paid 4 Federal taxes; the baker concern 8 Federal, and the grocer and baker together, 15 State taxes; the flour mill paid 7 Federal taxes and 8 State taxes; then there was transportation tax and the sugar-refining concern's tax—all in all a stupendous tax load for one loaf of bread. The new Easter bonnet will have 150 invisible taxes on it. There are 206 invisible taxes on a new automobile, 11½ cents in hidden taxes on a pack of cigarettes, 116 in a man's suit, 639 on a \$10,000 new home. A breakfast egg has 100 taxes involved in it from the production stage to the table. A new pair of shoes has 502 hidden taxes paid on it. The Government as it is run today does not have the word "economy" in its vocabulary.

One of the big items adding to the Federal deficit is the fact that Uncle Sam imports millions of pounds of foodstuffs which are in oversupply in the United States and upon which he is paying billions of dollars for support prices. From July through December the United States imported as follows: 19,435,000 pounds of cheese, with the Government holding on December 31 nearly 24,000,000 pounds; 795,000 bushels of wheat with Government stocks on December 31 being over 475,000,000 bushels; 359,000,000 bushels of corn with Government stocks on December 31 being above 180,000,000 bushels; 8,260,000 bushels of barley with Government stocks on December 31 being nearly 53,000,000 bushels; 9,478,000 bushels of oats with Government stocks on December 31 being 42,000,000 bushels; 7,436,000 bushels of rye with Government stocks on December 31 being 760,000 bushels; 48,940 bags of dried beans with Government stocks on December 31 being 10,850,000 bags;

701,000 bushels of apples while the Government was paying an export subsidy on more than 1,500,000 bushels; 86,000 pounds of raisins while the surplus of raisins under marketing agreement orders was estimated at 100,000,000 pounds; 2,202,000 pounds of pork and pork products while domestic hog prices were declining. From July through December, Canada sent 1,587,000 dozen eggs to the United States; during the same period Communist China shipped 1,746,000 pounds of dried eggs to the United States; 283,000 pounds of frozen eggs also were received in the United States; the Government stock pile of eggs on December 31 totaled more than 73,500,000 pounds of dried eggs and the Department was still buying them at the rate of more than 2,000,000 pounds a week.

Imports of food and agricultural commodities continue to enter United States ports, piling up the already huge surpluses in this country. Table shows the imports over comparable periods, from July 1 to Feb. 28 of the last 2 fiscal years

	Unit	1948-49	1949-50
Butter.....	Pound..	392,000	6,000
Cheese.....	do.....	15,511,000	29,365,000
Dried milk.....	do.....	2,132,000	6,608,000
Corn.....	Bushel..	323,000	468,000
Barley.....	do.....	7,532,000	10,095,000
Oats.....	do.....	15,370,000	13,966,000
Dried beans.....	Pound..	9,106,000	5,762,000
Potatoes.....	do.....	348,109,000	393,661,000
Apples.....	Bushel..	1,732,000	1,213,000
Pears.....	Pound..	189,000	1,949,000
Raisins.....	do.....	56,000	86,000
Pork:			
Fresh and frozen.....	do.....	214,000	506,000
Pickled.....	do.....	427,000	4,665,000
Eggs:			
Shell.....	Dozen..	1,618,000	2,952,000
Dried yolks.....	Pound..	294,000	2,005,000
Whole.....	do.....	28,000	99,000

In 1932 the tax load was divided in this manner—54.8 percent for local taxes, 23.2 percent for State taxes and only 22 percent for Federal taxes. Now the local taxes only amount to 14.3 percent of the total taxes paid; 14.8 percent go for State taxes while the Federal taxes take 70.9 percent. No wonder the administration has plenty of money to buy votes with Federal grants and pork barrel political deals. So the next time your neighbor puts up a beef about high taxes tip him off as to why he is getting skinned. An average family of four now pays \$1,135.12 a year in taxes. It pays the Federal Government \$958.92, the State \$199.56, and \$193.64 in local taxes.

Our neighbor to the north, Canada, has reduced the taxes three times since the war and the only substantial reduction in the United States was put into effect by the Republican Eightieth Congress. By the way, that Congress is the only one that balanced the budget and finished with a surplus in the Treasury. Every other year since 1932 when the late President Roosevelt assumed office we have spent more than we took in. This fiscal year the red-ink deficit will be approximately \$5,500,000,000, maybe more. The next fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, according to official estimates, will be between five and eight billions in the red depending upon how the revenues keep up to the present rate of income.

It is significant to point out that the outlay of the United States for war purposes is more than twice that of all 11 other Atlantic countries. Now the United States has in its current budget \$13,500,000,000 for defense costs. The combined total of Great Britain, France, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Luxemburg, and Iceland is only \$5,100,000,000. In other words Uncle Sam is footing most of the bill for the cold war. The budgets of the nations allied with us give a much smaller slice to national defense. This does not include the program of the administration to arm western Europe. The portions of the national budgets spent on arms in these nations is as follows: United States, 31.9 percent; Italy, 25.2 percent; Netherlands, 20.8 percent; Portugal, 20.8 percent; Britain, 20 percent; France, 16.3 percent; Canada, 15.2 percent; Norway, 14.1 percent; Denmark, 11.9 percent; Belgium, 8.5 percent; Luxemburg, 2 percent; Iceland, none.

These are pertinent facts which led me to say that we could reduce the costs of government and the national budget in the allocation of funds to be spent overseas by 25 to 50 percent in many cases, and not only thereby save the American taxpayers billions of dollars and enable us to balance the budget and cut out deficit spending but we would in the long run be giving a bigger boost to these foreign countries. Under the present procedure we are educating foreign nations and their nationals to lean on Uncle Sam for their bread and butter and the sooner we adopt a sensible program which will put them on a self-sustaining basis, the better it will be for the nations themselves as well as for the United States Treasury. Foreign aid should be a springboard for self-help and not a wheel chair of permanent doles. We have already spread abroad since the war's end over thirty billions of dollars wrung from American taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, we could effect material savings by the adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations for cutting down the expense of Government.

I favor the adoption of the Hoover Report economies and have voted for the bills embodying it that have thus far been submitted. As I point out later, there are 288 recommendations each of which must be considered on its merits in order to achieve the economies desired. The Eightieth Congress under Republican control enacted the law, which I supported, making possible this report to modernize the Executive Department and to reduce the cost of government.

Former President Hoover estimates savings of \$2,000,000,000 could result from enactment of this new eight-point reorganization program which he says should be given priority of action at this session of the Eighty-first Congress. The eight-point program is:

First. Civil Service reorganization.

Second. Budget and accounting reorganization.

Third. Post Office Department reorganization.

Fourth. Federal hospital service unification.

Fifth. Water conservation services unification.

Sixth. Grazing and forest lands unification.

Seventh. Establishment of a Central Transportation Agency.

Eighth. Reducing the number—65—of agencies which must report to the President.

According to the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report the Armed Services Unification bill has resulted in a saving of \$1,250,000,000 and the establishment of the General Services Administration a saving of \$250,000,000. Legislation to accomplish this was adopted by the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and resulted from recommendations of the Hoover Commission. Adoption of the eight-point program would not complete action on all of the reorganization plans recommended by the Commission.

Adoption of the complete Hoover plan would mean possible savings of from four to five billion dollars a year, the Citizens Committee reports. This would be a per capita saving of \$30 yearly and the average family saving would be \$120 annually. I point out, however, these savings can be achieved only if the administrative agencies in charge have the will and determination to make them.

The Hoover Commission has made 288 recommendations, 124 of which require legislation. Of these 36 have already become law. I hope the Congress will go forward with enacting into law these recommendations as rapidly as possible considering, of course, each on its merits, in order to effect all economies possible.

There are some recommendations of the 288 made by the Commission which were difficult of solution by the Commission itself and which did not receive the support of all of the members of the Commission and which will require careful consideration by the Congress, among which may be mentioned the recommendations with reference to the Veterans' Administration and the Army engineers.

Mr. Chairman, for the reasons that I have enumerated, and there are many others, it is apparent that Uncle Sam is riding for a fall unless he stops, looks, and listens, and cuts out wasteful spending, reduces the tax load and restores our Government to sound American principles based on a pay-as-you-go plan with a balanced budget. For that reason I have advocated the following program: curb wild spending orgy at home and abroad, oust the Communists and spend-thrifts from Government, reduce taxes, end excise taxes, balance the budget, end deficit spending, ban bureaucratic regimentation and restore sanity and honest constitutional government, adopt Hoover report economies, and save free enterprise and human liberties.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to use part of this time to answer some of the things that have been brought up. I want to concur in what my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] said, that the Joint Commit-

tee on Atomic Energy meets almost as many times a week, I believe, as the subcommittee on appropriations, and that we have studied this problem for 4 years; and we do not relinquish to the subcommittee on appropriations any degree of excellence in this subject compared to the Committee on Atomic Energy and the subcommittee chaired by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], who with his subcommittee has visited these communities and studied this community-management problem.

I grant that we of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy also know that it has been impossible to get other corporations to bid on these community-management projects. It was so testified by one of the AEC Commissioners before our committee. It was also testified and we have letters indicating that some of these contractors intend to give up these community-management projects at the end of their term.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. We have information to the effect that General Electric wants to get out of Hanford, one of the most important projects in this country today. We have also in the last 24 hours had a letter containing the resignation of the general manager of the project, who draws a salary of \$17,500.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is right, and testimony before our committee shows that in the town of Hanford the per capita cost of community management is \$7 compared with the \$5 or \$6 per capita cost in the other towns, and there have been many complaints to the Commission by General Electric, which has an over-all contract, including both laboratory and municipal management in Hanford.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that the joint committee has received protests advising if this rider is approved it will interfere with the production of atomic weapons?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Exactly. If this rider is approved it means that the Atomic Energy Commission will have to take part of its present staff, which is devoted to the production of atomic energy and the hydrogen-research program and charge them with the responsibility of actual management of these towns. It means that every Congressman will get complaints by individuals involving any type of municipal fault finding. Instead of taking them to the particular corporations, they will come directly to the Government. It means that the Government will enter into the operation of the municipalities on a completely Government-operated basis in place of the free-enterprise operation which is now being pursued.

These contracts have been let on a competitive basis, and I wish to bring this information particularly to the members of the committee. The cost of operation of the towns has been continually scrutinized and the cost of operation of the town of Los Alamos has been reduced since 1948 from over \$8,000,000 to less than \$2,000,000. In the town of Oak Ridge, town operation cost

has been reduced from less than \$9,000,000 to slightly less than \$4,000,000 since 1948.

I do not know the temper of the committee. I hope the temper of the committee will be to support the amendment I have offered, then let this thing be ironed out in conference in a proper manner because the Atomic Energy Commission wants to make a study of this matter. It has just finished its security study and has promised our committee it will go into the municipal-operation problem on the basis of a panel suggested by our committee. If my amendment is voted down, I take this unusual course to say that I hope the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] will be accepted, because it will mean that we can continue in good faith on the present Government-contractor, free-enterprise arrangement until the end of the contract. Then let such change as is necessary take place.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The letter received by members of the joint committee has this to say:

We firmly believe that the enactment into law of the fee-limitation rider would expose the atomic-energy program to unnecessary risks which would adversely affect the early accomplishment of critical projects.

Would the gentleman comment on the risks mentioned?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to conclude the debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let us see if we can summarize this matter in a very few minutes. Let us stick to the issue. In the first place this limitation, and that is all it is, has nothing in the world to do with the security of any of these installations, it has nothing in the world to do with the production of the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb. I stand on those two statements and they cannot be contradicted.

You are appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars for security other than this \$180,000 for a city manager's job that there are thousands upon thousands of men in this country, who are well experienced, would be tickled to death to have at \$25,000 a year. If your subcommittee erred, Mr. Chairman, it was on the side of being over-generous.

All in the world that these corporations are doing is a job that is comparable to that which every city manager does every day in this country. You are paying a city manager in a town like Oak Ridge, with less than 35,000 people, \$180,000 as a fee. Why, in my town of over 300,000 several years ago we had a city manager, and do you know what we paid him? Twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to that you have a company that runs the bus system in this town of less than 35,000 and you pay a fee of \$90,000 for running it. Bear in mind that the taxpayers pay for the gasoline, the drivers' salaries, the Government buys the busses, it pays for

the maintenance and repair of the busses and everything else. Then on top of that you pay somebody \$90,000 for managing it.

One of the biggest operators of transportation systems in the United States is Stone & Webster. They own the transportation system in my town, and they own them in a good many of your towns. Do you imagine that Stone & Webster would pay their manager \$90,000 a year for running a transportation system in a city of less than 35,000 people? This is a very practical problem, and I venture to say that there is not one of these three managers who will quit his job, and if they quit, I will guarantee you that there will be 100 applicants before Monday morning.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Is there a president of a great transcontinental railroad company in this country that gets \$90,000 a year for filling that position?

Mr. THOMAS. Judge, I do not know, but there is a thousand times more responsibility on the president of a railroad than there is on this man.

Mr. JENNINGS. A Member here volunteered the information that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. pays its president \$125,000 a year.

Mr. THOMAS. And he has 5,000 times more responsibility than this city manager has at Oak Ridge, if my arithmetic is correct.

So, it all adds up to this, gentlemen. This amendment offered by my good friend, the gentleman from California, [Mr. HOLIFIELD], and there is no finer man here than he, he knows his subject—ought to be defeated. And, I can say the same thing about my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]. He is a fine gentleman, and just as patriotic as any human being in this world could be.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, let us discuss this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Very well, let me discuss the amendment. His amendment says in effect, "Let us go ahead and let them finish out the contracts." That is what it says. These contracts are for 2 and 3 years' duration, if my memory serves me correctly, and for 4 years we have begged and pleaded with this Atomic Energy Commission not to throw away the taxpayers' money in this regard, and they have failed and refused to do anything about it, and therefore we had to protect the taxpayers of this country by putting that limitation in there. There is an escape clause in all of these contracts, and the Atomic Energy Commission has so testified not once but a dozen times.

Mr. COLE of New York. What is the escape clause?

Mr. THOMAS. If you will look in the RECORD you will find that I asked the question: "Can you not get out of these contracts whenever you get ready?" They said, "Yes." Now, if there is any hardship on the Atomic Energy Commission in that regard, gentlemen, they brought it on themselves, because we

have talked to them literally with tears in our eyes for the last 4 years about this thing. It is time that it be brought to an end, and now I ask you to vote down both of these amendments.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may correct him?

Mr. THOMAS. Surely.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman said these contracts had 2, 3, and 4 years more to go.

Mr. THOMAS. No. I said if my memory serves me correctly, they were 2- and 3-year contracts, and I will stand corrected if I am wrong.

Mr. COLE of New York. The longest any of them has to go is 1 year, to the first of July 1951. Others expire sooner than that.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, they are 2- and 3-year contracts then.

One further thing, at Hanford, Wash., we have a little city there of less than 25,000 people. Do you know what they pay the city manager at Hanford? Why, they have a contract with him for a \$1 a year for doing everything they do down in good Tennessee for about \$270,000. Why in the world should they give the General Electric Corp. \$1 and then come to these other towns and pay anywhere from \$154,000 to \$270,000? General Electric is not exactly foolish. No one has ever accused that great corporation of working entirely for love and affection. I think they still pay a pretty good dividend. How can the Atomic Energy Commission consistently come over to your committee and say, "Why, we pay that great corporation only \$1 a year for running this town of 25,000, and then we go down to a little town 700 or 800 miles from there, at Los Alamos, N. Mex., a town of about 9,000 or 10,000, and pay another corporation \$154,000?"

Mr. DURHAM. If the gentleman will yield, I might say that the gentleman who was getting the \$1 a year is resigning today.

Mr. THOMAS. The only reason he has resigned is that we have been riding him for 3 years.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, in submitting my amendment I offered it as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw that amendment, and offer it as a straight amendment to the bill by way of perfecting it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: In line 24 of page 265, after "that" insert "after existing contractual obligations of the Commission have expired."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of New York) there were—ayes 27, noes 64.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Holifield amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOLIFIELD) there were—ayes 19, noes 86.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, \$20,000, together with not exceeding \$30,000 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I was at a meeting of my committee on Monday when my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN] commented upon the untimely death of my good friend Generoso Pope, prominent New York businessman and publisher of the *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*. I would otherwise have joined him in expressing my keen sense of personal loss upon the passing of such a valued and distinguished citizen who died suddenly and unexpectedly in New York on Friday morning, April 28, 1950.

Gene Pope was a true friend for a number of years and his departure from this earthly sphere was all too sudden. The acts and deeds that he molded into living realities during his lifetime transcend anything in importance that might be said of him now. His life is best typified in the record of constructive service, his aggressive and dynamic personality, his courage and forthrightness, and a dominant and driving force that never knew defeat.

He came to the United States from Italy at the age of 10 and when he landed in New York City he was virtually without funds and had no knowledge of the English language. Such handicaps, however, did not deter him from finding employment. During the course of the years that followed he rose from an immigrant boy to a man of tremendous stature and influence. He shall always be remembered as a man of outstanding qualities, a patriotic and loyal American, and a constructive and civic-minded citizen.

As publisher of the *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* he was successful in making it one of the outstanding newspapers of our country. It attained the largest circulation of any newspaper printed in the Italian language in America. His attention was always focused on defending and enriching our American tradition of Christian liberty and positive democracy. He was a pioneer crusader in exposing the Communists' vicious anti-

American propaganda in Italy and was a leader and a tremendous inspirational force in advocating the letter-writing campaign by American citizens to relatives and friends in Italy during the critical weeks prior to the Italian elections held in April 1948. That campaign played a major part in preventing the country of his birth from going communistic.

Gene Pope leaves to his wife and sons the heritage of a good name and the achievements of a career upon which the people of the city and State of New York and the entire country can look with pride. Because of his greatness of character and sincerity of purpose he enriched the lives of all who came in contact with him. I have lost a good friend. I take this occasion to express to his devoted wife and family my deepest sympathy. May Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, grant him the peace and rest which he has so richly earned.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (Public Law 774, approved June 25, 1948), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; \$455,100: *Provided*, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Provided further*, That the Commission may enter into agreements with governmental and private agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this act.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 270, line 10, after the word "expenses" insert a comma and the following: "including traveling expenses outside continental United States".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a correcting amendment and merely puts travel in the United States under the \$9 limitation, which it presently is, instead of allowing an un-

limited traveling allowance as is the case sometimes in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of five-passenger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; \$633,608,240, to remain available until expended, of which \$240,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of the said act of July 23, 1946, in an amount not in excess of \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the act of July 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 598), may be transferred to stock piles established in accordance with said act.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 277, line 25, after the second comma, insert "of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be expended in accordance with the purposes of said act of July 23, 1946, through purchase contracts negotiated with operators within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and in making advance payments on such contracts to the extent determined to be necessary to the performance thereof, and."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, as the Committee knows, there is about \$733,000,000 in here in cash and contract authorization for the stock-piling of strategic and critical materials. During the hearings it was suggested by the General Services Administration that some of these funds could and should be used to develop critical and strategic materials situated within the United States for stock-piling purposes, and this amendment merely earmarks \$25,000,000 of the \$733,000,000 for that purpose. We hope that the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman from Texas, of course, recalls that during the hearings we had considerable discussion with Mr. Larsen and Mr. Mack and others charged with carrying out this stock-piling program, and we found that they were quite concerned over their failure to get much of this material from sources within the United States. We suggested to them that we thought part of their difficulty was due to their method of procurement; that is, they were demanding firm delivery contracts from new producers, and called

attention to the fact that new producers of these critical materials could not make firm delivery contracts; that what was necessary was to give them a contract which would be a firm price on the part of the Government so that they then could go out and make their commitments and engage in the production necessary.

I may say that in my talks and correspondence with Mr. Larsen he has since been carrying out a different policy and is making better progress.

As far as this amendment is concerned, I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has a point of order pending.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reserve the point of order until the gentleman from Montana has concluded.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, in making this statement I wish to give due credit to our efficient and hard-working mining specialists for the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. George Soule.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment because it has as its objective a desire that the mining States of the West have worked toward for a long time. The Public Lands Committee has reported two bills with that objective. One was vetoed by the President and one failed of enactment in the House. This amendment, at least in part, carries out the objectives that we have had in supporting the small mining industry of the west, an industry that is in trouble. Use of funds and contract authorization, as intended under "The Buy-America Clause" of the Stock Piling Act can be of great help to the small mining industry.

ANALYSIS OF THE MUNITIONS BOARD STOCK-PILING PROGRAM, WAR REQUIREMENTS, AND THE EXPLOITATION OF DOMESTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY

An analysis of the Munitions Board stock-piling program, the magnitude of war requirements, and the possibility of exploiting our domestic mineral deposits in time of war reveal a number of startling facts that should be of vital concern to the Congress and the people of the United States.

ESTIMATED COST OF CURRENT MUNITIONS BOARD STOCK-PILE OBJECTIVE

The estimated cost of the Munitions Board stock-pile objective stands today at \$3,773,000,000 for a total of 71 items, including natural rubber, sisal and manila cordage, fibers, castor oil, coconut oil, palm oil, sperm oil, shellac, quinine, opium, and other materials, including minerals and metals.

MINIMUM STOCK-PILE OBJECTIVE ADMITTEDLY INADEQUATE

What does this Munitions Board stock pile amount to if fully attained? The Munitions Board, in its report dated January 23, 1949, informed the Congress:

The objectives of the program are minimum ones; even when these objectives have been fully attained, the stock pile would not be able to cure all wartime shortages. It would do no more than ease the desperately critical shortages that might otherwise block our war production completely.

ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR DETERMINING THE MINIMUM STOCK-PILE REQUIREMENTS

On what basis was the admittedly inadequate Munitions Board stock-pile objective established? The Munitions Board report to the Congress, dated January 23, 1949, states that—

Long-range or total stock-pile objectives are established on the basis of estimates as to the requirements of the United States during an assumed 5-year period of war for each strategic and critical material, in excess of estimated available production and reserve stocks (exclusive of the Government stock pile).

Add this statement to the more comprehensive outline and information given in the Army and Navy Munitions Board report of January 2, 1945, and it is found that the Munitions Board minimum stock-pile objective, now estimated to cost \$3,773,000,000 was established on the following basic assumptions or computations:

First. Stock-piled materials will be needed during an assumed 5-year period of war only.

Second. Estimates of United States consumption during a third world war were based on the rates of consumption during the period of the peak year of World War II to January 1945.

Third. Estimates of available domestic production during a third world war were based on the production rates during World War II modified by foreseeable increases or decreases in the near future.

Fourth. It is assumed that a continuing flow of large quantities of materials will be available and obtained from overseas sources during a third world war.

Fifth. The minimum stock-pile objective for each nonperishable material was determined as the difference between the total estimated requirements for the 5-year war period less the supplies estimated to be available from both domestic and foreign sources during the war period.

STOCK-PILE ACQUISITIONS FAR BEHIND ORIGINAL SCHEDULE

What progress has been made toward the acquisition of the Munitions Board minimum and grossly inadequate stock-pile requirements? When the Stock Piling Act was passed on July 23, 1946, the Munitions Board expected to acquire the full amount over a 5-year period. However, the Munitions Board report of January 23, 1950, reveals that on January 1, 1950, 3½ years after the current stock-piling program commenced, only 30 percent of the minimum stock-pile objective had been accumulated; one-half of this accumulation was obtained from surplus Government stocks of World War II, ECA purchases, and the stock pile commenced in 1939 under Pub-

lic Law 117. Of great significance is the fact that only 16 percent of the material in the stock pile at the beginning of this year was obtained with appropriations authorized by the Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946. At the rate of accumulations of stock-pile materials programmed for delivery in the fiscal year of 1950 it is obvious that an additional 6 years or more will be required to fill the minimum stock pile—a stock pile which, when accumulated, will be of great aid, but will fall far short of providing the measure of security that is due the people of the United States and that is wholly within the power of the Congress to provide.

COMPARISON OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM STOCKPILE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING THEIR COSTS AND SECURITY AFFORDED

The question arises as to the means by which the people of the United States may be assured sufficient strategic and critical raw materials during a future war emergency. First, it should be pointed out that the Stockpiling Act of 1946 authorizes and directs the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly through the agency of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, to determine which materials are strategic and critical under the provisions of this act and to determine the quality and quantities of such materials which shall be stockpiled under the provisions of the act. In accordance with this provision of the Stockpiling Act the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior, through their representatives and acting through the Munitions Board, have established both minimum and maximum stockpile objectives.

There is a great difference between the minimum and maximum stockpile objectives, both as to the amount of security provided the people of the United States and the cost. The basic differences between the two objectives are given, after a fashion, in the Army and Navy Munitions Board report to the Congress of January 2, 1945. However, they are more lucidly indicated in a document submitted to the Committee on Public Lands by the Department of the Interior. The assumptions on which the minimum stockpile objectives were based have been stated. The assumptions on which the maximum stockpile objective or requirements were based are as follows—quoting the Department of the Interior:

Maximum stockpile objectives were computed for the same period of emergency as was used in determining minimum objectives. The same method of calculation also was used. However, a substantially larger factor of safety was obtained by the following changes in the assumptions as to total requirements and the availability of supplies from foreign and domestic sources during the emergency.

1. Total requirements for maximum stockpile objectives were determined on the basis of maintaining the civilian economy at a higher level of efficiency than that prevailing during the recent war by minimizing the drastic dislocations caused by critical shortages in civilian goods. Provision also was made for larger future civilian needs resulting from an expanding population.

2. The strategic assumptions regarding the accessibility of foreign sources during the

emergency were further discounted to reflect political and economic factors, in addition to military contingencies, that might prevent access to foreign supplies.

3. Estimates of domestic production in a future emergency were determined on the assumption that the extreme measures adopted during the last war to increase output would be avoided by the provision of larger stock piles.

We find that both minimum and maximum stock-pile objectives are based on estimates as to the requirements of the United States during an assumed 5-year period of war. These stock-pile objectives make no provision whatsoever for the distinct possibility of a future war lasting 6 to 8 years or longer, nor do they include any requirements for the several critical years following a period of war when world shortages of minerals and metals retard recovery, inevitably lead to inflation, and endanger the economy of the United States.

As to the requirements of a future world-war emergency, experience has proven that they cannot be determined in advance. A number of studies on the subject of stock piling and war requirements were made over a period of 22 years prior to Pearl Harbor, and yet our military planners failed completely to anticipate the vast amount of materials actually required in World War II. Nevertheless, the maximum stock-pile objective, if fully attained, would minimize the drastic dislocations caused by critical shortages in civilian goods and provide for increased civilian needs resulting from a larger population than existed prior to 1945. Conversely, the minimum stock-pile requirements, if fully attained, are not calculated or intended to be sufficient to prevent or avoid drastic and costly dislocations to the civilian economy during a future war emergency. Remember that the Munitions Board itself has stated that the minimum stock-pile objectives if fully attained would do no more than ease the desperately critical shortages that might otherwise block our war production completely.

It is highly doubtful that even this would be accomplished; for the minimum stock-pile requirements, which represent the present Munitions Board objective, obviously were based on the remote possibility that the United States would continue to obtain enormous quantities of strategic and critical minerals and metals from overseas sources of supply throughout a future war period, including South America, Africa, and possibly India, the East Indies, and Australia.

As to the difference in costs of the minimum and maximum stock-pile requirements, the Munitions Board minimum stock-pile requirements are estimated to cost a little in excess of \$3,500,000,000 whereas the maximum stock-pile requirements for a 5-year war period were estimated a year ago to cost approximately \$15,000,000,000 or 4 times as much.

Serious consideration should be given to the fact that the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the Congress gave joint responsibility, together with the Secretaries of War and Navy, to determine stockpile requirements, last year stated before the Committee on Public Lands

that the maximum and not the minimum stockpile requirements are the ones that should be established as the true stockpile objective for the proper security of the United States. Although an adequate stockpile, or its equivalent in actively producing domestic mines, is equally essential to meet industrial and civilian requirements and to protect the economy of the United States, the military viewpoint and decisions with respect to stockpiling prevail. Unless the situation is corrected, the calamity of a third World War can be expected to prove that the \$3,500,000,000 Munitions Board stockpile, even if fully attained, amounts to nothing more than a stockpile for the use of the military exclusively. Do not expect that the materials in the minimum stockpile will be available or permitted for use to save the national economy from disaster. In time of war military requirements are paramount and must be served regardless of the havoc wrought within a nation by the lack of raw materials essential to its economy.

A REALISTIC INDICATION OF EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS

One failing to realize the enormous quantities of raw materials required by the United States in war and peace may well be given to believe that 3½ billion dollars represents a large and safe stockpile of materials for a future war emergency. To the uninformed the maximum stockpile requirements for 71 materials, estimated to cost in the vicinity of \$15,000,000,000, might appear to be excessive.

Three billion seven hundred and seventy-three million dollars for a stockpile of 71 items may be viewed more realistically when one considers the probable total requirement for one item alone over a 5-year war period. During the 5-year period of 1941 through 1945 the apparent domestic consumption of new and old copper was approximately 12,369,000 tons. Assuming an average price of 19½ cents a pound, which is the current price for new copper, this amount of copper would cost a little less than \$5,000,000,000. During the three postwar reconversion years of 1946 through 1948, the apparent consumption of copper was 5,305,000 tons which, at the same price, would cost slightly in excess of \$2,000,000,000. By the same method of calculation, an 8-year period of war and a 3-year period of reconversion and rehabilitation would require in excess of 25,000,000,000 tons of copper costing approximately \$10,000,000,000 or more. Alongside such possible total requirements and costs for one item alone a stockpile costing 3½ billion dollars or more for 71 items pales to insignificance. Consider also that on the first of this year, after 3½ years of activity, the stockpile contained materials valued at only \$1,149,000,000.

UNITED STATES LACKS TIME IN WHICH TO ACQUIRE ADEQUATE STOCK PILE

Whereas another 6 years or more will be required to accumulate the minimum stock-pile requirements, an additional 25 to 30 years or more apparently would be required to obtain the maximum objectives at the rate of stock-pile accumu-

lations anticipated for the fiscal year 1950.

Judging from the continuing deterioration of world affairs, there appears to be a possibility that the United States may be drawn into a third world war in the near future. Can we afford to wait even 6 years to complete the accumulation of the wholly inadequate, minimum stock pile?

LARGE ENEMY SUBMARINE FLEET AND OTHER FACTORS WOULD PROHIBIT SUBSTANTIAL ACQUISITIONS OF MATERIALS FROM OVERSEAS

Lacking an adequate stock pile of strategic and critical minerals and metals at the outbreak of a war, the United States must rely on large and continuing supplies of materials from Africa, India, the East Indies, South America and other overseas sources of supply or obtain such materials from domestic deposits.

It was our great fortune that Germany probably had no more than 75 submarines of a type now obsolete when the United States entered World War II. Although there were many costly sinkings early in the war, we were able, at considerable cost, to obtain large quantities of manganese, chromite, tungsten, mercury, mica, copper, lead, zinc, and many other materials from Russia, China, Africa, India, South America, and other distant sources.

Reports indicate that if the world should become engaged in a war within the next few years, use of the sea lanes by the United States would be challenged by 250 to 1,000 or more superior-type enemy submarines. In view of the great fleet of submarines that may be used against us and the greater probability that enemy seizures, sabotage, and political factors would prevent access to foreign sources of supply, it appears highly improbable that the United States would be able to obtain more than a small fraction of our mineral and metal requirements from overseas sources of supply.

The Munitions Board states in its report of January 23, 1950, that—

Changing world conditions resulting in new strategic concepts point to a substantial increase in the ultimate objectives of some materials.

Considerable concern regarding the vulnerability of South American copper production is found in an intradepartmental memorandum of November 12, 1942, in which the Chief of Production of the War Production Board Copper Branch warned that—

The shelling or bombing of power plants on the Pacific Coast of Chile, or the bombing of mine plants near the coast, could cut off 550,000 tons of copper per year.

It was also pointed out that—

Water-borne imports totaling 569,800 tons per year are constantly exposed to the danger of sinking.

ADEQUATE STOCKPILE UNATTAINABLE; IMMEDIATE PROGRAM FOR EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION

We are faced with the fact that an adequate stock pile of minerals and metals is not contemplated by the Munitions Board and is impossible of attainment before another 25 or 30 years have

passed. We are also confronted with the fact that the possibility of acquiring substantial quantities of minerals and metals from overseas sources of supply during a future war emergency is extremely remote. Obviously, the only possible solution is an immediate program calling for the extensive exploration, development, and mining of thousands of undeveloped domestic mineral deposits and the maximum expansion of existing mining operations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A grave error is committed if we delude ourselves into believing that such a program can be accomplished if deferred until immediately preceding or following the outbreak of war. The experience record of our abortive efforts in World War II stands as irrefutable evidence that little or nothing can be done to effectively utilize the undeveloped mineral resources of the United States and expand the production of going mining operations—coal, and possibly iron ore mining excepted—if such efforts are deferred until after or shortly before the outbreak of war.

EXTREME MEASURES ADOPTED IN LAST WAR TO INCREASE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF MINERALS AND METALS A MISERABLE FAILURE

The Army and Navy Munitions Board report of January 2, 1945, refers to the extraordinary measures adopted during World War II in order to increase the production of copper and zinc. The report also cautions that—

Considerable time is required to develop new sources of supply and to increase the production of existing mines and smelters.

A communication from the United States Bureau of Mines refers to the extreme measures adopted during the last war to increase domestic production of minerals and metals. For unexplained reasons, the Munitions Board and the Department of the Interior, as well as other agencies of the Government, choose to ignore the experience record of World War II and the fact that, with few exceptions—notably bauxite and aluminum production—the so-called extraordinary and extreme measures adopted to increase the domestic production of minerals and metals failed miserably of their purpose. Not only did such measures fail to increase production as anticipated but they failed to so much as maintain the production of a number of vital commodities, including copper, lead, and zinc. The few exceptions such as bauxite and aluminum are accounted for by the fact that the bauxite mines and aluminum plants were located in areas with a relatively dense population. Also, the bauxite deposits were susceptible to fairly rapid development and ore extraction by open pit mining and shallow underground workings.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE RESPONSE TO DEMANDS OF WORLD ARMAMENT ACTIVITIES, NOT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, EXPANDED DOMESTIC MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION PRIOR TO PEARL HARBOR

The domestic production of a number of minerals and metals increased considerably during the several years preceding Pearl Harbor, reached its peak in 1942, and declined rapidly thereafter. However, the so-called extreme and extraordinary measures taken by the

Government of the United States a little previous to and following Pearl Harbor had little or nothing to do with this increase in production.

The considerable expansion of the domestic mining industry and the great increase in production of essential minerals and metals during the several years preceding Pearl Harbor resulted almost entirely from the individual initiative and efforts by private enterprise in response to the large and steadily increasing world demands for minerals and metals caused by universal armament activities, including those of Germany, Russia, and Japan. Apparently, sheer coincidence also played a part, as with the great Morenci open-pit copper mine, concentrator, and smelter in Arizona. The Morenci, the second largest copper mine in the United States, required 5 years and \$45,000,000 to develop and place in operation. Fortunately, production commenced at the Morenci operations as the United States entered World War II. As another example, tungsten was accidentally discovered in a substantial gold and antimony deposit being opened in Idaho in the spring of 1941. Fortunately, this deposit was close to the surface, which permitted rapid development and extraction of ore by open-pit operations. This one deposit alone supplied approximately 25 to 30 percent of the domestic production of tungsten during World War II.

The effective expansion of going mining operations and opening of certain new deposits to meet the mounting demands for essential minerals and metals was readily accomplished in the years preceding Pearl Harbor due to the availability of a large and excess supply of experienced mine labor, mine operators and technical personnel, materials, and equipment resulting from the depression and the high prosperity of the gold-mining industry, employing some 25,000 production workers. Indirectly, the gold-mining industry was undoubtedly a great contributing factor in the Western States during this period, serving as an attractive training ground through the years and as a reservoir of experienced mine labor and personnel required for new or expanding operations preparing to produce strategic and critical minerals and metals.

FACTORS WHICH PROHIBIT UTILIZATION OF UNDEVELOPED MINERAL RESOURCES AND EFFECTIVE EXPANSION OF EXISTING OPERATIONS IN TIME OF WAR

Critical shortages of mine labor, equipment, and supplies, as experienced during and following a period of war; numerous physical limitations; the length of time required to bring many deposits and abandoned mines into full production; and in some instances the lack of processing technology and know-how beyond the laboratory stage—either collectively or singly—will prevent any material expansion of the domestic production of most minerals and metals if a program for the intensive exploration, development, and mining of undeveloped mineral deposits, and the expansion of existing operations is deferred until immediately preceding or following the outbreak of a war. Such was the unfortu-

nate experience of the United States in World War II.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND EXTREME MEASURES ADOPTED TO INCREASE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION IN WORLD WAR II

What were the so-called extraordinary and extreme measures adopted by the United States Government in World War II in order to increase the domestic production of strategic and critical minerals and metals—measures that completely failed in most instances to produce the expected results? Such measures included:

First. War Production Board Limitation Order L-208 was issued to close the gold mines remaining in operation in order to release and divert their residual labor to copper, zinc, and other nonferrous metal mines. WPB officials estimated that a year after the order was issued not over 100 workers from the closed gold mines were working in the copper and other essential nonferrous metal mines.

Second. In 1942 and 1943 the Army released 8,700 soldiers to work in the copper and zinc mines. Only a small number are believed to have remained at the mines for any length of time. It is known that approximately 40 percent of the 4,200 soldiers released for the purpose in October 1942 had left the mines within 6 months.

Third. In 1942 the Government issued orders freezing nonferrous metal mine workers in their jobs in 12 Western States. Only by obtaining a certificate of separation was a miner supposed to be free to obtain employment elsewhere. Recruiting campaigns also were conducted to obtain labor for the essential metal mines. The miners in general resented the freeze order and large numbers left the mines without bothering to obtain the required certificate of separation.

Fourth. Defense plant mining projects were attempted by the Government. Some were successful, while many either failed of their purpose or were not completed when the war ended.

Fifth. Incentive payments for some metals, Government purchase programs, access-road construction by Federal agencies, RFC mine loans, and RFC small-lot purchase depots were attempted during World War II. In most of these instances it was a matter of too little and too late.

THE WORLD WAR II RECORD OF THE DOMESTIC MINERALS PROGRAM

The extreme and extraordinary measures taken by the Government of the United States in World War II to increase the domestic production of certain strategic and critical minerals and metals is in sharp contrast to the results obtained and rapid deterioration of the domestic mining industry.

The sobering fact is that over a 4-year period, commencing only 2 months after Pearl Harbor, the domestic metal-mining industry, excluding smelting and refining, lost over 50 percent of its production workers. The estimated number of production workers in the metal-mining industry dropped, month by month, from a high of 111,600 in March 1942 down to a low of 55,500 in

April 1946, a loss of 56,100 production workers. Nearly half of this manpower loss was suffered by the copper, lead, and zinc mining industries alone.

During the same period the loss of mine labor resulted in a 44-percent drop in the domestic production of copper, a 32-percent drop in lead production, and a 25-percent drop in the production of zinc. The production loss over this 4-year period would have been much greater but for the fact that the normal exploration and development work carried on in order to find and block out ore and prepare working places well ahead of ore extraction was stopped or limited in order to use all available manpower for immediate production.

Our Government attempted to develop and obtain substantial quantities of chromite from the large Stillwater deposits in Montana and failed for the lack of labor alone. Intensive exploratory work was conducted on the Montana Stillwater deposits by the United States Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey for a period of 2 years prior to Pearl Harbor. An additional 2 years were spent in developing three mines on the deposits, constructing concentrating plants, and modern housing facilities. Some \$12,000,000 were spent on the defense-plant portion of the two larger projects alone, exclusive of operating and maintenance costs. Money was no object; time-and-a-half and double-time was paid for Saturday and Sunday work. Failure to obtain sufficient labor caused the RFC to close the two smaller projects in order to transfer the labor to the larger and more efficient project. Even so, the continued shortage of labor permitted the concentrating mill at the Moutat chromite operation to be operated at only 25 percent of its capacity.

In 1941 the Government considered and authorized the construction of a manganese beneficiation plant at Henderson, Nev., which was in operation for 14 months. The defense plant portion of the cost amounted to \$7,662,000, exclusive of the operating and maintenance costs of mine and plant. The RFC has stated:

This project was highly experimental, using a new process, and never passed from the experimental stage. The process was unsatisfactory throughout the contract and the project was discontinued for that reason.

This is a typical example of failures due to the lack of technology and know-how beyond the laboratory stage.

In the fall of 1942 and early 1943, the copper division of the War Production Board recommended that clearance be given to a select list of 36 domestic copper projects. It was believed that additional production could be obtained from these copper properties more quickly than others. Fourteen of the projects represented expansions to existing operations. Over \$53,000,000 of capital, critical materials costing \$19,500,000, and an additional 5,872 workers were estimated to be required for the 36 projects which, when completed and in full production, were calculated to yield 148,000 tons of copper per year. These 36 projects were turned down by the War Pro-

duction Board Facility Review Committee or Facility Clearance Board because of the critical shortages of manpower and equipment.

After the United States entered World War II, the opening of many deposits, abandoned mines, and districts was realized to be impossible of attainment. One example is the Conglomerate mine of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Co., located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The Conglomerate mine is over a mile deep and is known to contain at least 250,000 tons of copper. The economic conditions of the depression years forced this mine to be abandoned; the workings have caved in and are filled with water. The company estimates that under today's conditions 5 years and \$20,000,000 would be required to open the Conglomerate mine and get it into production—a financial risk which private enterprise cannot afford to undertake.

In view of the facts, it becomes obvious that the countless inactive mineral deposits in the United States can not possibly be utilized to any advantage during a future war emergency unless the Government of the United States finances an all-out and intelligent program to induce private enterprise to undertake the opening and mining of such mineral deposits well in advance of the outbreak of war.

APPARENT REASONS FOR INDIFFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TOWARD CONDITION OF MINING INDUSTRY AND NEED OF ALL-OUT DOMESTIC MINERALS PROGRAM

Why have we failed to take appropriate action to assure the maximum utilization of the mineral resources of the United States during a war emergency that may be upon us in the near future?

In the first place, apparently we have failed to heed the warning of the Army and Navy Munitions Board which stated in its report of January 2, 1945, that, "We must not delude ourselves by adopting a Maginot line psychology by relying solely or too heavily on stock piling as a measure of national defense."

Secondly, the executive departments apparently believe that such action would interfere with our current foreign policy of furthering the interests of foreign nations by developing their mineral deposits, expanding their operating mines, and importing as much foreign mineral and metal production as possible as a means of providing dollar exchange, regardless of the great damage done to the mining industry of the United States. In addition, the executive departments either are utterly indifferent to the problem or have been so occupied with other matters that they have failed to make a realistic analysis of the minerals security of the United States. This may explain the indifference displayed in a statement appearing in the Munitions Board report of January 23, 1950, as follows:

The Munitions Board has not taken a position as to the expediency of any action to keep domestic mines in operation. Nevertheless, the Board does recognize the impact both on military strength and on stock piling, of any decline in domestic minerals production. A strong, prosperous, and efficient domestic mining industry is basic to the national security.

What other explanation may there be for the fact that the Department of the Interior on the one hand contends that the attainment of the maximum stock-pile objective is necessary for the minerals security of the United States and on the other hand, while knowing that a \$15,000,000,000 stock pile not only is not contemplated, but is incapable of realization for many years to come, and realizing that a war emergency may be upon us within the next few years, makes no effort whatsoever to arouse the people of the United States and the Congress to the alternate necessity of an all-out Government-financed program to put thousands of idle domestic mineral deposits into production before it is too late.

MUNITIONS BOARD WARNS MINIMUM STOCK-PILE OBJECTIVES IF ATTAINED INFER NO GUARANTY OF SUFFICIENCY IN A FUTURE WAR; CONGRESS NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH GUARANTY

In its last stock-piling report to the Congress, dated January 23, 1950, the Munitions Board once again sounded this ominous warning:

At the time these stock-pile objectives were established it was made clear that they were minimum objectives. They inferred no guaranty of sufficiency in a future war, being intended merely as a guide in the maintenance of a balanced procurement program.

If the Munitions Board, the Department of the Interior, or the National Security Resources Board will not take appropriate action to recommend and initiate a domestic minerals program which will guarantee a sufficiency of minerals and metals throughout any future war emergency, it becomes the obvious duty and responsibility of the Congress itself to take the action necessary to provide such a guaranty to the people of the United States.

PROGRAMS REQUIRED TO GUARANTEE A SUFFICIENCY OF MINERALS AND METALS IN A FUTURE WAR EMERGENCY

In order to guarantee that the United States will have an adequate supply of strategic and critical minerals and metals, or a supply as nearly adequate as can possibly be obtained at this late date, to meet all military and essential civilian requirements throughout a 5- to 8-year period of war and during a 3-year post-war reconversion and rehabilitation period, the Congress must face the problem squarely and realistically, regardless of outside influences and the apathy of the executive agencies. The Congress must enact enabling legislation, appropriate the funds required, and direct that the following policies and programs be carried out immediately:

First. The Munitions Board and the General Services Administration must abandon the policy and practice of off-again, on-again purchases in order to keep the quantity of each stock-pile material in theoretical balance and of never paying above market prices for strategic and critical materials.

With a few possible exceptions, all available world surpluses of strategic and critical materials must be purchased for the stock pile.

Purchasing missions, including staffs of technical personnel, supplied with

contractual authority, small tools and equipment, must be sent to foreign sources of supply to increase production and obtain the maximum quantities of materials to the extent not obtainable from the undeveloped mineral deposits in the United States. This method was used by the Board of Economic Warfare to obtain greater quantities of mica, beryl, tantalite, and other materials during World War II and should be adopted at this time.

Second. An independent agency must be established to commence immediately and carry out an intensive, all-out, 10- to 12-year Government-financed program designed and geared to have private enterprise explore, develop, and mine the Nation's undeveloped mineral deposits and expand existing operations in order to obtain maximum domestic production of strategic and critical minerals and metals in the shortest possible time.

All production derived from such efforts must be delivered to the stock pile until the outbreak of a war, at which time the flow shall be diverted to meet consumer requirements as directed by the Federal Government.

COST OF THE REQUIRED DOMESTIC MINERALS PRODUCTION PROGRAM

The Munitions Board has pointed out that the daily cost to the United States of World War II reached about \$500,000,000, and that, measured in these terms, the cost of the entire stock pile when completed would be equivalent to the cost of only a few days of war. The expenditure required to carry out the domestic minerals production program required to guarantee that the United States will have the minerals and metals needed in a future war emergency probably would be equivalent to the cost to the United States of 10 to 14 days of the last war.

It is highly important to remember that unlike planes, guns, tanks, and ships that have no commercial value and sooner or later are expended or become obsolete and are discarded, mineral and metal acquisitions represent an exchange of dollars for indestructible materials that, in general, have an increasingly greater monetary value with the passage of time. In the words of the Munitions Board, "The stock pipe is an inventory of raw materials with a cash value; it is a recoverable asset owned by the people of the United States. In this sense it is an insurance policy, the outlay for which would be returned manyfold should the stock pipe be used, and yet until it is used it retains value indefinitely."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it would be well to ponder the statement of Commodore Lewis L. Strauss, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, which he made 4½ years ago, in October, 1945, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Commodore Strauss representing the Secretary of the Navy, stated in part:

After a war has begun—and it is now conceded that the next war, if we have one,

is likely to come suddenly with no advance warning—it may be too late to acquire these materials from other countries. We may be denied access to the principal world sources of many strategic materials, and we can well remember how, in early 1942, when the Japanese had cut our sea communications to the Far East, we were denied access to our principal sources of supply for tin, rubber, manilla fiber, quinine, and other necessary commodities.

While the Far East was completely shut off, other areas became inaccessible to varying degrees as the result of enemy action.

Shipping routed to India, the East and West Coasts of Africa, and South America, suffered costly losses, and the Mediterranean was practically closed to traffic.

In the winter of 1942-43, for example, substantial tonnages of bauxite from the Guineas, then critical in our airplane program, were lost due to enemy submarine action. Such quantities of strategic materials as we did successfully import from those areas which were not completely cut off, were imported at considerable cost to the war effort. Combat vessels needed elsewhere had to be assigned to protect this shipping. Ships which were needed for the transport of personnel and supplies required by the armed forces had to be diverted from that use and their destruction risked.

Furthermore, a substantial tonnage of heavy materials had to be flown from China, Africa, India, and South America at great cost and uneconomic use of fuel, trained personnel, and airplanes.

These desperate efforts did not save us from many delays and set-backs in our production program caused by the shortages of needed strategic materials.

The lesson to be learned is, obviously, that we cannot afford to gamble with our security on the chance that in another national emergency we could again be so fortunate.

Shall we heed such warnings and take required action or shall we gamble the future of the United States against the remote chance that United States merchant ships may be successful in running the gauntlet of 250 to 1,000 or more enemy submarines and return with large quantities of strategic materials, and the equally remote chance that enemy action, by one means or another, may not succeed in shutting off overseas sources of supplies?

The cold facts reveal that after a major war has started it is, with few exceptions, impossible not only to utilize the Nation's undeveloped mineral deposits effectively but it is impossible to maintain the production of operating mines. It is a fact that once war has started, the undeveloped mineral deposits and idle mines of the United States may just as well be in the hands of the enemy for the little good they could contribute to the winning of the war and the economy of our Nation.

In the light of present world conditions and the evidence before us, it becomes imperative that the Congress immediately initiate an all-out program that will provide the people of the United States with the strategic and critical raw materials from or with which all military, industrial, and essential civilian supplies, materials, and equipment required to win a future war and maintain our basic economy must be made.

A partial or half-hearted effort will not save our Nation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 277, line 25, after the second comma, insert "of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be expended in accordance with the purposes of said act of July 23, 1946, through purchase contracts negotiated with operators within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and in making advance payments on such contracts to the extent determined to be necessary to the performance thereof, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Alaska public works: For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), relating to the development of the Territory of Alaska, to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$9,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be for the liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head and of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure on any project until a certificate has been received from the Secretary of Defense that the installation of such facility will be of value in connection with national defense.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: On page 279, line 24, after "vehicles", strike out the colon and all that follows down to the period in line 3 on page 280.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered seeks to strike that language which would give the Secretary of Defense authority and, in fact, direct him, to approve all applications under the Alaska Public Works Act. I do not think that authority is needed. The Secretary of Defense has never asked for it. The law itself, in my opinion, and I should say in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, because he never offered any objection to it, sets up sufficient safeguards.

Mr. Chairman, through forces beyond my control the subcommittee in charge of the bill, in inquiring into the appropriation request probably did not receive the adequate presentation to which it was entitled. As I understand, the facts were not available at that time. As a consequence, the budgetary request was reduced and this language was added.

Mr. Chairman, the Alaska public works bill came into being primarily, I think, as the result of a special Alaska message sent to the Congress in May of 1948 by President Truman, in which he asked for legislation of this character. The bill was enacted last year. It provides for a program of public works in

Alaska over a period of 5 years, in the amount of \$70,000,000, \$35,000,000 to be paid by the Federal Government and \$35,000,000 by municipalities in the Territory and by the Territorial government. That is intended to be an aid in the over-all development of the Territory, so more people will go there to live, so more business will be established, and so there will be more industry. Naturally, whatever occurs in that respect in any one part of the Territory will help the entire Territory, and thus will be of aid in the military effort in that area.

It was not intended that the work should be confined only to those communities where the armed services are principally located, but was intended, as I say, to be a general program for the entire Territory.

The Secretary of Defense sent a representative before the legislative committee in the Senate that was considering the authorizing legislation and he spoke of the need for the general development program as contrasted with the special program of the type that might be made necessary if this language were adopted. The testimony of Major General Gardner was specifically in favor of the bill which was adopted. The Secretary of Defense at that time had additional opportunity to present the point that he should have the veto power, as it were, over this public works act if he desired it, but he did not so indicate.

Section 4 of Public Law 264 of this Congress in conjunction with section 3 sets up a system of safeguards which I think is adequate. It provides that no application shall be approved unless the Administrator of General Services gives his assent. In addition to that the Governor of Alaska must give his approval and likewise the Secretary of the Interior. That is not all. Those officials must call upon and consult with such other Federal agencies as have a substantial interest in the public works program. I think that is sufficient, and this language ought not be added.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know that it is especially pertinent or at all pertinent to say that we ought to spend money in this country because we are spending it somewhere else but the other day I read that this Government is going to spend \$80,000,000 for a public-works program in Berlin to relieve unemployment. This Alaska Act is not one for the relief of unemployment, but to build up what is now a most important part of our own country. If we are going to spend \$80,000,000 in Berlin and if Berlin is a front line then we can spend that much for Alaska since Alaska is surely a front line of our defenses, in another part of the world. I surely do not quarrel with any decision which may have been reached to strengthen our position in Germany, but surely we must give equal consideration to Alaska.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the sterling qualities and fine ability and great contribution of the distinguished Delegate from Alaska. He proposes to strike out a proviso which would require the certification by the Secretary of Defense that

a project was needed in the interest of national defense before funds could be granted for that purpose. Since the committee held its hearings the Delegate from Alaska has presented to the gentleman from Tennessee personally some further enlightenment upon the program which was most inadequately, I regretfully say, presented to the subcommittee. But the information supplied by the gentleman is not yet sufficient to justify the granting of funds to the Territory for these purposes in contradistinction from programs applying to other Territories and States unless it is based upon the question of national defense. I regret to say what I am about to say because it involves a gentleman for whom I have a high personal regard. The administrator of this program, Mr. Larson, is an able and fine man. He is a very sociable gentleman, too. But I think I ought to say to the Congress that neither he nor any member of his staff seemed to know what they were talking about regarding this program nor were they able to convince the committee that they had justified this program. On the basis of what we heard, I confess to you I do not believe we should have appropriated any money for this program. We made a drastic cut. We should not have appropriated any on the basis of the presentation to the subcommittee. That is not to say that some of this work is not needed. I think it is. The distinguished Delegate from Alaska has convinced me that some work is needed but he has not convinced me nor other members of the subcommittee that we should proceed with these projects unless it is certified by the Secretary of Defense as in the interest of national defense.

Let me give you just one example, and I could give you many examples, of the type of project requested of the subcommittee in this program. I see in the hearings, for instance, a water project for Port Alexander which is a city with the great population, according to the census figures, of 50 men, women, and children. Yet the program called for the expenditure of \$50,000, merely for a water supply. Can anyone justify spending \$1,000 per capita—man, woman, and child—not for sewage disposal and water, but merely water supply? That is the kind of evidence that was presented to this committee. I suggest to the Administrator that the next time he appears before the Appropriations Subcommittee I hope, and his friends expect, that he and his agency will show more diligence and knowledge and concern.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman knows I agree with him that many of the projects submitted could not be defended, and that is the reason I did not seek any increase in the amount here. We hope to present, on the basis of data now accumulated, a good case before the other body. But I want to say this, that no Alaskan municipality has ever defaulted on a loan, nor has any other political subdivision of the Territory of

Alaska. When the loans are granted it will be on a sound basis, and every cent owing to the Federal Government will be repaid.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the truth and the force of the gentleman's statement. I appreciate, too, the diligence and excellence of his service. Had he presented the case before the subcommittee, with the full facts and justification, which I am sure he can marshal at a later time in support of some of these projects, the subcommittee might have felt more favorably inclined.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Will the gentleman not concede with me that on the basis of the testimony presented to the committee, the subcommittee must have been generous in approving any appropriation for the program?

Mr. BARTLETT. Oh, I cannot quarrel with the gentleman from Tennessee on that. I was surprised that we got any money. Naturally, I do not blame Mr. Larson. He cannot know all the details, but I think his people should have. But at any rate, these data are assembled and will be presented, and I think the subcommittee will agree that projects now sought are financially sound. I should add that I did not try to make a technical presentation to your committee because the figures were not available to me. That, after all, was the proper business of the agency.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the gentleman for stepping into what I most regretfully say is a void and lack of information. The gentleman has contributed valuable service. The gentleman made one additional statement, to which I would like to make reference. The gentleman said that no municipality in Alaska had defaulted on its debt. For that I applaud. But some of these projects asked for thousands of dollars for communities that were not even incorporated. For instance, the village of Homer. They have no officials authorized to sign a bond or to incur indebtedness for the municipality. There was no municipality. A large project was asked, and we just could not give it approval.

Mr. BARTLETT. I want to say that before application is submitted from any such district, it will come through a school district or a public utility district or the Territorial government of Alaska. The gentleman is right.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman. I have talked with the gentleman, and he has contributed valuable service in trying to put this program on a sound basis, because he realizes that the Congress of the United States does not wish to appropriate money to be spent in an irresponsible manner. The gentleman is correct, in my opinion, in the course he is pursuing.

Mr. BARTLETT. We do not want to waste a dime of Federal money in Alaska.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Without entering into the merits that my friend is discussing, I was glad to note his reference of respect to Mr. Larson for his ability and fine character.

Mr. GORE. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. He is a very outstanding man and a great administrator. We on the Expenditures Committee have had him before us a number of times, and the committee has a deep feeling of respect for him personally and as a public official.

Mr. GORE. He is an able gentleman and in fairness to him I should say that his is a comparatively new agency with many new problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I believe all of us have respect for the services of the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]. Personally, I have been much interested in Alaska; I voted for the Alaska statehood bill; I have supported many measures to encourage development up there. But I think we ought to understand exactly what the situation is here before us. The gentleman from Alaska has offered a motion to strike a proviso which the committee put in this bill. The paragraph proposes a \$9,000,000 appropriation for some public works projects in Alaska; then we added this proviso:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure on any project until a certificate has been received from the Secretary of Defense that the installation of such facility will be of value in connection with national defense.

In other words, the committee merely was endeavoring to insure that the money that we provide here would be spent on the essential projects. There is a table which appears in the hearings at pages 1624 to 1627 to which the gentleman from Tennessee has already alluded. If the Members would only take that table and go through it, I am sure they would want every safeguard possible to insure that the money we appropriate will be used on the meritorious projects and not on those which are not meritorious. For instance, here is one proposal to spend \$1,100,000 for a school, sewer, and power supply in a community of 300 population. Here is another request for \$400,000 for a small town by the name of Petersburg. It may be that they need this hospital in Petersburg, but the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] very properly questioned whether or not the people in Petersburg could operate or support that hospital if it actually were established there.

It should be borne in mind that the United States Government is putting up this money. We could require the local communities to put up some; they have a nominal liability in general of 50 percent; they could get it on a 25-percent basis, but the Administrator assured us he was trying to get them to agree to put up 50 percent. Originally the Federal

Government puts up the money. There are \$75,000,000 worth of projects. All the committee does with this proviso is to say: "Do not go ahead on it until you have a certificate from the Secretary of Defense that it is needed for national defense." Or, to put it another way, this money must be used first so that we will consider national defense needs and so that it will have national defense value.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to take this occasion to join the gentleman from South Dakota in paying my respects to the Delegate from Alaska. It is my impression during the years that he has served here that no Member of this House has worked harder or more assiduously in behalf of the constituency he represents; and I may say that he has got a big load to carry, because he has a big Territory to represent.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. He has; and whatever may be the attitude of this Committee with respect to this amendment should not minimize what the gentleman has said. But I do feel that this proviso should stay in the bill; it is the only guaranty that this money will be used on the most urgent projects, those vital to national defense.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the Delegate from Alaska.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof,

as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the current appropriation bill contains no appropriation for the Office of Housing Expediter for the year 1951 for the purpose of administering any rent control act which may be passed by this Congress, and that is as it should be because no authorization act has as yet been passed by the Congress. Without such an authorization act obviously there can be no appropriation of funds for any such purpose.

I am sure that had an extension of the rent control act been passed by the Congress by this time this subcommittee with its customary excellence would have seen fit to include an appropriation for rent-control administration in this bill. I have been informed that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House will begin hearings on extension of the rent-control act beginning next Monday. I have further been informed that the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of another body have already been completed and that it will begin its deliberations on extension of the act within a short time. Yet all of these deliberations may very well go for naught if hearings are not undertaken immediately in connection with a deficiency appropriation for the year 1950, exceedingly important appropriation of rent control is even to last until June 30, as is authorized by the present law.

This alarming situation was called to the attention of this Congress and of the Committee on Appropriations specifically by the President when on April 20 he sent to each branch of the Congress a request for a deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$800,000 for the Office of the Housing Expediter. After pointing out the drastic cuts in appropriations which this agency has already suffered during the year, the President's message stated:

The situation is more serious, however, in that the amount provided by the Congress is insufficient to permit minimum administration of rent control to the end of the fiscal year. In order to stay within the amount appropriated by Congress, it will be necessary for the Housing Expediter immediately to serve separation notices to more than 1,200 of the remaining employees or to disband the organization completely before June 1, 1950. Despite Federal, State, and local decontrol measures taken to date, or to become effective soon, approximately 8,000,000 dwelling units will still be under Federal rent control on May 1, 1950.

I would like to proceed further and say this, that in order for the Rent Control Administration to continue in force and effect, at least for the balance of its authorized term—and I think it is exceedingly important that it do continue in force and effect certainly until June 30 at the very least—it is necessary that the Committee on Appropriations act on the President's request for a deficiency appropriation.

I have here an article which appeared in the Evening Star of Saturday, November 19, under the headline "Real estate men told to beat control by curb on funds." All of us, I think, are aware

of the excellent job being performed by the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities in ferreting out the activities of the real-estate lobby, and showing how it actually works. This article clearly reveals that it never admits defeat. If the Congress passes an act, do not accept it. Kill the appropriation, so that the law withers.

Let me read to you from this article which, incidentally and ironically enough, comes from my home city, the city of Chicago:

Kendall Cady, past president of the Institute of Real Estate Management, believes the real-estate industry must battle rent-control indirectly through whittling down appropriations for enforcement rather than by a frontal attack.

"The time to fight this battle against rent control is now and not next July 30, when rent control expires, and I think I have a gimmick to fight this battle," he told a session of the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards yesterday.

Explaining the plan, Mr. Cady said that essentially it mounted to influencing Congress "to tell Tighe Woods (the National Housing Expediter in charge of rent control) that he has had all the money he is going to get and give him no more.

We must go to see our Senators and Congressmen now," he continued, "They're ready to listen now, and in June they will be thinking of November and not of ending rent control. We must go to them now, and we must send our bankers to them, and our ministers and every friend we have.

If we can send enough Members of Congress back to Washington with this idea, we can win this fight before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, that is the plan of the real-estate lobby. At this moment it stands on the threshold of victory. It can be defeated and it must be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee on Appropriations keeps faith with the President of the United States, keeps faith with the people of the Nation, rather than with the real-estate lobby, and permits hearings to be held, on the deficiency appropriation, so that the House may be given the opportunity to vote on the question of providing necessary funds. This is essential in order that rent control may last, at least until June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. May I suggest that the gentleman propound a question during this minute to the Committee on Appropriations as to whether or not they will bring out the bill they have before them to give an additional appropriation to the office of Housing Expediter so that it may continue, at least until June 30 the work that it is doing, without which appropriation it will have to close up before the month is over?

Mr. YATES. I will be happy to ask that question of the chairman of the subcommittee. If the chairman of the subcommittee wishes to comment on the question propounded by the gentleman from New York, I would be glad to have the benefit of his comment.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I would be glad to comment. Is the gentleman intimating that the real-estate lobby has been working on the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. YATES. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, let me say to the gentleman that I know that I have not been approached by the real-estate lobby, and I feel quite confident that the gentleman and the other members of the Committee on Appropriations similarly have not been approached. Yet, I would like to point out to the gentleman the vital necessity for the continuation of rent control in the great municipalities of this country and the vital necessity of obtaining hearings on the deficiency appropriation bill, as requested by the President. Rent control must not be allowed to fail for lack of funds.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. I should like to compliment the gentleman from Illinois for bringing to the attention of the House a dangerous and appalling situation. On May 26, within a matter of weeks, rent control in this country may collapse, not by expiration of legal authority but for lack of money to operate—unless we do something about it. The President has already submitted to the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation to continue the administration of rent control until June 30, 1950, the date the present law expires. It is imperative that immediate action be taken to appropriate additional funds.

I say this situation is dangerous because of the substantial cuts that already have been made in the appropriations for the Office of the Housing Expediter it has been necessary to dismiss since last summer over 2,000 employees. At the present time approximately 8,650,000 dwelling units in 42 States are being administered by this office. I say it is dangerous because if the necessary funds to administer rent control are not forthcoming, it may be necessary to disband this agency. Law and order require that so long as a statute is on the books, it should be enforced—and the duty of each of us is to see that it is enforced, regardless of our personal feelings or beliefs.

I say the situation and the prospects are appalling if action is not taken immediately to supply these funds because of the great hardships that would be caused to millions of persons by the abrupt termination of rent control in this still acute housing shortage.

How acute is the housing shortage? Here is what the greatest fact collecting body in our country today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says: Based on recent official surveys of vacancies in 25 areas located in all regions of the country from coast to coast, BLS states

clearly that over-all vacancy rates are far below normal, generally between 1 and 2 percent as compared with normal rates of 5 to 6 percent. Vacancy rates for habitable dwellings for rent are generally less than 1 percent and many of them are less than one-half of 1 percent.

In my own city of St. Louis, a survey made in December, 1949, showed an over-all vacancy rate of 1.3 percent, and an habitable rental vacancy rate of 0.4 percent. Habitable rental vacancy rates, and remember these surveys were made in December, 1949 and January and February, 1950—I repeat habitable rental vacancy rates were between 0.5 and 0.9 percent in Buffalo; Detroit; Portland, Maine; Memphis; Jacksonville; Cincinnati; Nashville; New Orleans; Baltimore; and Los Angeles. The rate was 0.4 percent in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, and in New York City and it was 0.1 percent in Kansas City and Minneapolis-St. Paul. These extremely low vacancy rates, so small in many instances as to make it truthful to say there is no vacancy, underline the acute housing shortage.

Hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the extension of rent control beyond June 30, 1950, begins next week. An abrupt ending of rent control at this stage, in my opinion, would create turmoil, confusion, and suffering, not only in St. Louis, but also over the entire country.

Action on landlord petitions for adjustments in rent, on tenants' complaints, on compliance actions, on requests for evictions, on reduction for overcharges would be abruptly stopped—all a direct thwarting of the intention of this body that the law be administered to June 30, 1950. To terminate the St. Louis office and the offices in other parts of the country prior to the time determined by this Congress would be an injustice to landlords, tenants and the general public alike. It is not fair to landlords because during the period from April 1949 through March 1950, three out of every four landlords who applied for a rent increase obtained it. It is not fair to tenants because in studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rents have increased on the average up to 41 percent in cities that have been decontrolled. It is not fair to the public since an unreasonable rise in rents affects all of us by reducing the purchasing power for food, clothing, transportation and other commodities.

I urge that we give priority to the consideration of the President's request for additional funds to continue rent control, and that the House take action promptly to appropriate the necessary funds.

(Mr. YATES and Mr. KARSTEN asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only; printing and binding; services as authorized

by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as members of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$4,200,000; *Provided*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by Title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: On page 288, line 17, strike out "\$4,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000."

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to increase by \$800,000 the appropriation for the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The agency in its budget estimate asked for \$6,000,000. The subcommittee has allowed that only to the extent of \$4,200,000. By this amendment I am asking that it be increased to \$5,000,000.

You will probably recall that the appropriations granted to the agency for this fiscal year were not for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, but started in October 1949. The result is that now the agency is employing some 600 men and women, and although on the record it appears that you have increased the appropriation by \$225,000, if you figure it on the entire annual basis you actually have cut it. The result will be that instead of its being able to employ these 600 men and women it will have to cut back its personnel to 520, so that an agency that because of legislation we enacted in this Congress needs at least 85 more persons to do the job we entrusted to them and directed them to do will have to cut back by 80 men. In other words, in order to give them the manpower they need to be able to do this job, it is necessary that you increase this appropriation by the \$800,000 my amendment seeks to put back into the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Will not the restoration of these funds according to the budget estimate prepare the Housing and Home Finance Agency for going ahead with slum clearance and urban redevelopment work in the communities of this Nation?

Mr. MULTER. That is absolutely correct.

May I say that no part of this \$800,000 is for research. The \$1,000,000 the committee said they should not have this year I am not touching. I am not asking you to put it back. This \$800,000 is absolutely essential if this agency is

to do the work the Congress has ordered it to do.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DAVENPORT. I rise in support of the gentleman from New York, and commend him as well as the gentleman from Illinois for calling to the attention of the House and the American people the very, very imminent danger of the end of rent control in the United States. I happen to know by visiting many metropolitan areas that thousands and thousands of American families are living in constant fear and dread that the ax may fall on them after June 30. So let us do everything we can to continue the very necessary and vital rent control in the United States.

Mr. MULTER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Permit me to call to the attention of the committee that no part of this \$800,000 which I seek by this amendment has anything to do with rent control. I heartily agree with all that has been said on the floor here today about rent control or the necessity of giving the Housing Expediter an appropriation to carry on this work without which he must close up. This is not for the Office of the Expediter. No part of this is for rent control. We will meet that separately, I hope in the very near future. I urge upon you to increase this appropriation for the Housing and Home Finance Agency by \$800,000 so that it can do its job. The Agency itself says:

It is clear that, far from representing an increase, the amount recommended by the House Committee is, in fact, a severe cut that would cripple and delay the Agency's programs at the very time when every effort should be made to continue their development so as to meet the urgent needs which the Congress had in mind in enacting the new legislation—

Directing it to carry on these functions.

I urge upon you the approval of this amendment which will give the Agency the \$5,000,000 which my amendment would then call for.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from New York for his interest in housing. Since he has been a Member of Congress I know I can say with every degree of accuracy and sincerity that his contribution to the problem of housing has been an outstanding one.

Mr. Chairman, his amendment seeks to increase this appropriation by \$800,000. Frankly, there was a pretty substantial cut in this item. We cut that from \$6,000,000 down to \$4,200,000. Let us see what this money is for. It is not going to add or subtract one single house which is going to be built in the United States in the year 1951. This money is for one thing and one thing alone and that is what we call salaries and expenses. The sum total is split up into some four or five parts. Research and development for housing is a major one of the items. The Administrator asked for \$3,300,000. If my memory serves me correctly the committee was unanimously of the opin-

ion that \$2,300,000 was ample in view of the fact that very little of their 1950 funds have been allocated even though the year has already passed to the extent of 5 or 6 months. The indications were that they could not allocate and certainly could not spend more than \$2,000,000 for 1951. Yet we gave them \$2,300,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We gave them \$225,000 more than they had for the current year.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Most of this money is going to be spent for salaries and expenses. In this one office for the fiscal year 1950 they had 601 positions. They wanted to increase that—not decrease it, do not misunderstand me, but increase it by 158 jobs. What is the function of this Office of the Administrator? It is the top layer over five agencies and with the exception of the Administrator it cannot change the substantive law one whit of these agencies, namely, Public Housing, the FHA, the HOLC, the FSLIC, and the Home Loan Bank Board. Those are the five activities and this is the top layer. Bear in mind when you have 759 employees in that office you are going to have duplication in each 1 of the subordinate agencies. I will just use a simple example. The Administrator will have his budget officer and then the HOLC, the Home Loan Bank Board, the Public Housing Administration, and the FHA will have their budget officers and their legal staff and all of their experts. We are not attempting to cripple housing in the slightest. We are just trying to be a little bit economical. Certainly there is no gentleman on the floor who is going to be misled into believing whether erroneously or otherwise, that something in excess of 600 people cannot do this job, some phases of which will probably be duplicated by the subordinate agencies. These funds will allow them more than they had last year, and give them more employees.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my distinguished and good friend from New York, whom I admire very much.

Mr. MULTER. I thank you for the kind things you have said about me.

First, let me point out that my amendment does not ask to add anything with reference to the cut of the public housing provisions. I did not intend to imply that any part of this money would build any houses. This amendment is not to restore any part of that, but what you say is an increase of \$225,000 actually is not that. The agency is operating with 600 men. If you allow them only what you have allowed in this bill now they must cut back to 520 men.

Mr. THOMAS. They will be able to operate and carry on successfully. If they are not, we will be glad to reconsider it. We are not trying to cripple them at all. We are just trying to get them to be a little economical. Certainly they can get along with this amount

of money and do an excellent job. If not, we will see that they get more money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has expired.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to the debates in this Chamber and the arguments on various items in the appropriation bill we are considering. I have taken little part in the discussions because I have realized that the distinguished gentlemen on the appropriations committee, having accorded many weeks of study and hard work to the proper and wise distribution of available funds among the many meritorious uses, have a much better understanding of the over-all picture than one who is not a member of the committee and, moreover, is a recent arrival in this body.

But the matter of roofs over the heads of American families is one that properly does concern me in my relation to my constituents and to my duty in the House as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee—the only member on the committee from the second largest city in America, Chicago. I cannot take lightly the responsibility of representing one of the great urban centers of America on the committee which is charged with providing a real answer to the housing problem.

In the city of Chicago, if rent control ends on June 30 of this year there will be a most unhappy condition of distress and of chaos. I do not believe that any Member on either side of the aisle would wish to see thousands of families, many of them with children and with babies in arms, thrown onto the streets, with no place to go. This is exactly what would happen in Chicago if abruptly, and before there had been provided housing within the rental means of our people, the protection of rent control should be terminated.

The prospect is so grave in Chicago and in other cities of Illinois that the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of Illinois and grandson of the Vice President of the United States in the second Cleveland administration flew to Washington to testify before the committee of the other body and to alert us in the Congress to what is ahead if rent control ends before there is available housing within the means of our people.

But regardless of what we do in the Banking and Currency Committee, and regardless of the support that may be given us on the floor of the House, it all adds up to nothing if appropriations necessary to carry forward the purpose of the legislation we enact are cut and cut so that the legislation becomes impotent and dead-wood because there is no money for its adequate administration.

My colleague from Illinois [Mr. YATES], who is the only member from Chicago on the Appropriations Committee and who is rendering such an outstanding service in the interest of the people of that city, has called attention to the fact that rent control really will

end on the 25th of May unless we in the Congress authorize an additional appropriation for the Housing Expediter to carry on after that date, when the money for the administration of his office will be gone entirely. I commend my distinguished colleague for bringing this so forcibly to the attention of the House.

Now the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER], whose tireless industry and keen intellectuality have won for him the profound respect of his fellow-members on the Banking and Currency Committee, points to another spot where the failure to provide adequate funds in bills of appropriation is defeating the purpose of the Congress and is smashing into smithereens all that we have been trying to do to solve the housing problem in a way that the American people have a right to expect of us. American families, Mr. Chairman, are entitled to decent roofs over their heads. If we fail in the name of a false economy to provide reasonable and equitable means for them to have decent roofs, and within their financial ability, we may be sure they will not be in any mood to listen to our lame attempts to excuse ourselves.

The Eighty-first Congress provided for public housing and slum clearance, and also for necessary research work. Unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] is adopted, because of a lack of money the purpose of the Congress will be defeated. I bring this to the very serious attention of my colleagues.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the distinguished and universally admired gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I admire my distinguished friend sincerely, but I am afraid he is a little in error in his last observation. The construction money to build slum clearance projects has already been provided, and there is not 1 penny for construction involved in this bill.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. The purpose of my amendment is to give to the agency sufficient funds with which to administer the program. This is for personnel of the agency, not for building, but for personnel that will supervise the plans and the building and the site acquisition and the slum clearance. Without personnel you cannot have a program.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. That I appreciate. This money is simply for administrative purposes. Unless you have money to pay people to administer it you are not going to have any program. That is as simple as 2 times 2. The gentleman from New York has presented it accurately. The most effective way to end anything is to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery that makes it go; that is the machinery of administration. I trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be adopted. Every time we strike in the name of false economy at well-considered

plans for putting roofs over the heads of American families we are striking at the welfare of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MULTER) there were—ayes 26, noes 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,700,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this chapter.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 290, line 2, strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,750,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the bill as reported proposes \$11,700,000 for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration. The budget estimate was \$13,000,000. Many members of the committee thought we could very well make a 25 percent cut. My amendment proposes a 25 percent cut; that is, it proposes to allow \$8,750,000 for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration for fiscal 1951. During the current year the Public Housing Administration has \$4,250,000. My amendment will give them more than twice that amount. It will give them \$8,750,000, which is a quarter-million dollars more than twice what they had this current year.

The Public Housing Administration has several functions. It has the war lease housing, subsistence homesteads, veterans' housing, and the homes-conversion program, but all of those programs I have mentioned are taken care of out of funds which they get from the operation of those respective programs. The bill contemplates they will get \$6,024,000 for the operation of those programs out of their operating funds. So the money mentioned in my amendment relates to to no funds for the programs I have referred to.

This administrative fund which I have proposed, \$8,750,000, is exclusively for the United States Housing Act program under title III, which is the proposal to build public housing authorized by the 1949 act over a 6-year period. They have had a hard time spending the \$4,200,000 this year. If they get a half million dollars more than twice that amount for the new year it should be sufficient to take care of their needs. If they do not get by with it they can always come in and ask for a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, the committee was instructed when we were preparing our bills this year to examine every estimate not on the basis of is this good, but on the basis of what is the least amount that we can recommend and at the same time do the job. It seems to me self-evident that if we give them more than

twice as much as they had this year they have enough to get along with this program.

There are many people who see in the public-housing program today evidences that we are commencing to get caught up with housing needs in many communities. In Washington, and its environs, for example, there are empty apartments today, and there are going to be in other communities where some of these large public-housing programs are going into operation. So I suggest if we give this activity in its administrative expenses a half million dollars more than twice what it has this year, it will have plenty to operate on.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman inform the committee how many persons this agency employs?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The number is 364, which was given us in the table supplied in response to my inquiry, and this table appears on pages 1862 to 1864 of the hearings.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. Chairman, under the Housing Act of 1937 the administrative costs were borne by the housing agency. Under the new act of 1949 that administrative cost has been put squarely on the taxpayers.

The committee was not unanimous in this cut of approximately 10 percent. We did think they had far too many economists over there, far too many this, far too many of that, including far too many publicists; but, after all, the Congress voted this program and it has got to be enforced.

If the Committee sees fit to adopt this amendment we might be able to make some adjustments in conference with the other body. Frankly, I think the cut we have already given them is a fairly reasonable one. They may be able to stand a further reduction, but that is problematical. I cannot really recommend to the Committee that it vote up or vote down this amendment. I have just tried to give the Committee the facts as I see them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the Na-

tional Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding, including printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,606,490.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget made a request for \$65,000 for the Smithsonian Institution for paleontological investigations. I appeared before the subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices in regard to this amount. In my statement I said:

Mr. Chairman, my appearance here is in support of an item carried by the budget for paleontological investigation in those points where the Government is building irrigation and reclamation dams.

I am not unmindful of the budgetary problems that this committee is facing. The sum requested is not large and it is a type of work that cannot be postponed. Whenever an excavation is made for a dam, there is usually uncovered bones, fossils, tools and other evidences of pre-historic civilizations. Unless there is someone right there to collect and preserve these they are lost forever. If they are preserved, they make a contribution to science and education for all time to come. I wish it was the type of expenditure that could be postponed until another time, but that is not the case. It is a question of spending a small amount of money now or losing this very valuable information.

May I say that this work is carried on at a minimum of expense. It is done on a cooperative basis with the colleges and universities. I know that the University of Nebraska conducts this work with a very minimum of expenditures. I am sure the other institutions do likewise.

I hope that you can act favorably on this item.

The subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee rejected this item, it is not in the bill. In bowing to the decision of the Appropriations Committee I am mindful of the financial situation of this Government, but I am disappointed that at the same time there is an increase for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution over last year's appropriation of \$306,490. In other words, the taxpayers are going to have to pay more money for the maintenance of this Government agency, but will not receive the additional work needed to be done.

The Clerk read as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)

and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed 225 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$102,714,000 to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the proposed appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority is necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 as amended.

A large part of the present appropriation will add power to the capacity of the TVA system. The two new dams known as the Boone Dam and the Fort Henry Dam, which will be located on the Holston River system below the Watauga Dam and the South Holston Dam are needed to meet the increase in the power demands in the Valley, and to further strengthen the flood-control program.

The proposed Boone Dam will provide a power capacity of 75,000 kilowatts when completed, and will provide flood control for the industrial city of Kingsport, which is downstream from the Boone Dam.

The Fort Henry Dam would provide for power installations of 30,000 kilowatts. The two projects together will add about 105,000 kilowatts to the northeastern part of the system. The power load for several years has been gradually increasing. Electricity sales to municipalities and cooperative distributors of TVA power has shown a great growth from 1945 on through 1949.

At the present time more than 1,000,000 customers are served. There is an additional reason for the construction of these dams in Sullivan County, Tenn. In view of the world situation, national defense needs must not be overlooked.

Vast Federal agencies with a great industrial potential in the interest of national defense exists in this valley. These extra dams will give the necessary support to Oak Ridge, Holston Ordnance, the aluminum plants at Alcoa, and the many other industries of a national defense character. I am supporting this legislation in the interest of our national well-being.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Ship construction: For new-ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, as authorized by title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (except for construction of one prototype vessel under title VII of said Act), \$35,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 is for payment of obligations for new-ship construction incurred under authority granted in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948; and, in addition, the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts for new-ship construction in an amount not to exceed \$63,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used to start any new-ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year, nor to start any new-ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically ap-

proves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana: On page 304, line 5, after the colon, strike out all language thereafter through the colon on line 10.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to state that we have not reached that portion of the section yet.

The Clerk read as follows:

Operating-differential subsidies: For operating-differential subsidies, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, \$26,450,000, together with funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, not to exceed \$16,770,000 from the special deposit account established with receipts from sales under Public Laws 44 and 305 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and not to exceed \$3,529,000 from the special deposit account established from the refund of unobligated amounts out of the working fund established with the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, for development of reserve fleet sites, all to be available until expended for payment of operating-differential subsidies for the fiscal years 1949, 1950, and 1951, to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis and to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such contracts: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the Commission as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the Commission reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the Commission, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, shall be construed to affect the authority of the Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of ships in excess of the number of ships receiving such subsidy as of January 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That the balance in excess of \$16,770,000 as of June 30, 1950, in the special deposit account established with receipts from sales under Public Laws 44 and 305 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, together with any receipts after that date from such sales, shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 304, strike out the proviso beginning in line 5 and ending before the colon in line 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of ships in excess of the number of ships which are entitled to receive an operating-differential subsidy pursuant to provisions of any contract, authorization, commitment, or obligation by the Commission in existence on January 1, 1950, including within said limitation as to number any ships being constructed or contracted for on said date under a construction-differential subsidy contract and including also any ships the operation of which may be authorized by the Commission under any contracts which may result from any formal applications filed with the Commission prior to January 1, 1950."

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, that amendment involves the same section as the amendment which I just offered. My amendment preceded that of the gentleman from Texas. It is the exact section, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman was not entitled to recognition because that paragraph had not been read. Of course, after it was read, the chairman of the subcommittee was entitled to first recognition.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment we offer is in substitution for the language on page 304, beginning in line 5 and ending with "1950" in line 10. The language we are now asking the committee to consider is the language submitted to the committee by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART], chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, with only a slight variation. What it does is put a limitation on the number of ships as of January 1, 1950, that can legally receive an operating-differential subsidy. That language is the language of the gentleman from New Jersey with the minor exceptions I have mentioned.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very much pleased that the gentleman and the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission are evidently attempting to put further restrictions on the activities of that Commission and its expenditures.

As a member of the Hoover Commission, I recall quite vividly that we made a rather thorough study through the task force of the Maritime Commission and its activities. We found that it had been very wasteful and very extravagant, that the records had not been kept properly, that they could not explain many of their expenditures, and that they could not explain to the task force, as I recall, where many of the ships were or what

had happened to them or what they had done or anything else. It was one of the most loosely operated agencies of the Federal Government we found in the entire service.

I should like to express the hope here that the gentleman's committee and the full Committee on Appropriations will ride careful herd on the Maritime Commission and its activities and expenditures not only this year but in the years to come, and insist upon rigid economy and proper accounting.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his contribution. I may state that the committee is practically of one mind, and that is that everything the gentleman from Ohio has said can be 100 percent substantiated.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I make clear that that amendment does have the approval of both sides of the committee. It is offered as a committee amendment. I consider it to be a clarifying amendment to the bill.

Mr. HART. Mr. Chairman, I desire to express my thanks to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for the fine cooperation that he has extended in the negotiations over this language. The language as submitted meets with the approval both of the ranking minority and majority members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I want to express my appreciation to the very able chairman of the subcommittee which has handled this chapter of the bill with such ability. I am glad that he is offering this amendment.

The proviso under consideration, as presently worded, could result in the denial of any and all operating subsidies during the fiscal year 1951. The subcommittee, I know, did not intend this result. The Congress as a whole would not, of course, approve any such result.

It is imperative that the proviso be deleted or so amended as to meet the objections to it.

As I understand it, the proposed amendment would take care of all ships entitled to receive operating subsidies on January 1, 1950, of all ships under construction with an agreement for an operating subsidy on January 1, 1950, and of all ships that may become entitled to operating subsidies as a result of applications filed with the Maritime Commission prior to January 1, 1950.

I believe the amendment will meet the immediate situation if the proviso as a whole is not to be eliminated.

An adequate merchant marine, equipped to serve as auxiliaries in time of war, is vital from the standpoint of national defense.

The preservation of our skilled staffs of workers at essential shipyards is also

vital from the standpoint of national defense.

I understand that the Joints Chiefs of Staff have indicated that in their opinion our merchant marine is definitely short of our needs in time of emergency. The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Navy, and the President's Commission on the Merchant Marine have given similar testimony.

Numerous types of ships which are required do not exist. In passenger-cargo ships we have far less than prior to Pearl Harbor and those that we have are often not sufficiently modern to compete with the ships of other countries.

The situation confronting our staffs of skilled workers is a grim one. Employment is deteriorating rapidly. Little or no naval construction is in sight. There will only be eight merchant ships under construction in our Atlantic shipyards after December 31, 1950, and only one ship after December 30, 1951. Two of our major yards on the Atlantic coast threaten to close in a few months if something is not done.

I quote from the President's Advisory Commission on the Merchant Marine:

Unless new contracts are placed in the immediate future, the American shipbuilding industry will suffer such a loss in its technical and engineering staffs and in its skilled laboring personnel that years will be required to restore it to a basis of substantial and effective operation.

The amendment should be adopted or the proviso deleted.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I likewise want to express my appreciation for the consideration that has been given to this compromise substitute amendment by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART] and the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. There is nothing, in my opinion, more important than that the Congress should consider the welfare of our merchant marine and of all of our shipping. I am fearful that Congress does give this matter the consideration which its importance entitles it to have. I can see by the willingness of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the chairman of the subcommittee, to offer this compromise amendment that he and those who have considered it have given some consideration to the importance of our merchant marine.

Mr. Chairman, I am in support of the amendment as a compromise. I do not like to see even the limitation that it proposes, because I am fearful it may either directly or indirectly discourage the building up of our merchant marine.

During the years I have been a Member of Congress, I have been intensely interested in legislation to promote and maintain our shipbuilding industry at a high level of efficiency. Why have I been so greatly interested in this subject?

My interest is due to a firm conviction that our national welfare, in times of peace and war, is so intimately connected with the building of ships, that we cannot as a Nation ignore this industry

or do otherwise than maintain it in a state of efficiency that will keep it constantly ready to perform any task that is required of it. To do otherwise is to court national disaster.

Twice in one generation this country has been forced into emergency shipbuilding programs of huge size.

In World War I only a few of the ships begun under our war program saw service because the conflict ended before we could complete more than a comparatively few ships under that program.

In World War II the results were better, for then we had the advantage of a modest shipbuilding program started about 3 years before Pearl Harbor. With that as a start, we were able to get into high gear on our shipbuilding program with less waste of time, money, and lives. But even with that preparation, it was several years after Pearl Harbor before our full shipbuilding potential could be made effective.

Next time we may not have time, distance, and allies behind which we can work until we are ready. Our best hope of preventing a next time is to get ready now. We must act now to be strong tomorrow.

Many can readily understand the necessity for up-to-date ships of war, but, do not understand why it is also necessary to have a strong merchant marine, composed of passenger and cargo ships.

The answer is that if we are to maintain our position in foreign commerce we must have up-to-date passenger and cargo ships. Foreign trade is highly competitive. Any nation that must depend upon foreign ships to carry its commerce is at a disadvantage. We cannot afford to let our Nation's commerce depend upon the good will of others. It would be foolish for us to do so.

Another question that is appropriate is how important is a merchant marine in time of war?

My answer to that question is that in any war emergency, passenger and cargo carrying ships are a No. 1 requirement. At the time of Pearl Harbor we had only 113 ships in active passenger service, with a capacity of only 38,000 passengers. Consequently, our early troop movements were critically delayed by this lack of troop carriers. Likewise our supplies, both food and weapons, were greatly delayed. It is a miracle that we were able to accomplish so much with so little. Fortunately, we did get assistance from allies that had not been so derelict as we had been in this important auxiliary means of defense. Notwithstanding, the experience gained in two world wars, today, we have only approximately 50 ships with a capacity of 20,000 passengers.

Another question of prime importance is: What is the present situation with respect to the shipbuilding industry in the United States?

Those who have studied this question will agree with me that the situation is pitiful. The industry is languishing and dying. As of January, this year, private shipyards in the United States only had under construction or on order

39 merchant vessels. The present employment in new construction in the entire shipbuilding industry in the United States is only approximately 30,000 workers.

If delivery schedules are met by the shipyards, by the end of 1950 the present 639,000 gross tons of merchant shipbuilding will be reduced to 137,000 gross tons. This will mean the closing of most yards entirely and the dismissal of approximately 24,000 workers, leaving only about 6,000 workers engaged in ship construction in the entire shipbuilding industry throughout the Nation. And even this small number by this time next year, unless something is immediately done by our Government to provide new construction, will have almost disappeared.

It is natural to inquire what effect does this dispersal of shipyard workers have upon the ability of the industry to meet future emergencies.

The effect is disastrous. The building of ships requires more trained men, skilled in a greater variety of trades than any other industry. When these skilled men are dismissed they naturally go into other industries and remain there because of greater assurance of continuous work. They are lost to the shipyard industry. Consequently, it becomes necessary in time of emergency to find new workers. These new workers must be trained over long periods of time with consequent delay in the construction of ships, and at vastly greater cost. Time and money could be saved if the Government would see that our shipyards are kept busy and a nucleus of trained men kept in constant operation, to provide a working force that could be rapidly expanded in time of emergency.

You may be interested to know how foreign countries are meeting this problem. The answer to that question makes our Nation look ridiculous. Foreign nations are busy building ships. Bankrupt though most of them are and dependent upon our aid, yet, nevertheless, they are building ships. Let us illustrate by the case of Great Britain. According to Lloyd's Register of June last, Great Britain and its possessions were constructing nearly 50 percent of all ships under construction in the world. The United States of America only had 13 percent of the total. Great Britain in June last was constructing 432 ships, the United States shipyards less than 50. I think it is time that Uncle Sam woke up and started to use our American dollars to build ships in American yards instead of enabling British, French, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Italian yards to do so. It is also well to note that Great Britain has greatly increased its shipping since the war. Today it has 26,000,000 tons as against 20,000,000 tons before the war. In other words, it is 30 percent better off today than before the war.

There is much more I would like to say in support of a shipbuilding program by our Government but the time allotted, unfortunately, does not permit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. I want to ask the gentleman this question to clear up some matters which are of interest to all of us, to the gentleman from Virginia as well as the gentleman from Georgia. This amendment makes these companies that are qualified to apply for or receive subsidies and who had applied for them prior to January 1950 eligible for the subsidies even though they never before received any subsidies?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct. This language is broad enough to include everybody in the world who made an application in any shape, form, or fashion prior to January 1950 but the limitation applies as to the number as of that date.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. How does that apply to new ship construction now going on?

Mr. THOMAS. The language expressly covers that.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Will the gentleman give us the answer for the benefit of the committee?

Mr. THOMAS. Let us put it this way. If they have already made an application and the ship is under construction in January 1950 and come within that limitation as to numbers the merchant marine can grant that subsidy.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, that is exactly the question I want to ask about. Suppose they start building a new ship on July 1, what is the situation there?

Mr. THOMAS. July 1 of what year?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Of 1950.

Mr. THOMAS. That is after January 1, 1950?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the language is very clear that then they would not be entitled to it.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Does the gentleman mean that we are not going to build any more ships?

Mr. THOMAS. I think we have about \$100,000,000 in this bill for new ship construction.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. If no ship which is applied for after January 1950 is included how are you going to build them?

Mr. THOMAS. Are you talking about building them or giving them a subsidy? Let us not get those two things mixed up.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. This refers to the operating subsidy as the gentleman from Louisiana knows.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Ships to be constructed now would come under the operating subsidy for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HARDY. If they are under construction as of now, it would be some time before they could be put into operation and they could not even apply for an operating subsidy.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The amendment which the gentleman from Texas offers contains a stipulation regarding obligations; not merely actual payments, but obligations.

Mr. HARDY. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee one or two questions about this matter myself, because I am particularly interested in it.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] and his subcommittee have done one of the most outstanding pieces of work that I have seen in a long time with reference to aiding the Maritime Commission to clean up its own house and get its affairs in order. You and your committee are to be commended.

Mr. HARDY. I thank the gentleman for that, but I want to commend the committee for changing the language in this bill. Although the subcommittee, of which I am chairman, has been rather critical of some conditions in the Maritime Commission, we want to be fair, and we want to be sure that the Maritime Industry is adequately protected. I just want to be certain that I do understand this, that this language would enable any ship that has applied for a subsidy to be eligible to receive that subsidy.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right, within the limitation as to number as of January 1, 1950, provided.

(Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. In order that I may understand the gentleman's amendment, I would like to ask him this specific question: Is it the opinion of the chairman of the subcommittee that this language would permit more than 250 ships, or just exactly 250 ships, to come under the provisions of this language?

Mr. THOMAS. I doubt if it would be that much. I imagine it would be nearer 236.

Mr. PRESTON. In that event, this language has little effect on the language as it appears in the bill before your amendment was offered.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes; it broadens it considerably.

Mr. PRESTON. Will this language which the gentleman has offered take care of a company which has applied and received certification for four ships to operate on a route declared to be es-

sential by the Maritime Commission, but for which no contract has actually been consummated?

Mr. THOMAS. Has it been operating?

Mr. PRESTON. It has been operating.

Mr. THOMAS. On a certificate of convenience and necessity?

Mr. PRESTON. They have.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the Government now owe them any money?

Mr. PRESTON. They have never received a contract.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the language is broad enough to cover that.

Mr. PRESTON. It is not the intention of the chairman to preclude such a situation as that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me on that particular point?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I understand the language, it is quite clear what it does. According to my understanding, there were 250 ships entitled to operating subsidy as of January 1, 1950.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, no. There were 236, and they wanted 19 additional, which would make about 250.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, on January 1, 1950, there were a definite number of ships eligible for operating subsidies.

ceive it.

Mr. THOMAS. Or entitled to receive it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes. In addition to that, there was a definite number of ships under construction which had agreements with the Maritime Commission for operating subsidy. And in addition to that, there was a definite number of applications for operating subsidy pending with the Maritime Commission.

As I understand the language of the amendment you have suggested, those ships, and no more, are included?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct, within the limitation as of January 1, 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, lest any stranger reading the record think that the desire of the committee or the Congress is to pass out a lot of operating subsidies, I think some attention should be directed to what the Comptroller General said about this whole program. Of course, the operating subsidy program takes into consideration the construction subsidy program. I just want to put into the RECORD a few of the things that the Comptroller General

said: I am quoting excerpts from testimony we developed in the hearings. At page 1257 of the hearings I brought to the attention of Mr. Goertner, the counsel, this statement of the Comptroller:

Aside from the question as to Standard's right to a section 9 adjustment, our review of the adjustment made revealed that the Commission had overpaid Standard by approximately \$473,000 as a result of an overstatement of the cost of the *Dartmouth*.

That is the kind of stuff we are dealing with when we deal with these subsidies.

I have no objection to strengthening the merchant marine and think that we need to do so, but unless the Maritime Commission is going to play fair with the taxpayers of the country in the handling of this operating subsidy, certainly we ought not to be doing any liberalizing.

At another point in the hearings, page 1265, I point out that the Comptroller General says:

The importance of that decision led the Supreme Court to grant a petition for certiorari. That Court held that a market value which included enhancement caused by the Government's needs in time of national emergency was not a fair market value and that all such enhancement should be excluded in determining just compensation.

Then later the Comptroller General says:

The Supreme Court's decision, however, has had little discernible effect on the settlement of these cases in the first 5 months following its release. The Commission's general counsel has stated that "the inaction is directly attributable to a divergence of opinion between the Government and the former shipowners as to the effect of the Supreme Court's decision."

The Commission's general counsel stated that the inaction is generally attributable to a divergence of opinion between the Government and the former shipowners as to the effect of the Supreme Court's decision. In other words, the Maritime Commission itself was disposed to disregard the Supreme Court's decision.

Bear in mind that the Comptroller General, Lindsay Warren, is a former distinguished Member of the House of Representatives. Under the heading "Assumptions" he says:

Insufficient effort has been made to obtain more satisfactory information. There are many assumptions discussed in the following paragraphs which need not have been made; there are others which run counter to common sense.

And he was speaking of assumptions that the Commission was making as to what interests were involved.

It must be borne in mind that the law requires that when the Commission gives a differential exceeding 33⅓ percent that the Commission must have in its possession substantial evidence. In commenting on that in his report the Comptroller General cites the case submitted to the Supreme Court. The committee not only had no such evidence presented to the Commission as a body in the cases discussed in this report, but it was not even in the possession of the staff of the Commission making the recommendations.

I hope that the Members who are really interested in the welfare of the maritime industry of the country will

take the time to read the report of the Comptroller General and see how necessary some housecleaning is needed.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has suggested to the Members of Congress that we read the report of the Comptroller General. A reading of that report, I believe, will indicate no objection on his part to the principle of subsidy that is involved in the discussion that is now taking place.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think that is correct; what he objects to is the way it has been administered.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Yes; I wanted to make that plain, because I think anyone who examines into this subject will certainly come to the conclusion that our merchant marine is a requirement No. 1 in considering the welfare of the Nation either in time of peace or of war.

(Mr. WOLVERTON and Mr. WIGLESWORTH asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think, if I may have the attention of the gentleman interested, it is important that we clear up certain confusions regarding the number of vessels involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. We are not discussing the theory of the operating subsidy, nor are we discussing the theory of the construction subsidy. We are discussing the limitation placed in the bill by the subcommittee in order to determine in some way just how many vessels might properly be eligible for the subsidy.

There were on January 1, 243 privately owned vessels and 7 charter vessels which under the limitation would have been eligible to receive the operating subsidy. There were 4 vessels under construction, and the vessels operated by the companies which had filed applications prior to January 1, if all came under subsidy, would total 25, of which only 23 would be ready in fiscal year 1951.

The question arose whether the vessels which had made application for subsidy prior to January 1 would be eligible. My understanding, and the statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is, that they would be eligible to such subsidy under his amendment. The number of those vessels which would be ready in the 1951 fiscal year would be 23 vessels, as I have just stated. This would make a total of 281 vessels as a maximum which would be eligible.

It is not necessarily that number, however, Mr. Chairman, because it is the contention of the General Accounting Office, and Mr. Lindsay Warren as the Comptroller General, that some of the vessels now under contract are not properly receiving that subsidy. It is the hope of the subcommittee and of the Congress that a review will be made of that fact. We cannot, however, decide

it today. We cannot set a figure which is lower than 281 because of the technicalities involved in taking a vessel off subsidy, if it should be taken off, or of putting a vessel under operating subsidy, if it should be put under. There is the necessity of a hearing, the probability of trial, and the question of the statements in the Comptroller General's report, which we have not yet seen. So all we can do is to amend the language and make a possible total of 281 vessels.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman stated there were approximately two-hundred-and-forty-some-odd ships that would be eligible, and I understood him, 23 new ships.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That have applied prior to January 1. If the Maritime Commission gave them a subsidy for which they asked, that is the total.

Mr. COLMER. Would there be included in that 23 any ships under construction?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Four ships are under construction.

Mr. COLMER. How about new contracts?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. New contracts? If they had been filed prior to January 1 they would be eligible. If they had not been filed on January 1 they would not come in this fiscal year, therefore, it is not necessary that they be included in this amendment.

Mr. COLMER. Let us take the case of where a contract is under negotiation with the Maritime Commission for the construction of a vessel.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Construction or operating subsidy?

Mr. COLMER. For both.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. We are talking only about operating subsidies.

Mr. COLMER. Then a ship that is not under construction would not be eligible?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If it has applied for an operating subsidy prior to January 1.

Mr. COLMER. Even prior to the awarding of a contract?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Prior to approval by the Maritime Commission?

Mr. COLMER. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is the reason for the amendment because those vessels under the wording of the subcommittee's restriction would have been barred.

Mr. COLMER. Then, to put it as concisely as I can, if the Maritime Commission were negotiating with a ship company on January 1, 1950, for the construction of a vessel and an operating subsidy, it would be eligible under this?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is my understanding and intent. I will ask my chairman to confirm that, but that is the understanding of the subcommittee in presenting the amendment.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARDY. The gentleman gave the figure of 281 ships a moment ago as being the total number eligible to receive subsidy; is that correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That could be eligible.

Mr. HARDY. That could be eligible to receive subsidy.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. There is no evidence that that number would be finally approved to be eligible, but that is the number possible.

Mr. HARDY. If in the determination of the number under the formula you arrive at a figure of 281 ships, then even though some of those 281 ships might not be granted a subsidy, would it not be possible for the committee to pay subsidies to ships whose applications have come in since, because they did not exceed the number?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. They would have to have the application in before January 1, 1950.

Mr. HARDY. I do not understand the amendment that way. As I understand it, the amendment does two things. It provides for a numerical limitation on the number of ships, the operation of which the Maritime Commission may subsidize, and it establishes a formula for arriving at that number. The date, January 1, 1950, seems to me to be merely a part of the formula for arriving at the maximum number of ships with respect to which the Commission may pay operating subsidies.

Therefore, if after this maximum number has been determined the Commission should decide against granting subsidies for the operation of some of the ships which went into the establishment of that number, it would be possible for the Commission to approve subsidies with respect to ships for which no application has as yet been submitted. The Commission would, of course, have to determine the eligibility of such ships for construction subsidies in accordance with the act.

Of course, I do not know whether this interpretation of the language is what the committee intended, but the wording certainly contains that meaning to me, and it may well be that this interpretation is as it should be. I fully support the committee in its effort to impose some restraint on the haphazard expenditure of public funds by the Maritime Commission. The law has been administered carelessly, and the Commission has approved and paid construction and operating differential subsidies without meager support for its action.

While deploring the laxity of the Commission, I think it is essential that we be fair to the maritime industry and that we take no action which might have serious adverse effects upon it. It seems to me, therefore, that the language in this bill should provide some latitude for the granting of operating subsidies to ships in essential trade routes which are eligible and entitled to receive such subsidies, but for which no applications may have yet been submitted.

I think it entirely proper that we impose limitations upon the Commission. Certainly none of us want to put the merchant marine industry in a strait-jacket.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I now understand the interpretation the gentleman from Virginia places on the amendment. I think it quite possible he is correct. I am compelled to add that it was not the intention of the subcommittee to make any vessels eligible for which applications would be filed after January 1, 1950, but I also state that I concur in the statements of the gentleman from Virginia regarding both the Maritime Commission and the support of a merchant marine industry for the United States. I take for granted that any uncertainty in the language can be worked out between now and the time the bill comes back to us from the conference committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to insist upon opposition to this amendment because I think what it demonstrates above anything else is that many Members of this body are dissatisfied with the administration of the Maritime Commission. I am not prepared to comment on that one way or the other. There has been a lot of criticism of the Maritime Commission, and there has been a lot of internal bickering going on within the Commission. The Commission never agrees on anything. They fight among themselves, and different members of the Commission come running up here to various Members of Congress and various committees of Congress complaining about what the other members are doing. It is a very tragic thing, because the United States Merchant Marine is absolutely essential for this country.

Now, what has really happened here has been that the Comptroller General has severely criticised the Maritime Commission. The Hoover Commission has severely criticised the Maritime Commission; the Members of Congress, and the Hardy Committee, have criticised the Maritime Commission, and this is an effort to put the affairs of the Maritime Commission in order. I admit that it must be put in order. I am hopeful that the Reorganization Plan which has been proposed will do that. I am certainly very doubtful and very skeptical about what is proposed here, because in order to strike at maladministration we are striking at the very foundation of the American Merchant Marine.

Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which is the basis for the construction and the operating differentials, we were mandated to build and to maintain an American Merchant Marine. Why were we given that mandate? Because in 1908 American ships were carrying about 10 percent of our cargo, and in 1917, when we entered World War I, we had no American merchant fleet and our cargoes piled up in every port of this Nation and we were completely dependent upon foreign bottoms to carry our cargo in that great World War. At the end of the war, when the war was over, we had built a merchant fleet, but we immediately proceeded to junk that fleet, and the United States Ship-

ping Board came along, and the Black Committee came along, and we had investigation after investigation, and finally by 1935 we had no merchant fleet again.

Be it said to the everlasting credit of that great and distinguished statesman from Virginia who lately passed away, Judge Bland, that it was largely through his efforts that we adopted the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, making it possible to build and maintain a fleet.

This amendment strikes at the heart of that act. If the theory behind this amendment is carried out, the net effect will be that this year and next year we will snipe and cut down and cut back, in order to get at possible maladministration in the Commission, until in the next three or four years we will no longer have an American merchant fleet.

I regret, I sincerely regret, that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the members of that committee have accepted this amendment. Unless it is changed in the other body it may prove to be a death blow to the American Merchant Marine.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can add anything to the very splendid statement my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] has just made on this subject, but I cannot refrain from an attempt to add something to it. I cannot permit this amendment to be adopted without at least voicing some protest.

If this philosophy is carried through, I go further than my friend and colleague from Louisiana and say it will mean eventually the driving off the seas of the American flag. I do not like subsidies any more than the chairman of this subcommittee, but we all know as a matter of common knowledge that under the standard of living in America, under the standard of operation of our merchant marine, we cannot compete with foreign-flag ships without a subsidy. Our merchant seamen receive much higher wages, they have better accommodations, they have better food, so the operating expense of a merchant ship under the American flag is tremendously higher than that of a ship under a foreign flag.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I believe man, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I believe my colleague will agree with me that to maintain a merchant fleet a constant effort must be made. To put on a limitation or set a total figure, such as they have proposed in this amendment, means that ultimately every shipyard in the United States will close down, because you must have continuous construction. As the gentleman well knows, today the foreign competition with the American shipyards has put practically all of them out of business.

Mr. COLMER. I am not critical of the English; I think they are a great people. However, today the English shipyards are buzzing, and in all the shipyards of the United States there is a

total of only seven ships under construction.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. On the point the gentleman is making, it is also noteworthy that at the present time the shipbuilding construction work being carried on in Great Britain and its colonies, as taken from June last issue of Lloyd's Register, constitutes nearly 50 percent of all such construction throughout the world, whereas as of June last in our own country we were only constructing about 13 percent. Further, at the present time the British have 26,000,000 tons of shipping as against 20,000,000 tons before the war, a 30-percent increase. I am in full accord with the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. All that is being done at the expense of the American taxpayer.

I am not so sure that this amendment should not be voted down, and that then by appropriate amendment this language in the bill should be stricken.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, in all the discussion there has been no talk about the money involved. Actually, what we are driving at is an appropriation bill and the cost to the taxpayers. No member of the committee can demonstrate that the insertion of that proviso in this legislation is going to save one nickel, because an over-all limitation is contained in the amount of money appropriated, and all this is going to do is to bring pandemonium into the shipping industry in this country.

Mr. COLMER. My friend again has proved most helpful. I think we should give very serious consideration to this matter. I want to help these foreign nations, but I do not want to see the merchant fleet of America driven off the seas, nor do I want to see our shipbuilders and shipworkers in this country walking the streets while we are furnishing the money to foreign countries to construct their ships.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi may proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. The gentleman knows this has been a continuing fight. The gentleman and many of the other Members of this body remember when the Committee on Foreign Affairs failed to recommend that 50 percent of our cargoes under the ECA program be carried in American bottoms. The gentleman offered an amendment, which was opposed by the committee but which was carried by this body, which was a further indication that we desire to maintain in peacetime the American merchant fleet, and yet, here the Committee on Appropriations comes in and cuts it.

Mr. COLMER. I recall that most vividly.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment under consideration.

I have always been a staunch advocate of a strong merchant marine in the United States, as I believe that it is essential to national defense.

During World War I this country was caught totally unprepared to transport the men and matériel of war to Europe, and we had to depend almost wholly upon foreign bottoms manned by foreign seamen and officers.

After World War I, I remember very well the stir that was made in the Congress about the establishment of a strong merchant marine. As a matter of fact, I remember well that one of the principal campaign issues of my predecessors was their being in favor of an American-built and manned merchant marine.

Mr. Chairman, every Member of this House knows that under our American standard of living that we cannot compete with operating costs of the European nations, and the only way that we can keep our flag flying on the seas and not be at the mercy of foreign nations is to maintain a numerous and strong merchant marine. We also know that in order to do this it is necessary to subsidize the merchant marine.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known that there has been dissension in the department among the administrators of the organization, and much criticism has been leveled against the merchant marine, however, recently a change in the Administrator has been made, and knowing General Fleming as I do, with his experience and ability, I feel certain that he will be able to reorganize this department and that he will be able to resolve all of the differences between those charged with the administration of this governmental agency which is so vital, not only in times of peace, but also if we should be forced into another war.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the Members will give their consideration to the facts which I have pointed out before they vote, and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS), there were—ayes 46, noes 24.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I notice that the operating differential available under this appropriation, including the reappropriation is \$81,659,157. My understanding is that the Comptroller General has been investigating this set-up in the Maritime Commission, and he has found that a very considerable portion of the subsidy which is being paid to these ship operators is being illegally paid. I have made this motion for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee if there is any way in which we can determine

the amount of these illegal payments, because if such payments have been made, it would seem that we ought to cut this appropriation down accordingly. Can the chairman of the subcommittee tell me about that situation?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman they came to the committee and asked for \$93,380,000 for an operating differential subsidy alone. The committee ought to bear in mind just what items are subsidized when a ship operator runs a boat. First, it is subsistence; second, wages; third, insurance; fourth, repairs; fifth, maintenance. It covers everything. They asked for \$93,380,000. They finally admitted, under cross-examination, they could get along with considerably less, and upon further examination we reappropriated some \$34,910,000 that had been appropriated in 1949 and 1950, and came up with a total of about \$85,000,000, which they estimated would be required for expenditure for 1951.

Mr. STEFAN. Does that break-down include mail subsidies?

Mr. THOMAS. No, indeed. For 1951 the Post Office Department will pay \$14,020,000 for carrying the mail by water. I do not mean to say that these 13 subsidized lines get all of that \$14,000,000, but they get probably anywhere between 50 and 75 percent of it.

Mr. STEFAN. That will make approximately \$103,000,000 subsidy, including the mail.

Mr. THOMAS. Close to it.

Mr. TABER. Is there any way we could tell how much of these payments that the Maritime Commission has been making are illegal, in accordance with what the Comptroller General has intimated?

Mr. THOMAS. The Comptroller General has pointed out two or three examples where he contends that the Maritime Commission is paying a subsidy without any authorization in law. By virtue of his finding in those one or two cases, we have asked the Comptroller General to make an intensive study of the entire 235 ships that are now receiving a subsidy, with the idea of finding out first whether they are entitled to receive any amount under the law; and second, whether or not they are getting not only a fair amount, the right amount, but the amount that they should get according to the terms of the law. He has been making that study for 6 weeks, and he says he will complete it before this bill goes to conference. My guess is that he will come up with quite a few number of ships which are receiving subsidies they are not entitled to receive, as a matter of law, and with an additional number of ships that are receiving more than they are entitled to receive under the law. That is purely a guess on my part.

Mr. TABER. Would it not be better if he might make a cut of, say, \$10,000,000, or something like that, so that we would be prepared to take advantage of that situation when the report arrives?

Mr. THOMAS. We have already cut this subsidy about substantially below their request. I think we have a good point, if you will just bear this in mind. You will recall that under the basic act of 1936, which is perhaps the most one-sided

act that has ever been passed since I have been a Member of this Congress, it has as little regard for the pocketbook of the taxpayer as any act that has ever been put on the books, and I defy anyone to deny it.

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. I ask unanimous consent for two additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. It is stated in that law that when they start one of these operations on a subsidized line, then it becomes a debt of the United States and must be paid. Therefore, if we cut the entire \$93,000,000 out of here, lock, stock, and barrel, if it is found that they are operating legally and within certain limitations as to those five items as to cost, then it is a debt against the United States and you have to pay it whether or not you appropriate the money or not.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. If these were illegal payments, could not the Comptroller General stop payment on them or not allow them to be paid?

Mr. TABER. Anything that he finds is illegally paid he has the right to proceed to recover.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It would seem to me that instead of the Congress doing that, the Comptroller General either ought to do it or call it to our attention and make an investigation.

Mr. TABER. He is making the investigation. I have been disturbed by the enormous amount of these subsidies. While the appropriation is only \$26,000,000, the reappropriation is \$55,000,000 which makes a total of \$81,000,000. Out of an accumulation of old funds they will have available \$55,000,000 at the end of this year that can be reappropriated, indicating that while the committee has been trying to find out what the situation was and correct it, the committee has provided more funds in times past, and we have not recovered other funds that we should have. They have had too much money available.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I am thoroughly in accord with the distinguished gentleman from New York in that no subsidy should be paid to an operating company for any purpose other than those authorized legally.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. COLMER. But the gentleman, I am sure, will agree with me that involved in this whole matter is the question of whether the merchant marine of America is going to be able to stay on the high seas in competition with foreign ships.

Mr. TABER. There is that question, but there is no question but what a very considerable number of our ships with the rather liberal subsidies that are allowed can get along.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can get an agreement as to

time on the Maritime section. I ask unanimous consent that the rest of the Maritime section be considered as read, and open to amendment, and that all debate on the Maritime section be closed in a reasonable time. What would the gentleman from New York suggest?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think the section should be read. I would not be willing to consent to the gentleman's request.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which provided for operating subsidies, I believe received the support of most Members of Congress. That subsidy has been granted and the American taxpayers are footing the bill for only one reason, our national defense. I do not believe we have any right to provide subsidies for any individual shipping line or any company in order to insure a profitable operation unless it is substantiated on the basis of national defense. I believe that the majority of the Members of Congress have supported the operating subsidy program and the construction subsidy program for that reason. If we assume that that is the reason for our operating subsidies, then we must also look at another important factor:

These subsidized operators have the privilege of purchasing war-built vessels under the Merchant Marine Ship Sales Act of 1946. Some of these vessels were purchased from the Maritime Commission at 1 percent of their actual construction cost. In the past 2 or 3 years there has been an effort by Members of Congress from the Great Lakes section to reestablish package freight and passenger service on the Great Lakes. The Maritime Commission has many ships in its laid-up fleet which we are paying substantial sums of money to keep in repair. This year there were over 30 Members of Congress from the Great Lakes section of our country who introduced identical bills to amend the Ship Sales Act to allow operators of the Great Lakes to purchase war-built vessels under the same conditions that now exist for the salt water operators. We have spent a great deal of money for our merchant marine based on its need for national defense. Our bill for the sale of vessels to the Great Lakes is also needed for national defense. The subsidized operators that have received all of the windfalls from a generous Congress and from the American taxpayers in the form of construction and operating subsidies and also have received the benefits under the Ship Sales Act are the same operators who through the American Federation of Shipowners through which they speak came into our committee and opposed legislation which would give equal treatment to the Great Lakes. We are not asking for a subsidy but for an opportunity to purchase war-built vessels now owned by the Federal Government. Not only have the salt-water operators who are being subsidized opposed it but the Maritime Commission also opposes it.

The Maritime Commission has constantly given us a great deal of lip serv-

ice and sympathy so far as the Great Lakes region is concerned. They say it would be desirable to reestablish this package freight service on the Great Lakes. Prior to the war we had 27 package freight vessels in operation on the Great Lakes. The Government took those vessels and today we do not have one package freight vessel sailing the Great Lakes. Our Maritime Commission says, "Yes, we agree with you, something should be done, we offer you a great deal of sympathy, but we oppose your legislation" and offers no suggestion to aid in solving the problem.

Last year we had legislation pending and the Maritime Commission opposed it. We did not press it because we hoped we could work with the Maritime Commission in an effort to devise legislation where there would be some agreement. As a matter of fact, the Maritime Commission created a little committee to study our problems of shipping on the Great Lakes, but still nothing was done.

This year we introduced legislation which we thought would meet the objections of the Maritime Commission. When hearings were held on the legislation we found the same commissioners trotting up here opposing the legislation. I do believe that when Members of Congress from inland areas support wholeheartedly legislation which provides subsidies for our salt water friends, legislation which gives them the benefit of the Ship Sales Act where shipping companies can buy vessels for a small percent of the total cost of construction, these gentlemen should receive a little consideration and get equal treatment so far as the Great Lakes region is concerned.

(Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,229,300 for administrative personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; \$3,342,660, including uniforms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$200 per cadet: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS:

On page 305, line 18, strike out "\$2,229,300" and insert "\$1,853,100."
On page 306, line 3, strike out "\$3,342,660" and insert "\$2,966,460."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It seems funny to me that the maritime training program cost over-all is \$3,342,660 and that it requires \$2,229,300 for personal services, which would be cut down to about \$1,800,000 by the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. It is quite high.

Mr. TABER. I know that is cut down by the amendment, but it still sounds high. Two-thirds of the money is for administration.

Mr. THOMAS. They have quite a large number of employees, and the committee cut it about 10 or 12 percent, and perhaps it could stand a little more.

As to the amendment pending now, let me explain what it does. Through an oversight on the part of the committee we allowed for the administrative personnel of the maritime training a pay increase comparable to that which was granted to the Coast Guard under the recently enacted military pay bill. We were advised that the personnel, the instructors in the military training school, came under that act. Upon subsequent investigation by the committee it was pointed out to the committee by several gentlemen on the floor, the gentleman from Tennessee, and particularly the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], who authored the legislation and piloted it through the House, that it was not the intention of the Armed Services Committee to include this personnel in the Maritime Training Service in that pay increase, and therefore this amendment covers 524 of them, and reduces the amount carried for salaries and expenses by \$376,200. The committee asks for the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Is it not a matter of fact that this \$484,000 increase in pay for these gentlemen in the Maritime Commission was taken away from the cadets' pay of \$485,000? The Maritime Commission said they were saving \$1,000 there, and yet they were taking it away from the cadets and at the same time increasing their pay.

Mr. THOMAS. No, I doubt if that is true, because the Budget did not allow this \$65 pay.

Mr. SUTTON. But the Bureau of the Budget did allow this \$485,000 increase in pay, and it came under the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, and at the same time in the military pay increase they were not mentioned.

Mr. THOMAS. It was my understanding that it was \$376,000, and the committee believes that it should be reduced by \$376,000 on the theory that they were not entitled to receive it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]:

On page 305, strike out all of lines 14 to 25, both inclusive.

On page 306, strike out all of lines 1 to 7, both inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following wording:

"Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, N. Y.; Pass Christian, Miss.; Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; Alameda, Calif.; St. Petersburg, Fla. (including Training Vessel *American Mariner*); and United States Maritime Service Institute) including not to exceed \$3,175,000 for administrative personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$100,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; \$5,886,000, including the monthly pay of Cadet-Midshipmen and other trainees at the same rates provided in fiscal year 1950."

Mr. TABER and Mr. THOMAS reserved a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been offered not only today, but, if I remember correctly, for the past 3 years, at about the same time each year. I regret exceedingly that it is necessary for me to continue to offer this amendment. I am very happy to say that in the past 3 years this body and the other body have agreed on the amendment. I regret, too, that my good friend the gentleman from Texas is opposed to this program. It is not new. He has been opposed to it.

This amendment seeks to continue the operation of the splendid United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and the subsidiary institutions at Sheepshead Bay, at St. Petersburg, Fla., and at Pass Christian in Mississippi. None of these institutions are located in my congressional district.

The total amount of money involved is something over \$5,000,000. The question, however, is whether or not we of the United States, today the world's most powerful Nation, spending \$16,000,000,000 in one way or another on the armed services of the United States, will refuse to spend \$5,000,000 to keep and maintain an adequate, competent personnel in the merchant fleet. That is the only issue involved.

The Government of the United States has spent millions of dollars at Kings Point, N. Y. I believe some Members of this body were at Kings Point in connection with the tour of the great city of New York just a week or so ago. I am certain many of you saw first hand the splendid job that is being done there, and it is a splendid job because they are bringing into that institution young men from all over the United States, from the Midwest, from the Southwest, and from the central sections of the United States, many of whom have never seen a ship, and they are teaching them the fundamentals of navigation and the other knowledge they must have to go to sea. As a result, we are sending out today on our American ships well-trained, well-educated, American officers and seamen who act as ambassadors for the United States.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I agree wholeheartedly with the gentleman from Louisiana. We all know the magnificent contribution that the maritime schools made to victory in this last global conflict. Those of us who have visited these academies—and I was one of the many Members of the House who were at Kings Point just last Sunday—know that the training these boys receive in this academy is comparable in quality and character with the training given to the boys at West Point and Annapolis. Though I am a member of the Committee on Armed Services and do not want to trespass upon the authority or jurisdiction of any other committees of the House, I agree with the gentleman from Louisiana that it is supreme folly to spend fifteen or sixteen billion dollars a year on our armed services and then not spend a few paltry million dollars to build up a strong and powerful merchant marine to transport the men and material in time of emergency.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I might add in connection with the gentleman's contribution, which has been a very helpful one, that all of you are familiar with the battle which has gone on in the maritime unions for the past several years to clean the Communists out of those unions. If it had not been for the infiltration of these real American boys trained in the ideals of our country, I doubt seriously if those unions would have won the battle against the Communists who were all over the ships for many, many years.

This is a case of false economy if there ever was one. The gentleman from Texas talks about the pay of the instructors. What are the facts involved? The gentleman from Texas has said that he does not like the Merchant Marine Act. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is the Magna Carta of the American merchant marine. It makes it possible for us to have a privately operated American merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I appreciate the indulgence of the committee. I should like to ask the Members of this body who are opposed to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 what they would substitute for it. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 makes it possible for us to have a privately operated American Merchant Marine. Does the gentleman from Texas want the Government to operate the American merchant marine? Does he have any notion that would save any money?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly I would not mind having a merchant marine. I would like to have one, where the Ameri-

can taxpayer gets, say, as little as 50 cents on the dollar for the money he spends. As it is now the Club 13 gets all of this money. The 13 subsidized lines, and no one else. The rest of the people are in the wrong business, as far as "gimme" is concerned. The Club 13 gets more money in the way of a subsidy than anybody in this country, and you cannot deny it. Just go back and consider again the original act of 1936 and amend it, so that the taxpayers will get a break, rather than Club 13.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. The gentleman has of course demonstrated that in order to get what he calls the Club 13—that is the first time I have heard that expression—but in order to get what he calls the Club 13, he wants to junk the American merchant marine. That has been the history of the American merchant marine ever since we have had it. We have had people come in here who want to get the Club 13, or one of these phrases that people pick up—a few words—you hear it all the time, just catch phrases to try to get you off the track. As a matter of fact, I know a lot of people that you are talking about in this so-called Club 13, and, as far as I know, they are good, honorable, decent, Americans. This whole attack on the training program, on the proviso that you put in the bill, is an effort to scuttle the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and that is all it is. The net effect of it will be that Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, and perhaps even Russia will be getting all of our commerce.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Yes; I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. One of the greatest competitors of all countries in shipping in this world is Norway, a little bit of a country. What has built her merchant marine? The fact that she has schools that are equivalent to our West Point, to train her sailors to go out on the high seas and handle billions of dollars worth of valuable cargo.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I appreciate the contribution of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. And the gentleman also knows that the Government has millions of dollars invested in the best equipment and the latest weapons and all that is necessary to the adequate training of a modern merchant marine. They have excellent libraries. I talked to scores of these young men on last Sunday, and they say that if Congress cut this any further there would be no Merchant Marine Academy left, because they could not continue.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. Of course the gentleman also knows, as does everyone who has looked into this matter, that back

of all this attack upon this training program in the merchant marine is a certain organized maritime union that wants to see these men in these top positions in our merchant marine come up from the ranks, rather than to take these fine, splendid young high-school graduates and educate them in these training schools. The gentleman knows further, I am sure, as do others who are familiar with the facts, that the whole attack has come from that source and that source alone. They have been to the White House and they have been to the Maritime Commission, and everybody else, working on this program from its very inception. The gentleman further knows, I am sure, if he will bear with me, that during the war the Communists had infiltrated more into that union than any other union in the entire United States.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I pointed out a minute ago that it was because of this program of bringing in young Americans that the Communists had been defeated in the unions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and provides for schools not authorized by law, and requires additional duties of the Administrator of this training.

I refer the Chairman to the following language of the substitute amendment:

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, N. Y.; Pass Christian, Miss.; Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; Alameda, Calif.; St. Petersburg, Fla. (including training vessel *American Mariner*); and United States Maritime Service Institute) including not to exceed \$3,175,000 for administrative personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. If the Chair please, the amendment is germane to the section; it covers the training program of the United States Maritime Commission. I regret that I did not hear all of the argument of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The main ground of the point of order made by the gentleman from New York is that the gentleman's substitute amendment constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from New York especially invited attention to the additional schools included in the gentleman's amendment, and stated that those schools were not authorized by existing law as training stations.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. If the Chair please, that language is identical to language which has been in the bill in previous years, and those schools have been specifically stated in the language of appropriation bills for the past 3 years. I presume that the gentleman from New York refers specifically to the school at St. Petersburg and the school at Pass Christian.

Mr. TABER. I refer to the law which does not name them.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. They have been named in the law in all previous years.

The CHAIRMAN. Named in what law?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. The appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. An appropriation bill is not authority of existing law. Their inclusion heretofore in an appropriation bill might have been due to a point of order not being made, and that could not be accepted as authority of existing law.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Would it be in order to strike out the legislative language and permit the amounts to stay?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I be heard on the point of order before the matter is determined?

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to reply to the parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman of course could ask unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment and revise it if he so desired.

The Chair might point out that the pending bill has certain of these training stations included, but a rule was adopted waiving points of order against this chapter of the bill. The rule did not waive points of order, however, as to amendments to be offered; so if the gentleman's amendment does include provisions that are not authorized by existing law that would be the particular point to which the point of order was directed by the gentleman from New York.

The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, may I first propound a parliamentary inquiry?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The same unanimous-consent request to remove the language we are now discussing could be made after the Chairman's decision as to whether or not it is in order; am I right?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it could be made; but the Chair fails to see any point in making it should the Chair overrule the point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. My point, Mr. Chairman, is that I think the point of order is not correct. Should the Chair rule the amendment out of order, the gentleman from Louisiana could still submit his consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman now on the point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the Chairman. I do not have the basic law before me. These two schools are in operation, therefore whatever justification there might have been for these schools, under basic law or any other law, still exists. A point of order might perhaps have been made against the action of the committee in eliminating these schools, but we have waived points of order. A point of order, in my opinion, may not lie against the inclusion of them

by amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana because they presently exist. They were not removed from the bill by action of the Congress. They were removed by the elimination of the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to ask the gentleman if he can point out to the Chair any existing law that authorizes these training schools or training stations?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Whatever law authorized all of the training academies authorizes these. They have been in existence and are presently in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. No law has been cited to the Chair authorizing these training stations. That citation will have to be presented for the Chair to be able to pass on this matter intelligently.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman and again requests that he point out any provisions of existing law which authorizes these training stations. That would be very helpful to the Chair.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, on the spur of the moment I do not have the law, but I do wish to point out that the law authorized the training program, therefore it is not essential to set out or spell out where the special schools are to be operated. They are authorized under the general substantive law.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment in order to revise it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to say anything about the famous or infamous 13 Club because I know nothing about it. I could not even call out the names of its membership. But I would like to talk to you for just a moment about the young American boys who are in our State maritime schools and in our Federal maritime schools.

As a member of this committee I assure my very distinguished, gracious, and charming chairman of the subcommittee that I do not like to take this position in opposition to him because I know full well that whatever he does is with his usual charm. I want to speak about the "charm" of the young boys who when they finished high school had a chance to go to a name college, had an opportunity to have their afternoons off and on Saturday to go to football games and take their girls out to dances; but they made a decision. They decided to go to maritime schools because there was an opportunity for these boys, and many of them are poor boys, to receive \$65 a month so that they could be trained, so that they could go out every morning and as the American Flag was raised on the pole make their salute and make their demonstration of American faith.

They believed in us, they believed in the Congress of the United States, and they thought they had a contract for 4 years. Perhaps it was a quasi contract. I suppose that is a better way to explain it. Now, some of them have been 3 years, some 2 years and some only 1 year.

Once again, like last year, we are faced with the situation in the Congress of the United States saying, "No longer can we pay you or will we pay you; we repudiate our contract." That is not the Congress of the United States, in my conception. We did not repudiate last year when, the distinguished gentleman from Texas came here and told you no other boys were being paid this money. I say we have a contract with these youngsters. They gave up their liberties to subject themselves to the rigors of naval authority and discipline. When the last war came they answered the call.

The gentleman from Texas—and I am going to anticipate his argument—is going to hit the table and say, "We are not paying any money to the boys that go to the medical schools." Well, the answer to that is obvious; it is twofold. First, we made no contract with the boys who went to medical schools and, secondly, these young lads will be in the Reserve and subject to the call, the instant call of this country when, God forbid, another war might come.

I say to you Members of this House, this is small, very small, if we are not going to go along and say to the American boys, "You can rely upon the Congress of the United States."

A distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, Dr. HEDRICK, at lunch today told me a story about a little lad he met from his State. Mark you this well, these are not students from New York State; they are students from your State, and your State, and every State in the union. This little lad from West Virginia came up to Dr. HEDRICK and he said, "Doctor, my father is dead. My mother is working, and if this \$65 a month is cut out, I cannot continue; I must leave Kings Point."

I hope that we have not reached that stage, and I know we have not reached the stage when over the portals of those four State schools will be a sign reading, "For Rich Men's Son's Only." I would rather see the banner that is there now, the American flag, and alongside of it the open arms of those gates that welcome to their portals every American boy who has the willingness to sacrifice and who has the mind and the desire to serve his Nation.

Oh, I recognize, too, that when the distinguished gentleman from Texas addresses you he is going to tell you that these boys are not compelled to immediately go into the service of their country. But, that matter was answered so well by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] last year, when he said, at page 4744 of the RECORD:

In October 1940, the cadets were enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve, and have been so enrolled ever since. They may not withdraw from the naval service and thus escape liability for active duty in the Navy

except at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Navy. Upon graduation they are commissioned as ensigns in the Naval Reserve and cannot withdraw except at the pleasure of the President.

I ask this committee to take into consideration our promise to these young men, and our duty in these trying days with threatening war, so that we will have a merchant marine that will forever protect our Nation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments to the entire paragraph dealing with maritime training close in 1 hour, the last 8 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 305, line 18, strike out "\$2,229,300" and insert "\$3,175,000"; and on page 306, line 3, strike out "\$3,342,660" and insert "\$5,886,000."

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this is a clarifying amendment to take care of the objections raised by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Did the gentleman's amendment leave in or strike out lines 6 and 7 on page 306?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. It is the intent of the amendment to strike out the language following the colon in line 6 on page 306 and ending in line 7.

Mr. TABER. That was not included in the amendment?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. No; it was not.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I inquire if the amendment at the desk strikes out the provision beginning on page 306?

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair heard the reading of the amendment, it seeks only to change the amounts. Is that correct?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the language on page 306 after the colon and running to the end of the paragraph be stricken.

Mr. THOMAS. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, of course everybody here knows what we are trying to do. The chairman of the committee is urging all the technical objections he can possibly devise. I trust the Members of this body will properly respond to that type of obstructionist tactics. Everybody knows what is involved here. I regret very much that the chairman of the commit-

tee refuses to permit us to vote on the merits of the issue involved.

I shall not take your time any further. I am quite certain we can offer clarifying language to include this necessary revision.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman has no objection to an amendment to his substitute amendment which will strike out those additional words?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I have not the slightest objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. As the amendment now is before the Committee does it provide for the operation of these schools?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I am glad the gentleman asked that question because the intent of the amendment, and this is important, is to provide funds for the operation of training institutions at Kings Point, N. Y.; Pass Christian, Miss.; Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; Alameda, Calif.; and St. Petersburg, Fla., including the training vessel *American Mariner*, the United States Maritime Service, the Maritime Institute, as well as personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States. It also intends to provide funds for the reimbursement of services provided by the Public Health Service. It is further the intent of the amendment as it will be amended to provide for the continuation of the pay of the cadet midshipmen and the trainees who are now attending or will attend these institutions during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. COLMER. In order to clarify the situation and perhaps this question should more properly be addressed to the Chair as a parliamentary inquiry, the gentleman's amendment is being offered as a substitute to the amendment of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. No, my amendment is offered as a substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], which seeks to further reduce the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and to make clear the situation which now exists. The Congress of the United States has repeatedly expressed itself in favor of these maritime schools. The objection to the maritime schools comes primarily from the Bureau of the Budget and one of the maritime unions. We have regretted, and we have expressed our regret that this argument should be brought to the floor each year by voting the money back into the bill. I am sorry, as the gentleman from Louisiana expressed himself to be, that we cannot have the amendment in the proper language. I am quite content that the wording should be worked out between the two bodies, or in conference, to make clear the intent of the Congress. If we close the school at St.

Petersburg we will eliminate training being given the maritime students. If we reopen the school at Pass Christian there is a question whether there is any duplication between the training at Kings Point and Pass Christian. But there is no question that the school at St. Petersburg is giving training which is not given elsewhere. Therefore when this comes to our subcommittee and we reduce the amount it raises the question of whether we are not changing a policy of the United States which may shortly react upon us unfavorably. If we are going to vote in a few days an increase of \$350,000,000 for defense equipment in this very budget, then, Mr. Chairman, I submit to you we certainly need men to man the ships which are going to be used in the defense program. These men would not be available if this program is cut down to the extent indicated in the amendment proposed by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas. I support the amendment which is being offered today subject to future clarification. I hope it will receive the support of the Congress.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 152]

Abbott	Granger	Norblad
Anderson, Calif.	Grant	Norton
Arends	Green	Pfeifer,
Barrett, Pa.	Gwinn	Joseph L.
Bates, Ky.	Hare	Pfeiffer,
Battle	Harrison	William L.
Blatnik	Havener	Plumley
Bonner	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Boykin	Hébert	Price
Buckley, N. Y.	Heffernan	Priest
Bulwinkle	Heller	Quinn
Burdick	Hinshaw	Ramsay
Burton	Hope	Redden
Byrne, N. Y.	Jacobs	Regan
Canfield	James	Rhodes
Cannon	Jennings	Ribicoff
Carlyle	Jonas	Roosevelt
Carroll	Jones, Mo.	Sabath
Case, S. Dak.	Kearns	Sadlak
Cavalcante	Kelly, N. Y.	Sadowski
Celler	Keogh	Saylor
Chatham	Kilday	Scott, Hardie
Chudoff	Klein	Shelley
Clemente	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Cooley	Latham	Smathers
Corbett	LeFevre	Smith, Ohio
Coudert	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Wis.
Crosser	Linehan	Stanley
Dague	Lucas	Stigler
Davies, N. Y.	Lynch	Taylor
Dawson	McConnell	Teague
Deane	McGuire	Towe
DeGraffenried	McMillen, Ill.	Underwood
Delaney	Macy	Vinson
Dingell	Madden	Walsh
Dollinger	Marrow	Werdel
Douglas	Michener	Wheeler
Eaton	Miles	Whitaker
Ellsworth	Miller, Calif.	White, Calif.
Engle, Calif.	Morgan	White, Idaho
Felghan	Morrison	Whitten
Fenton	Morton	Wickersham
Fulton	Moulder	Widnall
Gillette	Multer	Winstead
Gilmer	Murphy	Woodhouse
Golden	Nixon	Young
Granahan	Noland	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 289 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEONARD W. HALL to the substitute amendment offered by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana: On page 306, line 3, strike out all after the amount down to the end of the paragraph.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to the substitute because I am certain that the gentleman from Louisiana did not in his substitute intend to limit the allowance which the cadets in the Maritime Service are now getting.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield I want to say that he is correct in that statement.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana. I am doing so for this reason. We have 794 cadets at Kings Point. We have a contract with those boys to pay them \$65 a month. Last year the Budget tried to eliminate that allowance and on the floor we were able to put it back in the bill. At that time the great push to eliminate this amount of allowance for these cadets came from some of our left-wing CIO unions and before the appropriation bill came on the floor last year their papers had gloating articles saying that they were putting an end to the Maritime Academy at Kings Point.

The Government's investment at King's Point is over eleven millions of dollars. Servicing this great institution there are over 400 personnel. The Academy is not a wartime measure. This I would like to emphasize. It was authorized back in 1938 and it came into being, really, out of recognition of a strong national demand for the establishment of a permanent national Merchant Marine service institution. You gentlemen, I am sure, will recall the ignoble position of our Merchant Marine in the late twenties and middle thirties. The establishment of this Academy was only second in importance, so far as planned maritime progress is concerned, to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

This summary background is given you so that the membership may correctly evaluate what is inherent in the Budget recommendation. The proposed cut is a blow to the Academy and to maritime progress.

Today, at the Academy, we have young American boys from all sections of the Nation. To qualify for entrance these young Americans must pass a stiff competitive mental examination—just as

difficult as those given at West Point and Annapolis. They must be physically fit. A condition of entrance is their fitness for enrollment in the Merchant Marine Reserve of the Navy, and I know from personal experience that on physical examinations the Navy will never waive any physical defect. And, these young Americans must show that they have a real ambition to follow a sea career. There is another requirement—one, however, that the Government does not now impose—the financial ability of the boy who wants to go to the Academy. We have a great many young men going to Kings Point whose families simply are unable to help them pay their way, even for small incidentals. We have seamen of the merchant marine, men from the ranks, who are at the Kings Point Academy, and these men are often very poor in pocketbook. It may interest the committee to know that there are 80 seamen, men from the ranks, who have qualified and are now at Kings Point.

Just a little while back the Alumni Association of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps made a survey which is very revealing and also very discouraging in its import. They found that if the training allowance of \$780 a year is eliminated, that 119 cadet midshipmen feel that they may be forced to quit. Neither these boys nor their families are able to get the cash anywhere that they need in order to meet the expenses at the Academy, including incidentals, for 1 year. The Alumni Association also found that 202 cadet midshipmen were uncertain whether they could continue and that 348 boys stated that they would have to get help from home.

It seems to me to be a most desirable and indicated policy to have young men at Kings Point from all over the country and that not only boys from rich or well-to-do families should have the opportunity of going there. This is really a national institution and anything that threatens the enrollment at the Academy from all income groups of our people would certainly be a real blow.

I urge strongly the injustice and inequity of reducing this allowance to \$200. It is easy to understand the protest that has been aroused. Our people do not want to see this any more than they would want to see the allowances at West Point, Annapolis, and New London cut down to the bare provision of a few items of uniform and textbooks. Why the \$200 proposed figure would not even provide the boys with a winter overcoat not to mention dress uniforms which under present regulations they are absolutely required to have.

I am as much for economy as anybody else. But I must state frankly that I want no part of this kind of effort. I am ashamed that the proposal has come before us from the administration.

This proposed cut has nothing to do with the elimination of wastes. The Budget Bureau does not claim there are wastes. It is not being urged on the basis of increased efficiencies.

If this proposed slash is not defeated we will be accomplishing the potential destruction of one of the finest academies

in the Nation, and also a very severe setback to the training of vital personnel to service our merchant marine security arm. I should certainly not be against a percentage reduction in the over-all maritime-service appropriation, but I am against undermining and sabotaging established policy commenced under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. If there is to be a change in the allowance, it seems to me that this is more properly a function of the legislative committees of the Congress rather than that of the budget or the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Is it not a fact that we made a contract with the students that are already there that we would pay them this money during their term in the school, and therefore, if we adopt the amendment, we would violate that contract? And is it not also a fact that if a change in policy as basic as that should be made, it should be made by the Congress?

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. The gentleman is right. It should be made in the basic law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, with \$2,000,000 we seek to maintain the flow of trained men into the American Merchant Marine. On yesterday the great Committee on Armed Services voted 31 to nothing to extend the draft act for another 2 years. Why? Because that committee, in its wisdom—that committee is close to world affairs—knows that there may be an emergency which will demand an immediate flow of trained men into the armed services. But who, in the event of such emergency, will man the merchant fleet? We have to keep this thing alive. It is not going to cost much money to do it.

St. Petersburg, one of the schools mentioned, is one place where new hands, beginners, 700 of them each year, can be trained for seamen's ratings, engineers, oilers, deck hands, cooks, and bakers. The other schools train cadets for officers' ratings. It keeps a supply of strong, wholesome young men coming into the merchant marine from the homes of this country.

Do not forget that ships are still the vital lifeline. We are dependent on ships in time of emergency. During the last war the ships carried 722,000 tons of cargo every day. They moved millions of troops both ways across the ocean. Without that cargo and without those troops we would not have won World War II. The men who man the merchant fleet are now 10 years older than they were in 1940, when the emergency began before. The records show that the average life of a merchant seaman is only 10 years. Most of the men who served in the merchant fleet dur-

ing the last great emergency are already passing out of the peak period of usefulness.

This is our responsibility. We have to decide whether we want it or not. We have to decide whether we need it or not. I submit it is an investment we cannot afford not to authorize.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized in support of his motion.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I shall not insist upon this motion, but I am anxious to gain the floor at this time because I think the amendment should be supported and adopted.

I looked over some of the records of the young men that I have appointed to the various academies, either West Point or Annapolis. Of course, they could not all be accepted. There have been many who have fallen by the wayside and have been unable to make the grade. This does not mean they are inferior material for any school. Oftentimes those young men have other avenues of opportunity and they are able to enter places like the Maritime Academy and other schools. These places should be kept open to all young men from every walk of life, because young Americans today deserve the very finest education that they can obtain. I believe that this is an opportunity for the House to go on record as being in favor of education for all young Americans.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. O'TOOLE. I happen to be a member of the Board of Visitors to Kings Point. I just completed a week ago the tour of inspection. I am very happy to report that nowhere have I found such splendid Americanism, so much willingness and anxiousness to serve. I sincerely hope the House will not disappoint these fine young men.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. I think the graduates of Kings Point fill a very definite need in America's merchant marine. I believe that we should maintain our merchant marine and that we should have these young men trained in such schools. They come out as well trained in their field as do the men at West Point, the Coast Guard Academy, and the Naval Academy.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. I feel that there is every merit in this amendment. I think we ought to recognize the fact that it pays to educate the younger men of America, because within the next few years we want to

see the strength of this Nation brought up to a point where we can command respect at the peace table, that in deliberations in the United Nations and other organizations our delegates and our representatives can go before those other nations and command the respect that we deserve in the world today. The only way to do it is to see that America is strong, to see that our younger men, our youth, those who are to take their places in various capacities in our armed services of tomorrow are well equipped so that we can make our armed forces the strongest in the world. These young men, these men who enter West Point, the Naval Academy, and the maritime schools must be prepared.

Someone once said to me that it cost Uncle Sam \$25,000 for every young man sent through one of these academies. I am not in position to evaluate that statement, but I do know that the taxpayers of the country are paying the shot, and they want to see dollar for dollar received. They want to see these young men get the best of education that they can possibly get, in order that these young men, regardless of race, creed, or color, will be able to be selected and appointed to the academies so that they may receive an education which is second to none in the United States, and also in the world. They have every right to expect this, and I for one want to join with my colleagues at this time to support this amendment and the principle of greater education for our young people.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. HALE. I wish to take this opportunity, if I may, to express my concurrence with the sentiments that the gentleman from New York has so admirably expressed.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, although I made the parliamentary motion I did, it was manifestly to obtain time to speak for the putting into the bill money for the monthly allowances of the cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy, at Kings Point, instead of to speak upon my own motion.

I had the great privilege of personally visiting this very splendid Academy just last Sunday. About 40 other House Members did so too. It was a revelation and inspiration to us, and I heard no colleague who was not in high praise at what he saw and heard.

With capacity for 2,000 cadets in peacetime, but 1,000 were in attendance this year. The buildings and grounds were sturdy, clean, splendidly in trim, and so were all the cadets. I never saw a finer looking lot of young American men. They were proud of their school and its morale and accomplishments in scholarship, athletic prowess, military and marine competition. Recently they defeated the Navy and all other comers in sailing small craft. They took second to the Army in the academy-drill competition.

A hard-working, ambitious California lad, from my own native State, was my courteous host to escort me about the buildings and grounds. He explained to me that if this \$65 monthly allowance was discontinued, as our Appropriations Committee proposes, about one-third of the cadets would have to stop school. This, he said, was because so many of these cadets came from homes which could not contribute more financially to their education. And, gentlemen, it is a 4-year course. Hundreds of these ambitious, patriotic, hard-working boys will have their life ambition dissolved suddenly, and without fault of their own, too.

Granting that the Government does not have to finish everything it starts in this case, these boys won attendance by honest-to-God, open competition and were induced to compete upon a frank representation that there was a 4-year course ahead of them.

This \$65 expense account goes for clothes, haircuts, books, local carfare. It certainly is no financial inducement.

But these lads have chosen the sea. My host proudly told me his grandfather had been a distinguished sea captain. America needs American youth choosing the sea. America needs an adequate merchant marine in peacetime. If we do not have it in peacetime, it is too late when and if war comes. It is imperative that America have a well-officered merchant marine. These cadets I saw Sunday form the backbone of the officers for the merchant marine. The American steamship lines seek these youth upon their graduation from this splendid Academy which this cut will paralyze to a certain extent.

Yesterday the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, voted favorably 35 to 0, to approve a registration, examination, and classification law for American youth who would be subject to a draft in a national emergency. We believed it in the interest of our national defense and security that we do so. That bill affects millions of youth and costs millions of dollars. Yet this cut relates to a mighty important group of dedicated youth. Our Nation would immediately need their expert training should emergency come. There is no substitute for them.

To eliminate this allowance of \$65 a month will effectively make this training Academy a rich man's school. Money talks enough already. American youth should not be eliminated from fair competition on the dollar mark. Character is more important than cash; yet this cut will freeze out of the present student about one-third of them already there and all future deserving and qualified lads, merely because they do not have the cash in their family.

If we put the dollar mark on these lads then we should do the same thing as to Annapolis and West Point; should we not? If not, why not? We need the Army Academy, the Navy Academy, this Merchant Marine Academy, too. Why talk about subsidizing an American ship marine when we deliberately plan to eliminate future officers of an American merchant marine? If you wish to further make it so that American goods

are increasingly carried in foreign ships, then this is another step toward that result.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for entertaining my parliamentary motion so I could speak these views. I vigorously urge adoption of the amendment putting in the necessary money to make unnecessary the discontinuance of the marine education of several hundred American lads who were promised same. They need it. The Nation needs them as trained merchant-marine officers. Peace is surer with a well-officered American merchant marine. And, if emergency comes, we have then lost too much, too soon. Let us not make such a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee of the Whole will not only approve the Boggs substitute but will also be sure to approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL]. In short, this is the one that takes out the proviso which would prevent the payment of the monthly allowance we all want to see paid or that a good many of us want to see paid to the cadets.

There have been two points that have not been made and which I would like to emphasize, and one's only reason to speak now is to say something important that has not been previously said.

A great deal has been said by a number of Members about left-wing unions. That is a pretty generic phrase and can cover a lot of territory. In this discussion we are dealing with the hard realities of national security, and when you are dealing with that reality I am confident, and I think most Members are, that the great bulk of the rank and file of any union is for measures which will go toward perfecting the security of our country. Today the logistic support, and there are many men here who served in the Army and Navy and know of logistic support, of the merchant marine is absolutely essential to the logistic support of any force operating in any part of the world. We know that difficulty comes in a hot war where the merchant marine will be required to operate, so we are dealing here particularly with the national security of the country.

Point 2: Many veterans in this House know it is not too difficult for American machine power to build guns and tanks and planes. We can do that pretty quickly. We can do it in a year, we can do it perhaps in 9 months, but you cannot cram learning down a man's throat quite that fast. It takes a number of years to give us trained personnel to do the highly technical jobs of leadership. That is exactly why it is so important to continue this in peacetime.

The evidence is clear that this whole program will break down unless these youngsters are taken care of, because

they depend on this allowance. I will put in the RECORD as a part of my remarks how they spend the \$65 a month, going right down to the infinitesimal items such as haircuts, which they have to provide themselves.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'TOOLE. I hope that my colleague from New York will set forth during the course of his remarks that the Navy thinks so highly of Kings Point and its graduates that when they complete their studies the Navy itself commissions them with the same rank as the graduates from Annapolis.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. As a Representative of the great State of Pennsylvania I want to highly commend the gentleman on a very fine statement and heartedly support what he has to say and concur in his recommendations. It is my intention to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. I would just like to enthusiastically join my friend from New York [Mr. HALL], and the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] in the remarks that they have made. I had the privilege a while back of being a member of the Board of Visitors to the Merchant Marine Academy. Nowhere is American spirit and American morale more in evidence than at the Merchant Marine Academy, and I am fearful if this provision is struck out it will destroy that morale and eventually, perhaps, destroy the school.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. O'SULLIVAN].

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I shall speak in support of the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS], as later clarified by the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL].

I am not constrained to do so, however, upon any partisan or labor-baiting grounds, or because the United States of America, if this amendment as clarified does not pass, in effect would be violating the obligations of its contracts with the present-day students of these maritime academies.

I know full well, as a lawyer, that the United States of America can, under existing constitutional law, violate the obligations of any contract, and on occasions has done so. The argument therefore that the law as drafted in this section of the omnibus appropriations bill would impair by nullification the obligations of preexisting contracts is entirely without legal merit. The constitutional inhibition is against the right of the

States and not the National Government to impair the obligations of contract.

I do feel, however, that there should be a moral obligation, and not a legal one, for our Government to endeavor to scrupulously perform its contracts in accordance with their letter, and spirit, as well.

I think that the broad theory of justice should prompt this Congress not to disappoint the fine young men who are presently taking training at the various maritime academies now functioning in our Nation, by virtue of previous, well considered congressional action.

Our Nation needs trained capable and loyal men to officer our boats in peacetime as well as in times of war.

Persons, firms, and corporations engaged in coastwise and transoceanic shipping also need trained, capable, and loyal men to man their vessels in peacetime as well as in time of war.

Ordinary seamen need trained, capable, and loyal men in command on voyages which they may be required to take in peacetimes as well as in time of war.

If I held a position of maritime responsibility with my Government, or owned and operated ocean-going vessels, or was an able seaman, I would want the best man it was possible to secure to be entrusted with the lives and property aboard the vessel I was on.

Just how any thinking person could leave important tasks of leadership in the hands of men who have not had the latest nautical training or Al patriotism is beyond my power to comprehend. I always wanted to follow the best leadership it was possible to secure, and I believe that every other person who can think constructively is of the same mind.

Unlike the candidates from West Point and Annapolis the candidates seeking admittance to the maritime academies do not owe their appointments to Members of the Congress, but on the contrary gain their admittance by virtue of competitive examinations, thus the young men with the very best minds, bodies, and aptitudes are selected. No political pull plays any part in their selection. Merit alone is the determining factor.

The student body attending these maritime academies is made up of bright, alert, and loyal young men from every State, Territory, and possession of the Union. They now represent all stratas of our society, financial, and otherwise, and are composed of young men of almost every race, color, and creed, which go to make up our great population.

This bill in its original form seeks to take away from the present trainees their \$65 per month allowance, and in lieu thereof restricts them to a paltry allowance of \$200 per year, while it permits the present Annapolis and West Point cadets to receive \$75 per month as usual.

If this bill is permitted to remain in its original form many of the fine present-day trainees will have to abandon their courses and leave the schools.

These schools are splendid schools, with fine accommodations, many of them constructed by the students themselves with the aid of their most competent teachers.

Last Sunday when I had occasion to visit the maritime academy at Kings Point, N. Y., which has about 800 students. I was greatly impressed with what I viewed there. I saw equipment and classrooms where navigation, radar, advanced radar, and engineering were taught, as well as where the electrical, machinist, plumbing, pipefitting, and other trades were imparted, and where many other things were transmitted to the students, all of which are so necessary for seafaring activities, and so necessary for men to have a knowledge of who hope in the troubled future to command or have charge of our ships at sea.

The young man who took us through a part of this Maritime Academy at Kings Point told me he was one of 13 children. He was a boy from Massachusetts. After some searching questioning I realized that if this bill in its present form is passed by the Congress, that he might have to quit the Academy for lack of funds.

Please fellow Members of Congress let us not make these maritime academies places for rich men's sons alone, but places of learning for every financial and other strata of sterling American manhood.

I think that this amendment should be adopted. It is fair and right and just and most truly American to my way of thinking.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation carries more than just the \$65 for the students at these academies. As I understand, it restores the amount the academies previously had for their instructors. If we are going to have these schools, we might just as well educate as many students as we can. If, as we are led to believe by the newspapers and other sources, we are going to be called upon in the next few weeks to vote on a draft bill so that the authority to draft the boys of this country will be extended for 2 years and I understand that already one committee has granted the Department of Defense another \$350,000,000—it seems to me this is one of the poorest times to cut down an educational system that means so much to this country in time of war.

In the next place, Mr. Chairman, we are educating United States citizens so that we may have on our ships people we can trust if we have to go to war.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think this is a poor time to cut down the appropriation for these academies. Ordinarily, as far as I am concerned, they could do away with them if it were best for the economy of our country, but when we are in a situation such as the present, when some overt act may be made that will throw us into trouble, we want all the experienced men we can get.

Our maritime school in Massachusetts was the first one in the Nation, I think, and it has been a credit to Massachusetts for over 80 years. In the last war 80 percent of the graduates of that school were either running ships or were chief engineers.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, we will go along with this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I have greatest admiration and affection for the distinguished gentleman from Texas who is chairman of the subcommittee. He is one of the outstanding Members of the House. I am, therefore, especially regretful that it is necessary for me to disagree with his views concerning the merchant marine.

Let me first reassert and reemphasize my oft-expressed support of economy and efficiency in conducting the affairs of the Government. I have supported and will continue to support every proposal to cut down the expenses of the Government which will not eliminate or impair essential services to the States and the people, or jeopardize the national security of the Nation.

I believe sincerely and wholeheartedly that the maintenance of a strong, well-equipped, adequate, well-trained merchant marine is almost as vital to the national defense and the national security as the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Indeed without American shipping this Nation in wartime would be virtually at the mercy of our enemies. It is most unsound to spend billions for defense and stint on mercantile vessels to render that defense effective. Moreover, in peacetime as a matter of national policy, this nation should maintain the strongest and best merchant marine in the world to carry our trade and commerce throughout the world and preserve the strength, prestige, and influence of American maritime intercourse with other nations.

This bill and some amendments offered, whether we like it or not, whether we intend it or not, will result in the ultimate destruction of our merchant marine policy as laid down in the act of 1936. It will in the end make this Nation dependent on other nations for ocean transportation. It cannot be justified. It is contrary to the interests of the Nation. It is unfair and unjust to our shipping industry which has already made great contributions to the building and development of our sea-borne commerce and is even now proceeding with plans to extend and perfect these vital services. It is unfair and unjust to thousands of worthy, highly qualified Americans, young, and in vigorous middle-age alike, who are following avocations and professions at sea under the American flag, and patriotically working to implement a thriving, well-knit merchant marine.

I disagree sharply and uncompromisingly with that group which believes under the doctrine of unlimited, or virtually unlimited, free trade that other nations should carry our commerce because they can do it more cheaply. This argument accepted by some here carried to logical conclusion would leave this country in peace and war at the mercy of our competitors or our enemies.

Is it not a travesty, my colleagues, at a time when we are lavishly showering billions upon certain nations which they are using in part to build up their own

shipping and shipbuilding industries that we should refuse to appropriate sufficient funds to insure the existence and operation of an adequate merchant marine for our own Nation.

In my view, seapower, military, and civil, is intertwined and interrelated. Both are necessary and indispensable, not only to our commerce but also to the national safety. For these reasons I will vote in this instance as I have voted since I came to this House, to build and strengthen the merchant marine, to keep it strong, powerful, and commensurate with the mercantile and military needs of the Nation, and to resist every proposal which like some of those contained in this bill will result in emasculating our merchant marine and leaving our Nation vulnerable in peace and in war.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to support the amendment of my colleague the gentleman from New York, LEONARD W. HALL, and the amendment of my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

In my district the State of California operates a maritime academy. The academy has done excellent work in turning out fine, young Americans who will devote their lives to the merchant marine. They may be called upon in the future to perform work of great importance to our Nation. It is conceivable that, as in the past, they may be called upon to carry supplies to the armed services of the United States in their defense of our country. Whether they perform in peace or in war they should be trained for the job, and we should offer an opportunity for young Americans who have the desire to go to sea to get the training and education they desire and need to make leaders of them. I am proud of the fact that the California Maritime Academy is in my congressional district and pleased that I have had most cordial relations with its officers. I hope this amendment will be passed by the Committee.

(Mr. PHILBIN and Mr. JOHNSON asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, the merits of the amendment of my colleague [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] have been thoroughly and ably discussed. I think the House is fully aware of the importance to our Nation of an efficient merchant marine, and the necessity of having well-trained officers and men in our merchant marine. Our ships cost millions of dollars of the taxpayer's money. They carry very valuable cargoes, and they carry human beings by the hundreds of thousands annually.

May I point out what it means when you have trained men and officers on your ships. In traveling on one of our large ships we received an SOS call, a ship in need of assistance. It took 10 hours to reach the vessel that was in

distress. The SOS came from a ship which had an officer who was badly injured, with a broken arm, fractured skull, and other serious injuries. The ship in distress had no hospital facilities.

It was an inspiring sight to see how easily trained men could handle the facilities to bring the injured man over to our ship, which had a well-equipped hospital. It seemed that our ship had hardly come to a stop before you could see the other ship lowering its injured man into a boat, and then by motorboat came rapidly to our ship. The man was in the hospital without the slightest delay. His life was saved.

It is no easy thing to be on one of these ships in a severe storm. On another occasion a wave 75 feet high stove in the front of the pilot house and cut the pilots with the broken window glass. It was 75 feet from that pilot house down to the water. Those things can create great confusion and great danger to the passengers on our ships. We can ill afford, if we are going to have a creditable merchant marine, not to have men who are so thoroughly trained in seamanship that they can discharge their full duty and responsibility in any emergency on the high seas. I do not need to say how important it is to have trained officers and sailors on our ships in time of war.

Mr. Chairman, I shall support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be given to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, there is little anyone can add to what already has been said in regard to maintaining our Maritime Academies. There are no coast lines in the State of Missouri. We have no Coast Guard Academy and no Maritime Academy. This is not a local but a national problem. I was happy to speak for and vote for the \$1,000,000 to train Reserves in the Coast Guard, and I am happy to vote for this amendment and lift my feeble voice in favor of it.

There are a few things we should not forget. These four schools already are in existence. They give the best training that is offered. In weather, meteorology, engineering, and navigation they receive the best instruction. Some donations were given to the Federal Government, but the taxpayers of this Nation have invested millions of dollars in these institutions which are now going concerns. They made a magnificent contribution toward the winning of the war. They are now filled with students from all over the United States. Practically every State is represented. These young men come from the middle-income and lower-income families of America. If we do not adopt this amendment, I feel that

these academies will become rich men's schools; that is, if they can remain in existence at all.

The Federal Government has made a contract in good faith with these young men, who gave up certain considerations to enter these schools. Furthermore, these young men upon graduation will become ensigns of the United States Naval Reserve, subject to call at a moment's notice, with their skill, training, and experience to do the job that may have to be done.

By all means I think we should adopt this amendment and keep these institutions going, not only in time of peace but in time of war. Without an adequate merchant marine your battleships, carriers, destroyers, and cruisers in remote parts of the world will be helpless, because it requires merchant ships to carry the food to feed our soldiers and to carry the implements and munitions of war that they may be able to fight. The problem of logistics is one of the most important.

In World War II we had to transport originally 6 tons of supplies to each soldier we sent to Europe and thereafter 2 tons per month to sustain him. Only one who has fought in a devastating and modern war can realize the tremendous amount of food, clothing, and munitions of all kinds, including planes, tanks, guns, and gasoline, that are required to support an individual soldier. Without the help of our merchant marine we never could have won two world wars—in Asia and Europe, in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Gentleman, no line of defense is stronger than its weakest link, and we must support both the Coast Guard and the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, over the past 3 years we have had a repetition of just what is going on here today. When the committee has seen fit to cut out this training program for the merchant marine, the Congress has had to write it in on the floor of the House.

In order to clarify the situation, possibly, in the minds of some of the Members, let us see where we are.

First, we have the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] which would put in the necessary funds to keep in operation the existing maritime training schools at Kings Point, N. Y., Pass Christian, Miss., Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Alameda, Calif., St. Petersburg, Fla., and the training vessel, *American Mariner*.

I say advisedly that so far as I can tell and be honest with myself, I do not believe there is any man on the floor of the House who is more interested in economy and in seeing that this budget is balanced than I am. I place only one thing above that, and that is our national security. This is a necessary part of our national defense program. In the brief time I have left, I would like to point out to you again, as I have on previous occasions, where the opposition to this program comes from. It has been touched upon

today in the absence of some of you. It comes largely, if not entirely, from the maritime unions who want to see the officers of your merchant marine come up through the ranks of the seamen. They do not want to see these boys taken out of the high schools, from these homes, and sent to these schools and educated like they are at Annapolis and West Point.

I want to congratulate the unions upon the tremendous progress they have made in getting rid of Communists in the unions. But you know, and I know, that the Communists infiltrated into the maritime union, as one of the chief and strategic points from which to operate.

You are not going to believe what I am going to say to you now. I will be glad to give you my authority for it and let you check on it yourselves.

At the close of the war over 70 percent of the men who were in the communications division of our Army transports, transporting these secret documents, the movement of ships, and so on, carried Communist cards in their pockets. That is how far they had infiltrated into this thing.

In the interest of national defense I think this amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has expired.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] is recognized.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I can see from the debate that the Members are pretty familiar with the training program and seem to be in accord therewith.

We have an amendment which, if this amendment should fail, we contemplate introducing. My colleague [Mr. SIKES] has an amendment for less than a million dollars to continue the training of merchant seamen at St. Petersburg, but we hope we will not have to do it, because we favor the amendment that has been introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL]. That Government training program, the training of seamen at St. Petersburg, as well as the provision for Kings Point, was initiated as a part of the Merchant Marine Act. For a long period of time we were proud of the great American merchant marine. Then there came a period of time when gradually we let foreign ships carry the cargoes of this Nation, until we reached one of the lowest points in the carrying of American cargo that was ever known in the history of the Nation. Then we decided to build an American merchant marine. We provided for the building of ships. The Congress, in its wisdom, at that time, realizing that it was just as important to have trained men as it was to build ships, provided for a training program. They wrote that into the Merchant Marine Act. On the anniversary of the passage of the Merchant Marine Act, I was impressed with the speeches emphasizing the importance of training men as well as building ships. I have seen many of the men who have been trained

in these institutions. It is a system under which boys from every State in the Union could go to these schools to be trained to follow the sea. It was no longer a period when you just reached out and grabbed a man off of the dock at night and tried to make him a seaman overnight. Today he must be trained for service on great ships, with machinery and equipment; and he must know what he is doing. A man cannot become a seaman overnight. He must be trained in the handling of the ship. These schools do this.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON. I yield.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Does the gentleman feel that this war proved that the merchant marine is no longer an auxiliary service, but that it takes its place side by side with the Army and the Navy?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes; I do. Under the Merchant Marine Act we built tankers and ships and trained men to man them. Had we not done so the history of the war on the sea might have been very different. From these seamen we trained gun crews, and many lost their lives as their ships went down with their guns blazing in order to protect the cargoes of the United States and carry the men of this Nation. We reached out then and got competent men and trained them to follow the sea; if necessary, we must be prepared to reach out again to train men to follow the sea. These amendments should pass.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] told me I might have the time allotted to him.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may use the time allotted to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am for any amendment which will advance the interests of this maritime group out of which we make the navigators and seamen on whom we depend in the event of a necessity which may occur.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, due to the lateness of the hour and everybody's being tired, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL BUSINESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 584)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was

read, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I wish to bring to the attention of the Congress major problems of small and independent businesses, and propose several important steps which should be taken to help them solve these problems through their own efforts.

In my January Economic Report, I stressed the need for a constantly expanding economy. Expansion of our economy is required to provide full markets for the rising productive capacity of our factories and farms. It is needed to provide adequate employment opportunities for our growing labor force. It is essential if we are to continue to play a strong part in working for peace.

Measured by any standard of the past, to be sure, we are now enjoying prosperous times. Output is high. Profits are rising. Business is generally optimistic. These are good signs. They reflect the fundamental strength of our economic system; its power to rally from the reversal of last year.

But while our business system is thriving, it is not growing fast enough. While employment remains at a high level, we are not creating all the new jobs necessary each year to absorb the growth in our labor force. Despite the upturn in business, we now have more unemployment than we had a year ago. The output of our farms and factories and the investment programs of business must not sand still, even at high levels; they must steadily expand.

I am fully aware that there are no simple or easy answers to the problem of assuring a stable and expanding economy. The efforts to improve the functioning of our economic system must be constant and tireless.

I have often stressed the key role that small and independent business must play in providing jobs, in promoting the vigorous competition necessary for the future growth of our economy, and in preserving our economic and political freedoms.

In some industries, it is true, large productive units can make the most effective use of modern technology. The American people value the benefits of mass production. Without prosperous, forward-looking big business, with its sights adjusted to the growing needs of an expanding economy, we cannot have the degree of prosperity that is within our power.

But we should not forget that the task of economic expansion requires using all the resources of this great Nation. Of the nearly 4,000,000 business concerns in our country, more than 90 percent are usually classified as small. These small concerns provide jobs for over 20,000,000 people—roughly half of private nonfarm employment. If we are to have an expanding competitive economy, small business must provide its share of the additional jobs needed. In doing so, it will not only create new pay rolls for workers; it will also enlarge markets generally for business and agriculture.

Small businesses serve a necessary function in developing and pioneering new ideas and techniques. Most large efficient firms began as small business. They were started by men with big ideas but small capital. Our economy would become soft and slothful were this vitalizing force to be impaired.

The drive to do something now is strongest among those who cannot maintain themselves by doing what is already customary. It is strongest among those who have to work hard to hold their own and who feel keenly the urge to grow.

Vigorous small businesses are essential to effective competition. Competition stimulates efficiency. It prods inventive genius. It helps to keep prices at the lowest levels consistent with a fair and adequate return to business, and to maintain consumer buying.

A program to promote expansion of opportunity for small business thus plays a vital role in invigorating competition and encouraging technical progress and economic expansion.

The Government can and should promote conditions under which well-managed small businesses have ample opportunities for growth. This does not mean that anyone who may wish to start a business should be given financial assistance. Neither should the Government guarantee the success of any individual enterprise. Such a policy would rob small business of its basic characteristics of initiative and self-reliance.

The Government's first responsibility to small business is to promote a stable and prosperous economy. Every successful effort toward general economic stability will specially benefit small business. Last year we observed the striking vulnerability of small business to even a mild business down-turn. Sales and profits of small concerns declined much more than those of large corporations. No special program will provide adequate assistance to small business unless we achieve reasonable economic stability.

Another major responsibility of the Government is to prevent monopolistic and unfair trade practices and to curb undesirable concentration of economic power. Our antitrust laws have done much to help smaller business retain its independence. These laws and their enforcement should be improved. Encouragement of small and independent business, however, is one of our strongest weapons against monopoly.

To encourage the growth of small business specific and positive measures are needed to help overcome two handicaps affecting even the most efficient and vigorous smaller concerns. The first of these handicaps is the cost and difficulty of getting new capital. The second is the cost and difficulty of keeping abreast of new techniques of production and management.

A generation or more ago local financial institutions and investors ordinarily took care of the capital needs of expanding small businesses. Then, as now, the original funds usually came, for the most part, from the owner's personal savings. If the business weathered its initial period of losses, additional money was frequently forthcoming from friends

or relatives, or the local banker might well provide substantial financing—almost as a partner—for small ventures with good prospects. With an outlook for further profitable expansion, the small-business man often could obtain long-term-capital aid from wealthy individuals or from larger financial institutions. In this way the vigorous smaller concern could make use of its opportunities for growth.

With the increased mechanization of industry, the capital needs of small business have greatly increased. Adequate venture capital, however, is no longer available from traditional sources. This is not because there is any shortage of savings. There are ample savings; the problem is to channel them into the hands of small-business men who need more capital to expand their operations.

Due to our remarkable gains in raising the level of incomes and in improving their distribution, the bulk of personal savings today are made by people of moderate means. They prefer to put their savings into insurance, savings accounts, or Government bonds, or into the purchase of their own homes. Wealthier people, better able to take risks, usually prefer securities of large, established concerns. Large firms rarely offer their surplus cash to small businesses except in exchange for control.

Nor do small businesses fare much better at the hands of the financial institutions through which the bulk of those savings pass. Most commercial banks of necessity grant loans to smaller concerns only if the security is ample, and then usually only for relatively short periods. A few of the largest banks whose resources permit adequate diversification have successfully engaged in long-term lending to small business on a large scale. But their facilities are available in relatively few communities, and the demand is still largely unfilled.

Insurance companies and investment trusts do engage in long-term and equity financing, but principally in the well-seasoned securities of large corporations.

Floating securities on the open market is virtually out of the question for small or medium-sized businesses.

It is clear, therefore, that our financial institutions are not meeting the expansion needs of small business. This gap should be filled.

In my January tax message to the Congress, I proposed some changes in the revenue laws for the benefit of all business and particularly to equalize the opportunity of small business. Additional tax changes of this character are not now feasible and, in any case, could be only a partial solution to the financial problems of small business.

In addition to these financing handicaps, smaller business often has real difficulty in obtaining or developing information on new techniques in production and management. Larger concerns can afford their own research facilities and can employ skilled staffs to advise them on recent developments in purchasing, production, labor relations, financing, accounting, marketing, and other specialized fields. Most small-business men lack experience in many of

the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and in one to include an article from the Chicago Daily News on the acute housing shortage in Chicago.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include testimony of witnesses appearing before the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. Raymond Mathews.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include three brief newspaper articles.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a memorial adopted by the New York State Assembly and other extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. WILLIAMS asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they expect to make in Committee of the Whole and include extraneous matter and statistics.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VIII. EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. Before rising on yesterday the Committee agreed to limit debate on the Thomas amendment and all amendments thereto and to the entire paragraph dealing with maritime training to 1 hour, the last 8 minutes to be reserved to the Committee. There are now remaining 17¾ minutes of debate, 8 minutes of which are reserved to the Committee.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. THOMAS.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have been rather disappointed at the approach which has been made to this set-up and to this problem. This item appears on page 1104 of the hearings. Just think of it. This is supposed to be a training program for marines who will ultimately become officers. This is supposed to be a program for the training of marine officers, and what do we get? A total of 1,842 civilian employees to train over-all approximately 800 students, and of those 1,842 employees, 1,083 are set up for the bureau in the District of Columbia. It is the most ridiculous thing you can imagine. The idea of having more than a couple of hundred civilian employees for that kind of a set-up.

If this were approached on a business basis and a fair basis I should not object to the elimination of that surplus and ridiculous number of employees in the bureau in Washington and the setting up of the continuance of the training on a basis where these men might have some kind of allowances in the schools.

The school at Kings Point is probably the largest of the lot. There they have a set-up of 883 students with 363 instructors. That is not so bad. Some of these other set-ups are on a specialized basis and are not so bad. But this idea of having 1,083 employees in the District of Columbia is ridiculous. The amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, in my opinion, should be reduced at least to \$700,000.

I think we are approaching this thing altogether wrong. I think there is money enough in the appropriation, if it were properly distributed, to take care of the real needs of the trainees. I hope the Committee will not vote for these amendments that increase this amount and keep that ridiculous number of civilian employees in Washington.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, the debate concerning the various ramifications of the Maritime Commission leaves me very much puzzled. Some strange charges and countercharges have been passed and now, after reflecting on the entire procedure, I still wonder exactly what motives may lie behind it all.

Knowing intimately the leaders of both sides, I immediately dismiss from my mind any thought of personal prejudice or vindictiveness, as the motive of anyone.

I would think it could be an antipathy for subsidies and yet it is well recognized that every maritime nation subsidizes its merchant fleet. Certainly, the United States with its high scale of living could hardly be expected to compete without subsidies. No one will deny that the Maritime Commission has had its unfortunate experience since the war. They have been loose in their administration; and in common with many other Federal and private agencies during the war years and those immediately afterward they have had trouble with personnel.

Admittedly, the members of the Maritime Commission have not seen eye to eye and the many evidences of their internal disorder have led to widespread doubts and misgivings especially among those of us who must lean on them for competent and authoritative advice. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the House seems determined in the name of economy to take steps which may cripple the merchant marine of the United States at a time when international relationships are on the most critical basis in the lifetime of anyone of us.

The merchant marine is a vital part of our national defense and if we permit it to deteriorate now, it may very well be that we will be unable in the event of war to transport our troops and supplies across the seas and to the shores of the aggressor nation. This would simply mean that by our action in crippling the merchant marine we are condemning the United States to fight the next war on our own soil.

I hold no brief for the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 except that it has established a merchant marine and except, too, that it was drawn by the master hand of the late Schuyler Otis Bland of Virginia, than whom there has never been a finer patriot in Congress. I do not believe there is anything wrong with his law that cannot be adjusted through the normal procedure of amendment and I believe that anyone who would seek to intelligently modify it would be cordially received by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of which I am a member.

I hope that all Members of Congress when they consider this matter in any of its ramifications will bear in mind that if they deteriorate or seriously cripple the merchant marine they are condemning this Nation to a fight on the home grounds in the next war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Members on the splendid manner and the high order on which they have conducted this debate. On behalf of your humble servants on the committee, we want to thank you for the courtesy with which you have treated us. After all, we are just your servants. When there is any difference of opinion between our colleagues and your committee, I want to say on behalf of the committee we love you for your difference of opinion and we respect you for it. Whatever you gentlemen do, whatever your decision is, your committee is going to take it with a smile. Let me see if I can be of any help to you. I want to summarize what this is all about and give you the facts without any fanfare. In the first place the committee offered an amendment which would reduce this appropriation by \$376,200 which covers a pay increase for 524 persons who are engaged in teaching and in the general work of the maritime training schools. We offered that as a committee amendment for the reason we were given to believe at the time we considered

this item of a salary increase that these civilian employees were included under the terms of the Military Pay Increase Act which passed the House last session. On further investigation I called in our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], who sponsored that bill, and followed it through the House. He said unequivocally, and if there is any doubt about it he may be present and he can speak for himself, that it was not the intention of the committee to include the personnel of the maritime training service in this pay-increase bill; that they had not appeared before the committee and had not asked to appear before the committee. In all fairness I must say there is some loose language in the old Maritime Act of 1936 which gives the Maritime Commission doubtful authority to increase their pay along with the Coast Guard. With that in mind and for the reason that we were not a legislative committee and that neither our friends on the legislative committee in the House or the Subcommittee on Appropriations had ever considered it, we therefore move to strike it out. Then came the Boggs amendment which will nullify the committee amendment and add \$2,500,000. Then there came the amendment of the gentleman from New York which merely struck out the limitation and fortified the Boggs amendment. That is the legislative picture as it stands.

Let us talk about dollars and cents now and get the facts there. Your committee has not done a thing in the world but support the budget estimate as to these schools. The school at Pass Christian which is an officers' school, and the school at St. Petersburg, Fla., which gives skilled rating training, have been closed for between 30 and 60 days. Many of the personnel of the officers' school has been moved to Kings Point, N. Y., and some of the other personnel have been moved to Sheepshead Bay and perhaps some of them to Alameda, Calif. Under the committee bill, as it has been presented to you, you are giving these cadet officers a free education; you are paying for their house rent and schooling; you are paying for their food and for their books and uniforms to the extent of about \$3,200,000 a year. Now comes the Boggs amendment and not satisfied with that free will offering, it seeks to give each one of these cadets in addition to free tuition, uniforms, clothing, food, rent, and books, \$65 a month. Now there is your picture. Of course, that will cost, including restoration of the schools at Pass Christian and St. Petersburg, an additional \$2,500,000, which is not now included in the budget.

Let us examine into the need for this. We have been hearing talk about economy. Yes, everybody is for economy but not in this particular instance. We have heard many statements to the effect: "Why, my record is as good as anybody's on the floor so far as economy goes, but this is not the place." We are all for it, but do not touch too close to home. Well, I cannot fall out with that. Perhaps I would do the same thing, even though I live in the third largest seaport town in America.

Now let us see about the need. In the first place, proponents are trying to make this comparable with Annapolis and West Point. Of course, those boys in Annapolis and West Point are under compulsion of law to remain in the service. These cadets have no obligation in the world to give 5 minutes of their time after they have received a free education at the expense of the taxpayers, to serve the United States in any shape, form, or fashion. They go into the Naval Reserve for 2 years, but that means nothing. There is no legal obligation on them to serve.

Here is the record, but I will not burden you with reading it all. There are now 15,000 of these young men. In the fiscal year 1950, out of 15,000, 300 will be called into active service for 14 days, and perhaps 300 for duty in the Navy for a somewhat longer period.

Now, they say, "Here are a lot of poor boys and they are entitled to this." There is not a Member on this floor who does not get letters every day from poor boys who write like this: "I want to go to college next year. Are there any Government agencies that will loan me some money like the Government used to under NYA? I will pay that money back." Of course they will pay it back, but your answer to them is just one thing: "Son, I am sorry there is not a governmental agency that will loan you any money to go to school on." He has not asked you for a free ride. He wants to borrow it, and he will pay it back. All of you have dozens of letters every week from worthy boys who want to go to medical college or dental schools, not free of charge. They just want to borrow a little money. They will pay it back. You have to write them and tell them there is no governmental agency that will loan them any money. There are lawyers and engineers in the same position. How can we go back home and look those deserving boys in the eye and tell them that we cannot loan them any money, even though they are not asking for a free ride? Yet with this group of fine boys, we are not making a loan to them—no, we are paying for their uniforms, their books, and so forth, giving them free education for 4 years and then giving them \$65 a month in addition to that, without any legal obligation to serve the taxpayers one day after they get it for free.

Now, gentlemen, there is the picture. Is there any need for this? The Maritime Commission is as tender on this point as a sore boil in your nose. When you ask them how many of these boys ever go on a boat and serve in the Maritime Service, they do not know. They cannot tell you. They will duck and dodge. I am not saying that they are withholding any facts, but there is no man who knows anything about this who will tell you that as many as 20 percent of them ever see a ship after they get that free education. They go into other activities. It is all for free.

Admiral Knight, the head of this maritime-training service, gave you about all the information he could. He was being honest about it. Here is what he said, on page 220 of the report:

Further demand for our graduates has lessened. There is unemployment in the merchant marine today. A number of ships have been laid up. A number of ships that have been chartered have been returned, and there will be continuing reduction in the Navy.

We do not get the entire picture until we realize that there are thousands of men on the beach today who cannot get jobs in the shipping industry, yet you want to turn on the faucet of the taxpayers' money to train more men to enter this overcrowded field.

Do you realize that in addition to these schools there are four other very famous schools conducted by States, and that some of the schools are very old? For instance, New York has a maritime training school which is 76 years old; Massachusetts, a school which is 57 years old; California has a school that was commissioned in 1931, and Maine has a school that dates from 1941, training men for the command of ships or for the filling of important posts on ships.

Bear in mind that in addition to the appropriation now under consideration that is going to cost the taxpayers \$2,543,000 over and above the budget recommendation, we give to their State schools \$50,000 each per year, and in addition we give an allowance for each cadet-midshipman amounting to \$475 at these State schools, which, for 710 cadets, would amount to about \$340,000 in the fiscal year 1951. And these 710 cadets will be added to the ranks of the unemployed in the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time on this amendment has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Boggs of Louisiana moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the motion on the ground that it is a dilatory motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order against the motion that no amendment has been adopted since the last such motion was disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that while it is true that no amendment has been adopted and there has been no alteration in the bill since the last motion to strike out the enacting clause was disposed of, nevertheless this is a different day.

The Chair is of the opinion that the point of order made by the gentleman from New York would not lie against the motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that the gentleman has not stated that he is opposed to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that the gentleman from Louisiana is not qualified to offer the motion. The Chair will endeavor to qualify the gentleman.

Is the gentleman from Louisiana opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I am, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman qualifies.

The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the bill in its present form. On yesterday we debated this matter for several hours. In the course of that debate 15 or 20 Members of this body rose in support of the amendment which I offered as amended by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. HALL]. Included in those who supported the amendment as amended were members of the subcommittee who conducted hearings on this proposed legislation.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I merely wish to say that I do not want that to be misunderstood. Of the five members of the subcommittee, three intended to vote for this amendment. I see one is not on the floor today.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. Of the five members of the subcommittee three are intending to vote for my amendment. In addition, only two members have risen in opposition to this amendment, and those two gentlemen do not agree among themselves.

My good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made the astonishing statement that there were 1,083 people involved in this program in Washington.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I refuse to yield.

Immediately following that the gentleman from Texas rose and said that there were 540 people employed in the program all over the United States. What my good friend from New York was really referring to was all of the civilian employees of the Maritime Commission working here in the District of Columbia, and not the employees of this program.

Mr. Chairman, the issue involved here is very simple and very clear.

The issue involved is whether or not in peacetime we are willing to spend a few dollars to maintain an American merchant marine, that is all. The gentleman from Texas has very frankly admitted in debate on yesterday that he is opposed to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, but I say in all seriousness, and if you will study the proposal, I am certain you will agree with me that without the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 we would not have an American fleet on the seas today. He wants to junk it. He objects to the fact it is operated by private enterprise. I say the only alternative to private enterprise is Government operation and Government operation rather than costing a few million dollars for training and a few additional million dollars for operating and construction differentials, will cost many, many hundreds of millions of dollars.

The gentleman from Texas complains about the fact that these young men who

graduate from these institutions do not necessarily have to enter the merchant fleet. In answer to that, I say that is because it is a private fleet. The only way that the gentleman from Texas could change that situation would be to militarize the American merchant marine. If he wants to do that, and if he wants to debate that honestly on the floor and change the basic law, let us do it that way, but let us not do it by this back-door method.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at my amendment for just a moment which the gentleman considers a raid on the Treasury. I say that the gentleman has swallowed a camel and choked on a gnat, or whatever the saying is. The amendment involves but \$2,000,000. It is a million dollars less than was approved by this Congress last year. The whole program involves about \$5,000,000, including what the gentleman from Texas has already put in his bill.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, in all sincerity and with every ounce of conviction at my disposal, are we in this country, after we vote fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen billion dollars for the armed services, and we will have a new request for \$350,000,000 additional, going to choke over an amendment calling for a continuation of a vital program which cost, in its totality, \$5,000,000?

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be agreed to and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I object.

(Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks just prior to the remarks of Mr. THOMAS.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished and able gentleman from Louisiana offered a motion in order to obtain 5 minutes additional time for debate. During that 5 minutes the gentleman did not answer one of the arguments made by the distinguished gentleman from Texas. He did admit the truth of a few of the statements of the gentleman from Texas but refuted none.

This subcommittee under the leadership of the able gentleman from Texas has worked hard and has tried to bring about some reduction in unnecessary governmental expenses, and I say to you advisedly that I know of no reduction that this subcommittee has made that was made with more justification than in this item. Of course, I know that the hearts of my colleagues bleed for economy only they have difficulty finding someone willing to submit to it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it a fact that the schools at Pass Christian and in Florida have been closed, and the personnel dispersed to the other schools?

Mr. GORE. That is my understanding. And, I did not hear one iota of testimony to justify this sum which the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana seeks to add and refers to as a few dol-

lars. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is not a few dollars to a taxpayer who has to dig down deep to get it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, it is a fact, is it not, that if the committee proposal is adopted and the Boggs amendment is voted down, that there will be schools maintained under this appropriation sufficient to take care of any demand that may exist?

Mr. GORE. Absolutely, and adequate and sufficient. The amendment would add an unnecessary burden upon a government already deep in debt.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana) there were—ayes 87, noes 51.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GORE and Mr. LEONARD W. HALL.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 98, noes 54.

So the amendment to the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] as amended.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. Boggs of Louisiana and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 81, noes 61.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of 93 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and 1 without reference to the provisions of this or any other act; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial

awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$5,600 for newspapers and periodicals; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$44,000 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; and not to exceed \$800,000 for research work in connection with prosthetic appliances; \$875,847,795, together with not to exceed \$179,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$4,708,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Administrator shall assign as his representatives, as provided for in the last sentence of section 1100 (a) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 696f), only such numbers of regional or sectional representatives as he finds necessary to provide for the processing of readjustment allowances in an efficient and economical manner.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: On page 310, line 18, strike out the figures \$875,847,795" and insert the figures "\$925,847,795."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to include \$50,000,000 more for the operation of veterans' hospitals. I believe in economy. I want to balance the budget as fast as possible, but there are some obligations we have to meet, and veterans' hospitals come in that group. I do not propose to take from sick veterans the medical services promised them. My amendment is a test as to how you want to operate veterans' hospitals.

I have some information on this. We now have over 4,000 beds vacant because we cannot get doctors and nurses to operate them. In the next fiscal year we will have 5,420 more beds available under the new construction that will be finished in the next fiscal year. I have it from the highest authority in the medical service in the Veterans' Administration that we are not going to be able to operate these hospitals, even those we now have, with the money included in this bill.

The committee cut the budget estimate nearly \$12,000,000. We members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee have been trying for a great many years to bring these hospitals up to the highest standard. A number of years ago it was charged by some writers that we had third-rate medicine. That was not true, but, unfortunately, the hospitals were not as good as we wanted them to be at that time. Your Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been working hard for years to strengthen the veterans' hospitals and bring them up to the point of greatest service and efficiency. We have found that it has been hard to get ample doctors and nurses to properly staff them and it has been hard to keep a sufficient staff of doctors and nurses. This is true partly because of the shortage of doctors and nurses all over the country, but it is true largely because of the fact that private practice is far more remunerative than Government service. We have been striving therefore to get adequate staffs and to keep them. In numerous veterans' hospitals I have personally urged the doctors and nurses to stay with the service. I am told now that many doctors are leaving the hospitals. They do not know what to depend upon. A budget was proposed that does not take care of the hospitals fully, and the doctors do not know what to depend upon. Some of the doctors are leaving now and more of them will leave later. Unless Congress provides enough money to properly take care of these hospitals, deterioration in service will logically follow. I have been in a great many veterans' hospitals and I know something about the problem we are facing, and I am merely seeking by this amendment to get the amount of money which the highest medical authority in the Veterans' Administration says he must have to run them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the able chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this the amount the Veterans' Administration says they need?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The highest authority on medical service in the Veterans' Administration told me this morning that the actual need ran to some \$48,000,000 above what was included in this bill. I understand the whole matter was set forth before the Finance Committee in the other body a few days ago, clearly, by General Gray. I called over there this morning to see if the hearings had been printed, and the have not yet been printed. Therefore I cannot read the Senate hearings to you, but I am reliably informed that General Gray did testify over there and did ask for additional funds to operate the veterans' hospitals. Since the need has been made known to us by Dr. Magnuson in his message to me today, and since General Gray has clearly stated the need to the Senate committee, why should not this House do its duty and act now? It will probably be suggested that we should let the Senate act on the matter first, but here are the facts and our

responsibility is now before us and no argument will excuse our failure to act now and do our part to see that these veterans' hospitals receive sufficient funds to operate properly.

Now, it is a simply question of whether you want to operate veterans' hospitals up to standard or whether you want to let them go along without adequate doctors, without nurses, without attendants, and without other help that they must have.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Your amendment is on line 18, page 310?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is right.

Mr. TACKETT. What does that provide under that same section on the first line on the following page, 311:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work.

I was particularly interested in that proviso.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not know about that, but I may say to the gentleman that it has nothing to do with what I am trying to do in my amendment. My amendment seeks to do one thing and that is to provide the funds which the medical authorities in the Veterans Administration say is necessary to operate the hospitals up to the normal standard.

Mr. TACKETT. We would have to know that to know whether you need the additional money.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I have discussed this with the clerk of the committee which prepared this bill, and he advised me that this was the proper place to offer the amendment, because the paragraph starts:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.

I am advised that this is the proper place to offer it.

Mr. RANKIN. Public relations has nothing to do with doctors and nurses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The Veterans' Administration is going to be told—get this, this is important—the Veterans' Administration is going to be told that it must use one-quarter of this fund each quarter. It cannot, therefore, be said by the able Chairman who may follow me that if necessary a deficiency will come next year. A deficiency appropriation next year will not answer the weakness at all, because if you are going to use 25 percent of the fund each quarter as I understand VA is going to be required to do, then it means that hospitals will be operating substandard the entire year.

I appeal to the members of this Committee not to let the veterans' hospitals down. As I stated, we have had a hard time keeping these doctors and nurses there. Many of them will go into private practice because they can make a lot more; they are leaving the hospitals now. With this program of reduced expenditures and substandard conditions you can expect more of the doctors and nurses to leave. The result will be substandard hospitals. I believe this Congress does not want to do that. Let us not fail these veterans now. Hospitals are put up to cure the veterans, if possible, and to help them when sick generally. Shall we properly staff these hospitals? Shall we give them the doctors, nurses, attendants, and other help necessary to operate them? Shall we operate them efficiently with the view of giving the veteran the best service we can? If you want to do that, you simply have not provided enough money in this bill to accomplish that purpose. We are told by the highest authority that it will take the additional sum provided in my amendment. I put the question squarely up to you as to whether you will give these hospitals the necessary funds or not. This bill does not do it. My amendment will do it. So far as I am concerned, I am going to stand by the sick and disabled veteran in these hospitals, just as I have always done. I urge this House not to turn these veterans down.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the veterans' section close in 15 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I object to that. I think the Members ought to be present to hear this debate; this is very important. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that motion I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. RANKIN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 17, noes 58.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count on the point of order made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] that a quorum is not present. [After counting.] One hundred and nine Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the section of the bill relating to veterans and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 30 minutes, the last 7 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

SPIRITUAL VALUES VERSUS BOMBS AND GUNS FOR
WORLD PEACE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, the world is sick and in trouble. The na-

tions of the world are beset on every hand with problems which are taxing the brains of the wisest citizens of every nation to find a solution. In our own generation the world has been devastated by two world-wide conflicts of arms which have cost millions of lives and billions of dollars in treasure and left many nations bankrupt, not only in material goods but in spiritual values as well. Leaders of world thought are more and more coming to the conclusion that to settle the ills of the world we must draw upon spiritual values rather than material values and that we must build world peace by international agreements to outlaw war atomic and H-bombs while keeping strong our national defenses. Bombs and guns have been tried and have failed.

Our Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., yesterday at the opening of the session of the House delivered an inspiring prayer. May I repeat it here?

Most merciful and gracious God, we are coming unto Thee with needy and aspiring hearts. We penitently confess that our human nature is feeble and fickle.

At times our hearts are filled with love and good-will and then again with hatred and bitterness; at times we are magnanimous and considerate and then again so selfish and complacent; at times we are kind and merciful and then again so harsh and cruel.

Grant that the good within us may be victorious. May the soul of men and nations be regenerated by the Holy Spirit. Show us how we may build a nobler civilization, one that is aglow with faith in God and love for humanity.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

Every session of the Congress of the United States is opened with prayer since the days of Benjamin Franklin, who on June 28, 1787, in support of his motion for the offering of prayers in the daily proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, said:

We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe that, without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel: We shall be divided by our partial, local interests, our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a byword down to future ages.

In the Holy Scripture it is written:

Righteousness exalteth a nation * * * and blessed is the nation whose god is the Lord * * * for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

The Quaker philosopher Thomas R. Kelly admonished us:

The deepest need of men is not food and clothing and shelter, important as they are. It is God. We have mistaken the nature of poverty, and thought of it as economic poverty. No; it is poverty of soul, deprivation of God's recreating, loving peace. Peer into poverty and see if we are really getting down to the deepest needs, in our economic salvation schemes. These are important. But they lie farther along the road, secondary steps toward world reconstruction. The primary step is a holy life, transformed and radiant in the glory of God.

The late President Woodrow Wilson, in reporting the armistice to the Congress at the ending of World War I, observed:

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make the conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

It is of interest to note that the Pulitzer price-winning editorial of the year, written by Carl M. Saunders, of the Citizen Patriot, is based on the efficacy of prayer and the placing of first things first and that an appeal for peace should be made to the Omnipotent Master of the universe. I include the editorial in these remarks, which is as follows:

A year ago the Citizen Patriot proposed that a period during Memorial Day be set aside to pray for peace.

Our suggestion was approved by the Congress of the United States in the form of a resolution sponsored by Senator HOMER FERGUSON and Representative EARL C. MICHENER. The resolution called upon President Truman to proclaim a period of Memorial Day for prayers for peace.

The White House issued the proclamation. From Arlington Cemetery the chief of chaplains of the United States Army delivered the prayer for peace, the phrasing of which we proposed.

America, commemorating the memories of the men who have fallen on far-scattered battlefields that this Nation and its way of life might endure, prayed that further sacrifice of war be avoided.

What's more logical than that Memorial Day be marked by such a prayer for peace?

We recite these circumstances only for the purpose of urging that again this year the President proclaim a period of Memorial Day as the proper occasion for Nation-wide supplication for peace.

Last year the original suggestion was made only 2 weeks before Memorial Day. This year we make the suggestion early enough to permit normal, routine procedure in Congress, and again we remind our readers that this is inspired only with realization that armaments and men alone cannot mold the shape of things to come in this world. First things should come first, and a nation which believes in God should not depend upon the materialism of earth to save it from the great tragedy of war.

We repeat in part the editorial of last May: "The United States is generally classified as a 'Christian nation.'"

"If it means anything at all, it means that the vast majority of our people accept the basic tenets of Christian faith. Beyond that there is a large minority of Americans who worship in the Hebrew faith. Both Christian and Hebrew believe in God as the maker of heaven and earth.

"Yet as a nation we seem utterly unaware of God or His place in the making of history." As individuals, many Americans worship. Many pray to God daily or more often.

Why, then, should not America pray as a nation in the time when, as a nation, we are in dire need of help and guidance?

We do have one day in the year supposedly dedicated to thanksgiving when we as a people are expected to offer thanks to the

Supreme Being for the blessings showered upon us.

But we have no day or hour or minute when as a people we turn to prayer.

If we are a Christian nation, isn't a national moment of prayer a logical natural course?

Differences in creed or systems of worship or dogma need not enter into this discussion if as a people we believe that there is a God who shapes the course of our lives.

It should be possible for Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and others to join in a common appeal to a common God.

The world is troubled today. America is deeply troubled. The threat of war hangs over all of us. Yet, we want peace. We are not a warlike people. We cherish the lives of these young people who become sacrifices in war. We are ready to be tolerant of all nations which do not menace us, regardless of divergent ideologies.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, it believes that the preparation for defense of our country is wise and is not in contravention of basic religious beliefs. We appreciate, of course, that some good people disagree with us. They do not believe a fire department is needed to protect us from war's flames even though conflagration threatens.

But first things should come first.

And the first defense against disaster should be prayer. The first appeal for peace should be to the Omnipotent Master of the universe.

Thursday of each week a group of Members of Congress meet at a breakfast at 8:15 in the Nation's Capital where a brief period of prayer is observed and the need of spiritual values in world problems is stressed. At a recent meeting the Reverend William Franklin Graham, better known as Billy Graham, was a guest speaker. This young evangelist is performing a remarkable service in his appeal for the consideration of spiritual values in life and a return to the faith of our fathers in divine providence. I am happy to note that Billy Graham will shortly conduct a series of services in my own city of Portland, Oreg. An interesting discussion of his activities appeared in the May 1, 1950, issue of Newsweek under the title "Billy and His Beacon," as follows:

BILLY AND HIS BEACON

"Tonight is the beginning of Boston's greatest week end. * * * I am not disappointed that there are empty seats here tonight. After all, I understand that last year the Red Sox started slowly and look what happened."

Thus spoke the Reverend William Franklin Graham, better known as Billy Graham, as he reached the climax of a 28-day whirlwind tour of evangelistic revivals in New England. For 5 days beginning April 19, he fought his battle against sin and Satan in Boston—with the crowning rally last Sunday afternoon on the historic greens of Boston Common. Billy Graham was right about his slow start: some 9,000 had attended the opening Boston Garden meeting, but on Sunday, even though it rained, 15,000 milled about the Common, which had loudspeakers wired to every tree so that all might hear. Almost everyone brought a handkerchief to wave.

The Reverend Billy Graham had clinched his title as America's greatest living evangelist. The blond, handsome, 31-year-old Southern Baptist minister who has been compared to another Billy named Sunday, had been sweeping the country from coast to coast with old-fashioned revivals that alternately threatened his listeners with hell fire and brimstone and pleaded with them to make your peace with Christ.

Although he and his evangelistic team had been conducting revivals since 1943, Billy Graham didn't hit the big time until last fall on the west coast. In Los Angeles he stayed for 7 weeks and preached to more than 300,000 people—6,000 of whom made their way weeping and happy down the aisles of the tent to declare themselves for Christ. Amid screaming "Hallelujahs" and "Amen's" Mr. Graham took Boston by storm this January, chalking up 3,000 repentant New England sinners.

Then he moved South and climaxed a visit to South Carolina by packing 40,000 people into the football stadium in Columbia. During the 5-week Carolina stay, 12,000 penitents publicly professed Christ. During the current New England tour Billy himself collapsed once from sheer physical exhaustion.

And no wonder. For the sharply dressed soul saver goes full-out in sermons which often run for more than an hour. Dramatizing Bible stories (but not quite as athletically as Billy Sunday used to), he moves freely about on his platform with a lapel microphone. He may shout that without God America has only three or four more years at the most and then it will all be over and we will fall as Rome fell and Germany fell. He may slap the Bible and thunder against rampant, illicit sex relations. Then he will cajole and plead that sinners repent. Mr. Graham is as modern as the flashy hand-painted ties he wears and as colorful as his advertising.

"JUST A FARM BOY"

And yet Billy Graham takes little credit for his achievements. "I am not seeking converts for any particular sect," he says. "I only want people who have wandered far from God to make public acknowledgment of Christ and walk in His footsteps. I have measured my success only by the service I have been to my Master."

"I was just a farm boy," he reminisces. "My father was and is today a dairy farmer near Charlotte, N. C. There are four children—my brother Melvin, two sisters, Mrs. Katherine McElroy and Jean, who is going to Bob Jones University at Greenville, and me." Billy Frank's parents are American Reformed Presbyterians and brought him up simply. He milked cows, went to school in Charlotte, and was a member of the baseball and basketball teams. His closest friend was a boy named Grady Wilson, who is today the Reverend Grady Wilson, mainstay of the Graham evangelistic team.

Grady and Billy Frank hit the sawdust trail in 1935 at a revival meeting conducted by the Reverend Mordecai Ham. From high school Billy went to Bob Jones (after a summer as a Fuller brush salesman), then transferred to Trinity College in Tampa, Fla. There he met Dr. W. B. Riley, founder and president of Northwestern Bible School in Minneapolis. At Dr. Riley's death in 1947, Billy promised to carry on for him, and Mr. Graham is today president of Northwestern Schools, consisting of a Bible institute, a divinity school, and a liberal-arts school.

At Trinity, Billy attended a lot of revival meetings. "I knew I wanted to be a preacher, a revivalist preacher," he says, "and I practiced sermons hour after hour, preaching right from the Bible. Any old stump along the river was a good pulpit, even if I didn't have anyone to listen to me." Billy filled in as preacher and then decided to go to Wheaton College in Illinois (scene of the recent spontaneous student confessions—Newsweek, February 20). There he met Ruth Bell, daughter of missionaries. They were married in 1943 and now have two daughters 2 and 4. These days, Mrs. Graham seldom sees him at their home in Montreat, N. C.

THE BIG TIME

After the start of his first pastorate in the First Baptist Church at Western Springs, Ill. in 1943, he met George Beverly Shea, radio gospel singer, and added him to the team.

The triumvirate of Shea, Mr. Graham, and Grady Wilson began staging revival meetings. They made three trips to Europe for Youth for Christ, packing the stadium at Nîmes, France, with 18,000 people. Cliff Barrows, trombonist, and hymn leader, joined the group and they all hit the big time at Los Angeles last fall.

Mr. Graham, unlike many evangelists, will not visit a town until invited by local ministers—he has had more than 700 bids to date. A local group has arranged a Washington visit after the New England tour which closes in Hartford this week. Billy will speak to the Senate in its dining room and offer prayers in the House.

Also unlike many evangelists, Mr. Graham doesn't emphasize "love offerings." His salary at Northwestern Schools is \$8,500 a year—his main source of income. Local committees must guarantee his expenses and "an honorarium which is divided among the revival group. Communities which lose money from his visits are reimbursed by those which profit.

Billy Graham is sure that a great religious revival is sweeping the United States. He believes that he is only part of it. "My feeling as a worker in the vineyard is that there is a great upsurge of faith in the country which seeks a way back to Christ," he says. "That is my sole mission—to hold a beacon light for the soul-sick, hopeless, and repentant to seek their way back to the comfort of Christ."

Mr. Chairman, Elder Francis Nichol, editor of the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, of world-wide experience in evangelistic work, recently said "from a purely economic standpoint the world is less hungry, its people are more industrious in the pursuits of peace and in general the world conditions are far more stable than they were in 1946 and 1947," but he points out that we are in grave danger of another international war unless the greatest possible wisdom and unity of thinking can be exercised by the western nations in dealing with what he terms the "almost ineluctable angles" of the cold war being waged in the hot spots or danger zones of the world. After his world-wide travels he said: "What impressed me most, is that all peoples, their leaders included, are turning to a higher spiritual being as the ultimate answer to their problems." An account of the work of Elder Nichol appears in the Sunday Star of April 30, 1950, which I include here:

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK HELD FAR BRIGHTER THAN POLITICAL ONE

(By Jessie Fant Evans)

"From a purely economic standpoint, the world is less hungry, its people are more industrious in the pursuits of peace, and in general world conditions are far more stable than they were in 1946 and 1947," according to Elder Francis Nichol, editor of the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, general church paper for the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination.

But this trained observer is far less optimistic from the political viewpoint. In fact, he definitely fears we are in grave danger of another international war, unless the greatest possible wisdom and unity of thinking can be exercised by the western nations in dealing with what he terms the "almost ineluctable angles" of the cold war being waged near the hot spots or danger zones of the world. (Ineluctable means "not to be overcome, inevitable or inescapable.")

Elder Nichol has just returned to the General Conference Headquarters of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Takoma Park. He bases his impressions upon observations during a 5-month air journey of 46,000 miles

to his church's mission centers in 24 countries. His 9,000 miles of travel per month parallels one he made for the church in 1947.

The trip just completed included the British Isles, France, Belgium, the Isle of Patmos off Asia Minor, where St. John was imprisoned, the Fiji Islands, Turkey, India, Burma, Australia, New Zealand, and the reaches of the Sepik River among some of the world's most primitive people where the aborigines smear pig's grease on their faces and bodies and dye their hair white.

Sometimes Elder Nichol rode in little three- and five-passenger biplanes with a stalling speed of 48 knots an hour, whose landing fields were merely close-cropped grazing areas that became bogs of mud after torrential rains. Once he shared a passage with a bathtub "with no questions as to the bathtub's priority."

TURKEY CHECKS ON VISITORS

"Turkey," said the elder, "is fully conscious of its tinderbox situation." Its surveillance of possible enemies from within as well as from without is complete. It insists upon knowing where any guest, checking out of even its humblest inns, plans to spend the next night. He walked through that hospital in Turkey where Florence Nightingale made nursing history when, with British support during the Crimean War, she cut through official red tape to care for the wounded prisoners.

"The poet's vale of Kashmir may call up visions of soft breezes and wondrous shawls, but this is a land of grim realities today," Elder Nichol said. Quite apart from the age-old tensions which continually incite riots and massacres between Hindu and Moslem, its northernmost boundaries point like a ladder to Soviet-dominated territory. Only 35 miles away lies Afghanistan, reached by the famous Khyber Pass which Kipling immortalized and which the British guarded with their lives. Elder Nichol received a pass from the Pakistan Government which enabled him to ride up to the border of this forbidden land bristling with camouflaged gun emplacements. No missionary is allowed entrance to it and all foreigners are suspect.

In Burma he could not get far out of Rangoon because of the guerrilla warfare and the road blocks of barbed wire.

"India is a land of 341,000,000 of people, exclusive of the millions of Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, in former times vaguely viewed by most of us as a part of India," I was reminded. "From the missionary standpoint, the encouraging thing about this vast present-day commonwealth of Asiatic countries is that its over-all constitution guarantees religious liberty," he emphasized.

POOR ASLEEP ON THE STREETS

How those millions live Elder Nichol was unable to enlighten me. But he discovered where part of the poorer ones sleep in Calcutta at least. As he walked its streets at 10 p. m. one day he saw human beings lying on the steps of the public buildings and on the sidewalks against buildings.

His plane stopped in Singapore, great crossroads of three races, Malay, Indian, and Chinese, among others. "Though Malay is spoken by millions there is not a copy of the Bible in Malay currently available," he told me. Stops also were made at Basra, the Iraq port of the Arabian Sea, and at Damascus, capital of Syria. In Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world, there is close military surveillance and great suspicions about the possible activities of spies.

To India recently have gone a number of Seventh-Day Adventists missionaries from Communist-dominated China. Unable to continue their work in China, they are being sent to new mission sites on the border of Tibet.

Elder Nichol considers Australia the great outpost of western civilization in the South Pacific, a land of tremendous potentialities

awaiting the development of its natural resources and of hydroelectric power.

What impressed him most, Elder Nichol said, is that all peoples, their leaders included, are turning to a higher spiritual being as the ultimate answer to their problems.

As I remarked in the House last year, are we not overlooking the admonitions of the Sermon on the Mount and the great spiritual values of life and placing our dependence on material things, the war engines of destruction and the atomic bomb?

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard.

The Great Architect of the universe has been good to America. He has given us the greatest country on earth. It is rich in natural resources; we have great fertile fields, broad rivers charged with almost boundless hydroelectric power, great forests, an industrial system, with skilled workmen, the greatest and most productive for human welfare and needs in all history and a garden spot in which to spend our days during the short span we are permitted here on earth.

We have indeed, a wonderful world to live in, yet we are spending most of our time in petty, intolerant jealousies, selfish grasping for wealth and power, and in waging world-wide wars, preparation for war, or the sordid business of cleaning up the mess after death and devastation wrought by war. It is out of place today here in this great legislative body, men and women who believe in the promises of a just God, in saying that we need in America today more good will among men and less war, more of the spirit of cooperation, brotherly love, and fellow feeling and less of selfishness, hatreds, animosity, and jealousies which are abroad in the world? I agree with James Keller, founder of the Christophers, when he said, in the home, in all our personal relationships, we must practice love and we must pass on the message of the good life. As you grow in love for others, you will find your own power increasing. You will learn how to disagree without being disagreeable. You will become more approachable. You will better understand why all people want to be truly loved and not just tolerated. You will emphasize more and more of the good side of even the worst people. You will develop an inner warmth, an abiding sense of humor; naturally you will made mistakes, but you will always be able to laugh at yourself. Your never-say-die spirit will give courage to everyone you meet. Life itself will take on a new and exhilarating meaning, because you will be fulfilling the purpose for which you were created; to love God above all things and your neighbor as yourself.

If we fortunate Americans could in this great freedom-loving Republic put into practice such a program, would we not be taking the most forward step toward abolition of war and the restoration of peace and brotherhood among the nations of the world? And could we not then say with the poets—

The day is done
And the night shall be filled with music,
and the cares that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

When earth's last picture is painted,
and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded,
and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it—
lie down for an eon or two.
Till the Master of All Good Workmen
shall set us to work anew.

At best we will be here but a little while in this great adventure of life. We brought nothing into this world when we came and we can take nothing out when we go. It behooves us during our brief span of life to garner well our resources and put them and our talents to good use and to extend the hand of friendship and good feeling to our neighbors before we are called home forever.

Mr. Chairman, every American citizen can take just pride in the great humanitarian efforts of this freedom-loving Nation in attempting to bring peace to a war-torn world. We have not only contributed billions of dollars in food and essential commodities and credits to the war destituted nations of the world but we have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of our youth in an endeavor to insure peace and stability to the world. We cannot help but feel discouraged at the results achieved and the seeming inability of all of our efforts to achieve peace among men.

Are we not proceeding down the wrong road as is indicated by the observations of the world leaders to which I have called attention in these remarks. May it not be that we are depending too much on our own endeavors without that simple faith of our founding fathers in Divine guidance? Let us all join with our chaplain in his prayer for divine guidance:

Grant that the good within us may be victorious. May the soul of men and nations be regenerated by the Holy Spirit. Show us how we may build a nobler civilization, one that is aglow with faith in God and a love for humanity.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Magnuson, the head of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration, says that this money is necessary, if we are going to continue to properly conduct our veterans' hospitals.

I do not have to tell you that I have always been in favor of the very best service we can render our disabled veterans. If we can give money by the billions to foreign countries, surely we can provide the necessary assistance to take care of these disabled men. We have the hospital facilities provided. As the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has said if we are now going to take away the funds necessary to provide the doctors and nurses, you might as well

close those hospitals and throw these veterans out on their own.

These boys did not bring on the war. They fought and won the war; that is, they won the fight, and then the victory was thrown away by others proposing to represent this country. These veterans, of both wars, are suffering, many of them, from service-connected disabilities. They are registered as non-service, because they tried to carry on until it was too late to prove their service connections, and I am not willing to turn them out and deny them hospital treatment, the proper treatment, if you please, to which they are entitled as the men who fought our battles in time of war and who are now entitled to our assistance in their present disabled physical and mental conditions.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BURNSIDE. The gentleman realizes, and I think all of us realize, that the great problem, though, is that we have not sufficiently developed our medical schools to get the doctors. We would not have this talk of socialized medicine if we would do our basic job and get enough doctors.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from West Virginia that the American Medical Association has become a closed shop, so to speak, and has driven untold thousands of young men from the medical schools that would be today preparing for or practicing medicine. In one county I know they once had at least 25 doctors. The young school teachers would go off and study medicine and make some of the best doctors I ever knew. Today those boys cannot even enter medical college, most of them. There are only about six doctors in that county now, and most of them are above 70 years of age.

But these servicemen are not responsible for that condition. These disabled men are entitled to our consideration and to the best service we can give them, and I, for one, am not willing to vote against an amendment which Dr. Magnuson says is absolutely necessary to provide that care and that treatment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the lady from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman knows that with the closing of these service hospitals there will be some six to eight thousand service-connected disability cases thrown onto the Veterans' Administration hospitals without enough beds.

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely. It is a debt that we owe these men that we call on to fight the Nation's battles in time of war, and I hope the House will meet that responsibility.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think the Members of the House should know that only about 15 percent of the

budget for the Veterans' Administration is used for hospital purposes. We think of the Veterans' Administration budget, in the order of \$5,800,000,000, as being for hospitalization, but actually only 15 percent of that applies to the hospital program. Therefore, a general increase in the Veterans' Administration budget as proposed in this amendment is not going to apply necessarily to the hospital program.

I understand from the committee that they have increased the amount in this appropriation this year for hospitalization over what was allowed in the three previous years.

May I call your attention to one more thing that is not generally known. By a directive of the President of the United States, the number of beds that can be operated by the Veterans' Administration is limited to 131,171. I have a very strong suspicion that the present Administrator of Veterans' Affairs asked for that limitation himself, although he uses it as an excuse every time someone talks to him about the bed-shortage situation presently developing. That limitation of 131,171 beds does not apply to contract beds, but contract beds can be used only for service-connected cases.

In my own area, that of southern California, three military hospitals have been or are being closed. Available in these hospitals are contract beds for service-connected cases to the number of 725. One of these hospitals, the Long Beach Hospital, is now directed to be taken over by the Veterans' Administration through Presidential directive. The transfer of patients and facilities now located in what is known as the Birmingham facility at Van Nuys, Calif., to Long Beach, where there are already 400 cases, simply means that 400 cases have to go out of the hospitals and stay out, because there will be that many fewer beds than there were before, and the veterans population in the area is on the increase. I have entered the strongest kind of protest against this move but to no avail.

It seems to me that if we are going to approach this situation in a reasonable and fair way, the President of the United States should increase his limitation of 131,171, as every time he closes a military hospital he closes out contract beds. But in the President's news release of the other day, in which he stated that the Veterans' Administration was to take over the Long Beach Naval Hospital, he said there was to be no change in the limitation of 131,171 beds. This means that 725 fewer beds will be available in southern California than there were in recent months and years. That situation should not be allowed to persist, because veterans from your States, from all over the country, are flocking into California at the present time, where they hope to find a favorable climate and medical assistance for their disorders.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it not a fact that the veterans, especially disabled veterans, are flooding into California from practically every other State in the Union?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

We have 3,000 neuropsychiatric veterans, many of whom are now in the county jails and city jails because there is no other place to put them, as we cannot find hospital space to take care of them. Most of these cases have not yet been set up as service-connected. It is my feeling, however, that as these fellows were taught all the battle tactics and went through perfectly terrific war experiences, they should be service-connected and taken care of by the Federal Government and not by the States and counties. A very high percentage of these NP cases in California today are veterans whose home before the war was in some other part of the United States. We in California should not be called upon to pay for their care and for the buildings required for their care. Our mental institutions are already miserably overcrowded. This should be a Federal responsibility.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. SCRIVNER.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 5, noes 46.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 154]

Abbitt	Dawson	Jacobs
Allen, Ill.	Deane	James
Barden	DeGraffenried	Javits
Barrett, Pa.	Delaney	Jenison
Bates, Ky.	Dingell	Jonas
Beall	Dollinger	Jones, Mo.
Biemiller	Donohue	Kean
Blatnik	Douglas	Kearns
Bolton, Ohio	Eaton	Kee
Bonner	Feighan	Keefe
Boykin	Fenton	Kelley, Pa.
Breen	Fogarty	Kelly, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Ford	Kennedy
Buckley, N. Y.	Fulton	Keogh
Bulwinkle	Gamble	Kilday
Burton	Gilmer	Klein
Byrne, N. Y.	Golden	Kruse
Canfield	Gorski	Kunkel
Cannon	Granahan	Lane
Carlyle	Granger	Larcade
Carnahan	Grant	Latham
Carroll	Green	LeFevre
Case, N. J.	Gwinn	Lichtenwalter
Case, S. Dak.	Hand	Linehan
Cavalcante	Hardy	Lodge
Celler	Harrison	Lovre
Chatham	Hart	Lynch
Chesney	Havenner	McConnell
Chudoff	Hayes, Ohio	McGuire
Clemente	Hébert	McMillen, Ill.
Cooley	Heffernan	McSweeney
Corbett	Heller	Macy
Coudert	Hobbs	Madden
Cox	Hoffman, Ill.	Mansfield
Crosser	Hollifield	Marcantonio
Cunningham	Horan	Morrow
Dague	Howell	Meyer
Davies, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Miles

Miller, Calif.	Rains	Sutton
Morgan	Redden	Tauriello
Morrison	Regan	Taylor
Morton	Rhodes	Towe
Moulder	Ribicoff	Trimble
Multer	Richards	Underwood
Murphy	Roosevelt	Wagner
Nixon	Sadlak	Walsh
Noland	Sadowski	Walter
Norton	Saylor	Weichel
O'Konski	Scott, Hardie	Werdel
Patterson	Scott,	Wheeler
Pfeiffer,	Hugh D., Jr.	White, Calif.
Joseph L.	Simpson, Ill.	White, Idaho
Pfeiffer,	Simpson, Pa.	Whitten
William L.	Sims	Wickersham
Philbin	Smathers	Widnall
Plumley	Smith, Ohio	Willis
Powell	Smith, Wis.	Winstead
Price	Stanley	Woodhouse
Priest	Stigler	
Quinn	Stockman	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK) having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 251 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

UNITED STATES IN GOOD CONDITION—BUDGET, NATIONAL DEBT COMPARED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say something about the budget. In view of the fact that 76 cents out of every dollar is chargeable to the cost of past wars and providing for an adequate national defense, we only have 24 cents out of every dollar to consider when we talk about reducing the budget.

TAXES HIGH, BUT NOT DANGEROUSLY HIGH

Now, this budget is about \$40,000,000,000, and I know that is a large amount of money. I can hardly conceive the size of the national budget. We often hear the statement made that no Nation can survive if it draws in, in the form of taxes, as much as 20 or 25 percent of its national income. That is the part I want to talk about. We are approaching 20 to 25 percent now, but our country is not broke; it is not nearly broke. It is not even in bad shape, although we owe a large national debt. I wish the debt was much smaller, and I would be willing to vote for taxes to make it smaller. I regret exceedingly that we are operating on a deficit. I voted against the tax-reduction bills in the Eightieth Congress because I knew any tax reduction would throw us into deficit financing. I would be willing to vote taxes for the purpose of balancing the budget and not having any deficit if we are unable to reduce our national expenditures to balance the budget.

We often hear people say we owe about as much as our national wealth. That statement is not nearly true, either. Our national wealth, as estimated by the Department of Commerce is about \$684,000,000,000. Our national debt is about 40 percent of that amount. When we add to the national debt the debts of the States, counties, parishes, and political subdivisions, it will probably run up to

more than 50 percent. But even with that we are not in such bad condition.

UNFAIR COMPARISON

I do not think it is a fair comparison to compare the amount of the national budget with the national income. I do not think it is comparable at all. A lot of people I know will not agree with me. If we take out \$40,000,000,000 in taxes from our national income of, say, \$200,000,000,000, that is 20 percent. Our national income is over \$200,000,000,000, so it is about 20 percent or less. If we were to siphon that money off in taxes and bury it in the ground, or send it to Fort Knox and bury it there, that would be devastating to our country, and I would agree with the people who make the statement that no nation can survive if we do that. But that is not what happens. We draw the money in in the form of taxes, but we immediately pay it out and it keeps going. Money has velocity. It travels not only 10 times, but 20 times or 30 times or 40 times a year for each dollar, so when you make the right comparison you should say that the \$40,000,000,000 is compared to our total transactions, because the Government's part is only one transaction.

In this country last year the 330 largest banks cleared checks aggregating \$1,250,000,000,000. There are other transactions besides that. The \$29,000,000,000 that we have in the pockets and tills of the people in actual cash will travel much more rapidly than the bank transactions. So when you consider the velocity of the money and the total transactions aggregating about \$2,000,000,000,000 a year—two thousand billion dollars a year—the right comparison is to compare that \$40,000,000,000 with the \$2,000,000,000,000 of transactions a year. If you do that, you have 2 percent of the total transactions it costs the National Government, which is not terribly large, after all.

Federal debt, national income, and national wealth

Year	Total Federal debt (end of fiscal year) ¹	Total national income (calendar year) ²	Total national wealth (end of calendar year) ³
1931----	\$16,801,281,492	\$58,873,000,000	\$318,800,000,000
1932----	19,487,002,444	41,690,000,000	238,800,000,000
1933----	22,538,672,660	39,584,000,000	
1948----	252,292,246,513	226,204,000,000	684,245,000,000
1949----	252,770,359,860	221,500,000,000	(4)

¹ Treasury Department.

² Department of Commerce.

³ Figures for 1931 and 1932, estimated by Robert R. Doane, The Measurement of American Wealth. Figures for 1948 based on estimate by former Secretary of Treasury Vinson for 1945, to which were added Commerce Department estimates of net capital formation.

⁴ Not available.

Our national income is about \$225,000,000,000 a year now, and about that much during the years 1948 and 1949, as compared to a national income of \$41,000,000,000 in 1932 and \$39,000,000,000 in 1933. As high as the national debt seems, it can be paid with less inconvenience and less trouble today than a debt one-tenth its size could have been paid in 1932 or 1933.

(Mr. DAVENPORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the fact that this is an election

year and that all the Members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are due to meet the judgment of the voters at the polls in November has a great deal to do with the tone and content of many speeches made by Republican Members of the Congress.

Many of these speeches and extensions of remarks boil down to charges that the Government is ruining business, that private initiative is being stifled, that the flow of capital is being impeded, that corporate business is being endangered, and that free enterprise is being throttled.

I sympathize wholeheartedly with the situation of those gentlemen who find their political future so hazardous as to believe it necessary to resort to such wild, exaggerated, incorrect and irresponsible remarks.

My heart goes out to those business interests whose continued success in their chosen fields of enterprise rests upon the foundations of integrity and fair dealing for the suffering and losses which they must endure from their alleged political champions. After all, business success rests upon mutual confidence between the seller and the buyer. If Republican spokesmen think they are serving the interests of business by undermining public confidence in the strength of the business structure they are far wrong. They are doing just the opposite.

Now I am a Democrat. I represent small-business men, home owners and wage earners. And yet, although I do not claim to be a champion of big business, I am happy to see big business as well as little business enjoy success and profits.

Because, as long as they do I know that the wage earner is going to have a job and will have the money to buy from the little-business man in the neighborhood stores.

For those reasons, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I wish to include in my remarks the following facts:

First. The Federal Trade Commission on January 19, 1950, transmitted to the Congress, and made public, a report comparing the rates of return—after taxes—on stockholders' investments in 25 selected manufacturing industries for the years 1940, 1947, and 1948.

Reflecting a study made by the Commission's Bureau of Industrial Economics, the report is based on the financial returns of 528 identical manufacturing corporations.

In 15 of the 25 industries surveyed, the report shows rates of return were higher in 1948 than in 1947. In all but two of the industries, 1948 rates of return showed an increase over the pre-war years of 1940.

Just for a few examples, the rate of return in the metal smelting and refining industry was 15 percent, in floor covering 16.4 percent, in motor vehicles and equipment 24.1 percent, in industrial chemicals 19 percent, in tobacco products 13.1 percent, and in bakery products 18.3 percent.

Second. The United States Department of Commerce reported on February 10, 1950, that the publicly reported cash dividend payments by United States cor-

porations totaled \$6,495,800,000 in 1949, or 7 percent more than in 1948.

Third. The General Motors Corp. announced that in 1949 it made a profit of more than \$500,000,000—the biggest profit for 1 year of any business in history.

I am sure that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will agree that all of this is very bad news to them, but not to business or to the country.

It is a tribute to the leadership of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, to President Truman, and to the Democratic Party.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. PHILLIPS of California.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, there would be no item in an appropriation bill to which we would find less resistance in the Congress than an item which would do anything necessary for the veterans, and particularly those veterans who suffered illness or injury during the war. But we have here a figure without authentication by the Veterans' Administration; a general suggestion to raise this item by \$50,000,000. I think it is proper, therefore, that I should call your attention to the fact that the subcommittee gave the Veterans' Administration all the money for the hospitals and for the servicing of the hospitals it asked for. It is my understanding a subsequent request is to be made by the Veterans' Administration for additional money for next year but that it is not going to be made in the House, and the amount of money is not half the amount suggested by the gentleman from Louisiana. Therefore I feel the least the House should do is to wait until the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration asks specifically for the amount of money he feels he needs, with the realization that the House of Representatives will follow its usual custom and appropriate every cent which is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, with all sympathy to the objective of the gentleman from Louisiana, I feel this amendment should not be adopted until we know exactly what the Veterans' Administration is about to request. Therefore I suggest the amendment be not adopted.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. What better authority is there in this country as to the needs of the veterans' hospitals than the chief medical director in the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. We have no word from the chief medical director of the Veterans' Administration. It seems if he has a request for additional money that request should properly come to the committee which will give him the money and which has in the past always given him the money. Both the Administrator to whom I referred and the medical director to whom the

gentleman refers have come before the subcommittee and have expressed themselves as to the amount of money they needed. We have a deficiency appropriation before the subcommittee now which has not yet been discussed, but which will be discussed on Monday, which is only for about 4 percent of the amount of money for which the gentleman from Louisiana is asking.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, the distinguished chairman of the legislative committee.

Mr. RANKIN. The head of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration cannot come before the committee and ask for money. He has to go around through this Budget Bureau and nobody knows what that Bureau will recommend.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman intimated that this might be taken care of in another body. Why should the House of Representatives sit down and let another body do it? I understand that these facts were made clear to the committee in the other body by General Gray. I did not reach up and get these figures out of thin air as the gentleman seemed to intimate although he did not exactly say so. I got the information from the head of the medical service that he would have to have about \$48,000,000 and I simply wrote the figure \$50,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. To answer the gentleman as to why we should not do it or that the other body should do it, I am very much in accord with the gentleman that we should do our own work, but we cannot do it until we know what the figures should be, or at least we could not do it intelligently. I would point out to the gentleman that we had a very similar situation about a year ago in which there was a great deal of concern on the part of the Members of the House that we had not given the Veterans' Administration money enough properly to carry out the care of the veterans. I should like to refresh my memory from my chairman or from the clerk of the committee—I think they ended up with a surplus of \$18,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. It was \$16,000,000.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. WIER. This is one of the items I am going to vote against. I had 2 years of experience with the waste and inefficiency and squandering of money in the Minnesota Veterans' Hospital. Therefore I am sure a sufficient saving can be made. This is not the place for me to make a lot of charges but I just want to make this one broad statement that waste and inefficiency compels me to vote against this appropriation in the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Let me supplement what the gentleman says by calling attention to the fact that when the gentleman from Louisiana seeks to increase this item he is not increasing an item which is exclusively for the care of veterans but he is putting an amount

of money in round figures in the general appropriation measure which without any further stipulation on our part could be used for any purpose. A very small portion of it percentage-wise would go for the care of the veterans whom he seeks to aid.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Does the gentleman know any more proper place in the bill to offer the amendment than at this point? I was advised by the clerk of the committee who prepared the bill that this is the proper place to submit it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman put it in merely as an addition without further stipulation. I still think it is better to follow the procedure of having a justification before the committee and finding out exactly how much the Veterans' Administration wants and then let us put in that amount as we have always done. I can express my very great sympathy and agreement in what the gentleman seeks to do, but I believe it should be done under the usual procedure.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman accept an amendment if the gentleman from Louisiana limits the purpose for which the money should be used? Would that make it any better in the eyes of the gentleman?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It still would not correct the fact that I happen to know the Veterans' Administration is asking for about half this amount. We should, therefore, know why the amounts differ, and we should act intelligently upon a matter which is affecting the 19,000,000 veterans, who are taxpayers themselves, as well as the nonveteran taxpayers. We should be very careful what we do. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts knows that very well, because she has done so much for the veterans herself and has always insisted on the figures and the amounts being determined in conformity with the needs.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to state that I have just checked with Dr. Magnuson, of the Veterans' Administration, and he states that the amount contained in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana is what the gentleman asked for when he appeared before the Deficiency Appropriation Committee. I think I do know enough about hospitals to realize that you must have enough doctors and nurses. The cut that was made means that probably 2,000 nurses will be put out of the Veterans' Administration. They have the finest service in the country anywhere today. I hate to have the doctors and nurses feel that they have no future. They are going somewhere else, into some other service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has expired.

(Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, the total amount recommended for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1951

is \$5,801,782,795. Nearly \$5,000,000,000 of the amount contained in the bill for 1951 cover benefit appropriations over which we have little control, as funds are paid out to or for veterans or their dependents entitled thereto under existing laws.

This leaves the appropriation "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services" for which \$875,-847,795 is recommended. This item covers the operation of all VA hospitals, homes, out-patient services, the central office in Washington, and the regional and district offices in the field. In other words, in addition to the medical-care program it also covers the operational costs of the various benefit programs such as pensions and compensation, insurance, education and training, and the guaranty of loans for homes, farms, and business under the so-called GI bill.

It is interesting to note that the amount proposed for this purpose in 1951 will be less than that available or to be available for any year since General Gray became Administrator of the Veterans' Administration on January 1, 1948. While the medical program continues to increase, it has been possible to offset this increase by reductions in other programs. These decreases in personnel and appropriations have not been accomplished at the expense of the veteran but are due to the able leadership of the present Administrator and the increased efficiency and experience of existing personnel.

On January 1, 1948, the average employment in nonmedical activities totaled 89,055. This was reduced to 81,-469 on January 1, 1949, and by February 28, 1950, it had been further reduced to 69,671. In the medical-care program the full-time equivalent of full- and part-time employees totaled 103,895 on January 1, 1948. This increased to 113,823 by January 1, 1949, and to 118,251 on February 28, 1950. It will be noted that the total increase of 14,356 in the medical program has been more than offset by a reduction of 19,384 in the other group so that total average employment on February 28, 1950, was 5,028 less than the comparable figure on January 1, 1948.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

The medical program has developed under the able leadership of Dr. Magnuson. The committee has complete confidence in his professional ability and his administrative capacity. The standard of medical personnel and the service provided has improved under his leadership. The hospital program is on the upgrade—new hospitals are being opened and it will, of course, be necessary to increase operating expenses and provide more personnel.

In January 1948, when Dr. Magnuson assumed the office of Chief Medical Director, the Veterans' Administration was operating 126 hospitals with 103,400 available beds. Patients in hospitals at that time numbered nearly 94,000, which means that the bed utilization ratio was about 90 percent. A year later, there were 126 VA hospitals with 104,400 available beds and 97,000 patients. The bed utilization ratio had risen to 93 percent.

As of March 31, 1950, the Veterans' Administration was operating 133 hospitals with nearly 107,000 available beds and 99,000 patients. At this time, the bed utilization ratio is over 92 percent. On an over-all basis, the Veterans' Administration is making greater use of its hospital beds than civilian hospitals whose bed utilization ratio averages around 85 percent.

Thirteen new hospitals will have been opened by the end of the present fiscal year, providing about 6,300 additional beds for veteran patients. During fiscal year 1951, the Veterans' Administration expects to open 22 additional hospitals now under construction, to provide 7,000 additional hospital beds. Twenty-one more new VA hospitals are expected to be opened during fiscal year 1952 with 12,300 more beds to care for our veterans.

An indication of the scope of the VA medical program may be obtained by comparing the number of patients treated at VA hospitals during the past 3 years. During fiscal year 1948 509,000 patients were treated at VA hospitals. For fiscal year 1949 the number had risen to 529,000 and for fiscal year 1950 will probably reach 546,000.

At the present time there are approximately 97,000 full-time personnel of all categories in VA hospitals to provide care for over 99,000 veteran patients. During fiscal year 1949 the personnel-patient ratio in VA hospitals averaged 97 employees per hundred patients. This ratio compares very favorably with the patient-personnel ratio in the best non-veteran hospitals throughout the country.

At the end of February 1950 there were nearly 26,000 veteran applicants declared eligible for VA hospitalization who could not be admitted to hospitals because of the shortage of beds or personnel. It should be emphasized that this waiting list is non-service-connected cases, as all service-connected veterans are admitted without delay. This is the highest figure in nearly 3 years. The waiting-list situation will, of course, be alleviated to some extent as additional hospitals are opened and additional personnel are made available. Doctors, dentists, nurses, and other professional and technical medical personnel will be required for the 12 new hospitals and 6,300 beds that will be ready to receive patients by the end of the present fiscal year and for the 21 new hospitals, with their 7,000 additional beds, to be opened during fiscal year 1951.

In my opinion, the Congress and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are in agreement that there should be no reduction in the quality of the medical care provided for our disabled veterans. If the Veterans' Administration lacks adequate funds to maintain high standards of medical care for all the hospital beds it is operating it has but one choice. That is to reduce the number of beds, because I do not believe that either the Congress or medical men now serving in the VA medical program will be a party to a lowering of the standards of medical care and that this is a contingency we must avoid.

In order to keep within available funds for the current fiscal year, the Veterans' Administration was obliged to consider a reduction in force affecting over 4,800 personnel in the medical, hospital, and domiciliary-care programs. With the opening of new hospitals during the remainder of the fiscal year and the need for adequate personnel to staff these hospitals, such a reduction in force could only result in a deterioration of the quality of VA medical care, with unfortunate and costly implications for the well-being of our sick and disabled veterans. I am advised that employment of the proposed 3,070 personnel in the new hospitals to be opened and the proposed retention of 1,700 professional, technical, and other personnel in the outpatient clinics will require an additional appropriation of \$2,191,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and an increased appropriation of \$17,-287,000 for fiscal year 1951. Approximately 2,000 additional personnel will be required to provide adequate staff for the new hospitals to be opened during next fiscal year, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000. I understand that these facts are now before the Budget Bureau and that consideration is being given to the submission of supplemental estimates for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951. In recent years the Appropriations Committee and the Congress have provided all funds for personnel required for the medical care of veterans. I am confident that this will continue to be the policy and I shall be glad to support adequate supplemental requests when they are approved and transmitted to the Congress. This is the orderly way and, as for me, the Veterans' Administration should be handled in an efficient, economical, orderly manner.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

The cost to the Federal Government for subsistence, tuition, equipment, books, and supplies for veterans of World War II who have taken education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act has already exceeded \$9,-402,000,000.

More than 9,313,000, or 61 percent, of the 15,331,000 civilian veterans of World War II have already applied for an original certificate of eligibility and entitlement; 97 percent of these applications have been approved. More than 6,745,000 have entered training. More than 94,000,000 months of education and training have been provided. More than 2,176,000 individuals were in training on February 28, 1950, only 3.2 percent below the number a year earlier and only 14.5 percent less than the all-time peak of 2,546,000 which was reached in November 1947. Thousands of veterans are still entering training for the first time, especially in trade and vocational courses, even though actual hostilities ceased more than 4½ years ago.

On February 18, 1948, the director of the Bureau of the Budget advised the Congress that training pursued for recreational or avocational purposes under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act does not appear to be accomplishing the intended purpose of the act and is adding more than \$200,000,000 a year to the cost

of veterans' educational and training activities."

As a result, language was included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1949 which prohibited the payment of benefits for any course determined by the administrator to be avocational or recreational in character such as dancing schools, and this provision was continued in amended form by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1950.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has stated recently that the annual savings due to the one-year limitation on new schools contained in the 1950 act will be at least \$100,000,000 and that the additional cost to the Government, if the customary cost of tuition formula of the Veterans' Administration had not been confirmed by the courts and by the Congress, would have been at least \$50,000,000 per year.

The appropriation bill for fiscal year 1951 now before the Congress includes, without change as recommended by the President, the language which was incorporated in the 1950 appropriation act.

It is very important for all of us to remember that while the American people are demanding economy, the education and training program under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act has grown beyond all expectations, with a possible expenditure of \$2,754,000,000 occurring during the present fiscal year, the highest level of expenditure since the beginning of the program. The only real, effective way to safeguard the veterans' program is to keep it on a sound basis.

The most important problem confronting the Government and the Congress in the administration of this program at the present time, more than 4½ years after the termination of hostilities, is whether our appropriations are yielding a proper return both to the veteran and to the Nation as a whole. In other words, to distinguish between the worth-while and the frivolous.

The Appropriations Committee has taken cognizance of the recommendations of the President and the problems confronting the Veterans' Administration by placing certain limitations on the expenditures of funds for education and training which have resulted in the saving of several hundred million dollars a year without denying benefits to any veteran who sincerely desires a bona fide course of education or training for a useful purpose. These limitations are in the right direction. They are in the interest of a sound veterans' program. They prevent veterans from taking, for avocational or recreational purposes, such courses as ballroom dancing, bartending, mixology, horseback riding, swimming, skiing, golf, tennis, and bowling. If we allowed the program to run wild in such regards it might ultimately destroy the worthy and needed phases of the veterans' program.

Of course, I know there are a few irresponsible people who shout loud for most anything proposed in the name of veterans. Such people are not the real friends of the veterans. The Veterans' Administration must not be discouraged from tightening up within the frame-

work of existing law in order to prevent violations of the intent and spirit of this law. The bureaucratic cost must be held to reasonable levels. The program must be for the benefit of veterans rather than employers.

In order to assure that our expenditures for this program yield a proper return both to the veterans and to the Nation as a whole, the Appropriations Committee, and I am sure the Congress, will continue to cooperate with the Veterans' Administration and veterans' organizations in the solving of problems which confront the Veterans' Administration in the administration of the law.

As the law now stands, this readjustment program will continue until July 25, 1956—11 years after the fighting was over.

I am pleased to say that Gen. Carl Gray, the Administrator, is working hard and has shown vast improvements in the efficiency and economy of the agency since assuming the responsibilities.

I have visited numerous veteran facilities and will continue to do so in the hope of contributing to an effective, serviceable, sound veterans' program.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized to close debate on this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there is no disposition on the part of the committee to cripple the operations of the veterans' hospitals in the slightest. May I give the facts as they came from the Veterans' Administration.

It is well known that about 66 to 70 percent of the patient load in all veterans' hospitals is composed of veterans with ailments which are nonservice-connected. The Veterans' Administration has been before this subcommittee, if I remember correctly, four times this year since January. At no time up to this moment has the Veterans' Administration asked this committee for any more funds than they have been given.

There is pending before the subcommittee—and we received it only the day before yesterday, and, of course, we could not be in the committee and on the floor also, so, as the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has just stated, we will consider it Monday—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman realizes that the Veterans' Administration cannot come before the committee and ask for money without being so instructed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. THOMAS. If you can keep the gentlemen in the Veterans' Administration from asking for money—and I say that affectionately, because I admire them—that is news to me. They even burst forth in the paper the other day and said they were going to have to fire so many medical employees in the hospitals, without ever mentioning it to your subcommittee whose duty it is to furnish them the money, and in face of an admonition carried for two consecutive years, telling them in no uncertain terms:

If you ever reduce your personnel, do not reduce any employees of the hospitals.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] recommended that provision 2 years ago when he was chairman. We carried it last year, and there you are, in violation of that provision.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will just allow me to finish my statement, please, then I will yield to the gentleman. There is no man on this floor who has done more for the veterans than the gentleman from Mississippi, and we love him and respect him.

This figure of \$875,000,000, do you have any idea how many employees it covers? That figure, I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana, covers every employee not only in the hospitals of the Veterans' Administration, but all over the United States for education and training, for finance, for everything else; and the total to be granted by the Committee for this year for medical personnel was 1,600 more than last year, making a total of 186,000. For hospitals alone for this present fiscal year they had 117,000, and we gave them 1,600 more this year, I mean 1951, in this bill, than they had for the current fiscal year. Do you know what they cover? They have hundreds of employees charged to hospitals that have no more to do with hospitals than does that wall. They are warehouse employees, they are maintenance employees, they are repair employees, they are finance employees, and ought to be charged to the appropriated divisions; and they have enough money for that purpose. They are employees for education and training; and, mind you, for the education and training program for the fiscal year 1950 we have already provided \$2,900,000,000.

When General Gray comes before your subcommittee we are going to take care of him, of course, just like you want us to. Do you know how many hospitals they have today? One hundred and thirty, and during this fiscal year they are going to bring in 26 more, which will provide, 5,420 more beds by the end of the fiscal year. The next year we will substantially wind up the program which will necessitate the appropriation of additional funds. There is \$160,000,000 in this bill for hospitals. You will have a total of 149,548 beds—that is, in 1952. But for 1951 the Medical Department has testified you are going to have 142,662 beds, and they doubt if they can fill and staff more than 131,174.

We have heard through hearsay—we want to be perfectly honest about it—that General Gray went over to the Senate side, after he had been before your subcommittee four different times and not even mentioned it, and said he needed \$23,000,000 additional over and above what is in the budget for 1951. The Senate has not passed on it. General Gray has not asked your committee for a single nickel.

Do you not think it is better to do this thing in an orderly fashion since we know that you want to do the right thing for the sick soldiers and know that you realize that your subcommittee wants to do the right thing just as much as you do? Do you not think it is better to vote down the amendment and

let it go through regular channels? We will take care of it; we will do it just exactly as you want us to.

The CHAIRMAN. All time on the pending amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$600,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly on the subject of the War Claims Commission which has been set up for the purpose of providing benefits to our former prisoners of war, largely prisoners of Bataan and the civilian internees who were interned by the Japanese Government in places like Santo Tomas and elsewhere in the Philippines.

We provided in that bill that all of the funds which belonged to our former enemies that were in the hands of any agency of the United States should be liquidated into cash and made available for the payment of these claims of our own people. The funds necessary to operate the War Claims Commission, while necessarily appropriated from the Treasury of the United States, come out of this war-claims fund which is set up in the Treasury Department as a special fund to carry these former funds of the Germans and Japanese which are being liquidated by the Alien Property Custodian; consequently, appropriations for the administrative costs of the War Claims Commission, while coming out of the Treasury of the United States, will come out of this special fund and not out of the taxpayers' pockets.

There were approximately 6,000 American internees in the Philippines who suffered untold cruelties and maltreatment at the hands of the Japanese. These are American citizens, they are not somebody else's citizens; these are our people. There were some 40,000 soldiers who were taken by the Japanese on Bataan and horribly maltreated, as you well know. These people have valid claims against the war-claims fund, and we should expedite the handling of the war-claims fund so these people will not all be dead before they get their claims adjudicated.

The committee in its wisdom has reduced the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget for the administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission from \$800,000 to \$600,000. Even at the \$800,000 rate for administrative expenses it would be possible for the Commission to handle only 400 claims a day which

on the basis of 200 working days a year would mean about 80,000 claims a year. There have been several hundred thousand claims filed by people who hope to get something out of this fund in addition to those for whom the bill was drawn.

I respectfully suggest to the subcommittee handling these appropriations that as this is not tax money, it is money that we have taken from the Japanese and German Governments and their people, and we should make adequate appropriations, fully adequate appropriations, for the administrative expenses of this War Claims Commission so that these people can get that money as soon as possible. They need it and they need it badly. Many of them were rendered destitute by the war and many are ill as a result of their maltreatment by the Japanese.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. As to those that were interned in the Philippines, while they get their money there, they must spend the money in the Philippines, and for some of them who have returned to the States, that is impossible.

Mr. HINSHAW. No; that is not true. The gentleman may be talking about the Filipinos, but, so far as the American citizens are concerned, there is no inhibition whatsoever on their receiving the money here and spending it here. Most of them have been returned to the United States. Shortly after VJ-day all of them were returned to the United States that could be found.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. May I say that a lady came into my office just this week who spent 2 weeks as a civilian internee in a Japanese prison camp. She lost her husband there, and she showed me a letter that I have in my office which says that you may get your money in the Philippines, but that money must be spent in the Philippines.

Mr. HINSHAW. There is no such inhibition in the War Claims Act, and if that sort of thing is going on, we would like to know about it in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We have had no such information.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There are two sets of claims. The so-called war claims are to be paid to the individual, and they can be spent here or anywhere for any purpose that the individual wants. But money that is paid out under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act to an individual must be spent in the Philippines for some constructive purpose, because it was not to reimburse the individual for his loss but to help the Filipinos restore their economy.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right. I think that my colleague from Nebraska is mistaken, because the matter he discussed comes under an entirely different bill and was passed out of a different committee than the one of which I am a member.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, we were talking about the same subject, even though they might be different bills. But, under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, those American citizens who have since returned to this country cannot get their money.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is quite possible; I do not know anything about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The very purpose of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act is to rebuild the property that was destroyed in the Philippines, the churches, business and other physical property.

Mr. HINSHAW. I believe that that is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the main purpose of it.

Mr. HINSHAW. As to the Filipino people who had their property destroyed in the Philippines, many, many hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated directly out of the Treasury of the United States in order to rebuild the Philippines. The people whom this bill, the War Claims Act, seeks to take care of are American citizens, our own people, if you please, who live in the United States. They are a part of us, and yet we seem to pay less attention to our own people than we do to people anywhere else in the world. I think that it is about time we gave our own people all the consideration that they so much deserve.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree with the gentleman entirely, but under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act we did make payment to American citizens, and they cannot get that money unless they spend it in the Philippines.

Mr. HINSHAW. Let us not talk about that here, because that is another act. Let us talk about that when it comes up. Let us talk about this act. I wish the committee would authorize enough money so that the War Claims Commission can get through with all of its work. We have been trying now for two to two and a half years to get it started. The more it is extended the more it is going to cost, and fewer living people will get the benefits to which they are entitled. The War Claims Commission needs more administrative money than the pending bill provides in order to expedite the adjudication of the claims of the ex-prisoners of war and the civilian internees.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the chapter be considered as read.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I think there are some provisions remaining in this chapter that should be read, and I shall have to object.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, several Members have spoken on the floor about it and I know there is considerable interest in the seizure by the Government of Mexico of five American shrimping vessels that were operated out of Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia.

I made inquiry to try to obtain information for the benefit of my colleagues and other persons, as well as myself, who are interested. I have here a statement regarding the detention of five United States shrimping vessels by Mexican authorities. It is dated May 2, 1950. It reads:

Five American shrimping vessels operating out of Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia were seized in the Gulf of Mexico at about 6:30 a. m. on April 23 by a Mexican naval patrol vessel and brought under guard to the port of Tampico. When apprehended the vessels were operating about 120 miles south of Brownsville, Tex., in waters off Mexico stated by the Mexicans to be 5¼ miles and by the fishermen to be 10 miles.

The vessels are now in Tampico awaiting disposition of charges of fishing in Mexican territorial waters without Mexican licenses. Masters and crew (16 men in all) are aboard the vessels but have freedom to go into the city. The catch, about 7 tons of shrimp, has been transferred to the custody of the Mexican Government. The American consul at Tampico (Mr. Elvin Seibert) met the vessels at the dock early Monday morning upon arrival and has since been exerting every effort to assist the crews and secure immediate release of the vessels.

In Mexico City Ambassador Thurston made full inquiries of the Foreign Minister on Monday, within a few hours of the arrival of the vessels in Tampico.

The situation arises because of conflicting claims of the United States and Mexico over the zone of coastal seas appropriately to be termed territorial waters. The Mexican Government has, within recent years, claimed that Mexican territorial waters extend nine marine miles from the coast and that fishing operations by foreigners can be undertaken within that zone only under licenses bought from the Mexican Government.

The United States Government does not recognize an extent of Mexican territorial waters greater than three marine miles. For 150 years the United States has supported the 3-mile limit as a basic principle of international law. When Mexico sought by Presidential decree of August 29, 1935, to amend existing law so as to extend the territorial waters of Mexico in breadth from three to nine nautical miles, the United States Government, in a note dated March 7, 1936, reserved all rights of whatever nature so far as concerned any effects upon United States commerce from enforcement of the legislation. The United States Government reiterated these reservations in the note of August 25, 1936, to the Government of Mexico. With respect to the General Law of National Wealth published August 6, 1944, which purported also to define the extent of Mexican territorial waters as nine marine miles, the United States reaffirmed its position, stating that it could not recognize or accept the application of that law or any similar law to United States fishing vessels or other commerce operating in waters at a distance of more than 3 miles from the coast of Mexico. That remains the position of this Government today.

Coming down to the present situation, the statement proceeds:

The Department is devoting all its energies to the protection of the United States interests involved. It is seeking the prompt and expeditious release of the vessels without prejudice to United States claims that the high seas commence 3 miles from land. At the same time the Department is attempting to lay the basis with Mexico of an amicable permanent solution of the long-standing dispute over the extent of territorial waters.

In view of the information contained in this statement and the number of

Members who are interested in this matter, not only from Texas but wherever there are any fishing activities that extend into the high seas, I thought I should transmit this information to the House.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I personally appreciate, and I know all the Members affected appreciate, the interest of the gentleman in helping to work out this troublesome problem affecting the Gulf seafood industry.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. It is a matter of vital concern not only to our country as a whole but particularly to various sections of it.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COMBS. I, of course, appreciate the fact that the Government is trying to get this matter of fishing adjusted with Mexico, but I call attention to the fact that the boundaries of Texas are fixed at 10½ miles. The United States Government at the time Texas came into the Union agreed to claim those boundaries, and they were so fixed by the treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848.

Several of us Texans dropped a little resolution on this fishing matter into the hopper here the other day, and in that resolution the term "3 miles" is used instead of "3 leagues." It is a typographical error. Insofar as the boundaries of Texas are concerned, we think the United States Government is bound to claim that they are 10½ miles, or 3 leagues, from the shore line, instead of 3 miles.

Mr. McCORMACK. The importance of this is that the traditional position of our country for 150 years is being adhered to. Not only the immediate situation of these five vessels but the long-term, friendly adjustment of the basic question is involved and under consideration. The statement shows that both matters are being met as far now at the State Department can do so.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of the consideration of this chapter it is the intention to move that the Committee rise. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the chapter be considered as read.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it the intention of the gentleman to move that the Committee rise at the conclusion of the consideration of this chapter?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Then, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the remainder of the pending chapter do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to chapter VIII? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Debate and consideration of amendments to chapter VIII of the pending bill has been concluded. When the bill is next taken up, chapter IX will be considered.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCORMACK] having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JUDD, for an indefinite period, on account of official business as congressional adviser to the American delegation to World Health Assembly in Geneva.

To Mr. LANE, for Saturday, May 6, 1950, on account of official business.

To Mr. WAGNER, for Saturday, May 6, 1950, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain statements and excerpts.)

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a reprint of an article appearing in the Journal of Property Management of December 1949.

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in Committee of the Whole and include certain statistics and other extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks

RESOLUTION FOR WAIVING OF POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CHAPTER XI OF H. R. 7786

MAY 8, 1950.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 593]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 593, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



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House Calendar No. 198

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 593

[Report No. 2021]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1950

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of
3 the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950,
4 and for other purposes, all points of order against chapter
5 XI of said bill or any provision contained therein are hereby
6 waived and all points of order against the following amend-
7 ment to such chapter are hereby waived:

8 On page 425, after line 13, insert:

9 "SEC. 1113. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
10 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the
11 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
12 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, ter-

1 minate the employment of any officer or employee of the
2 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
3 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
4 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

5 “Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
6 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of
7 any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his
8 absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate
9 the employment of any officer or employee of the Depart-
10 ment of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termina-
11 tion necessary or advisable in the best interests of the United
12 States.”

[Report No. 2021]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the waiving of points of order against chapter XI of H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and providing further for the waiving of points of order against an amendment to chapter XI, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SABATH

MAY 8, 1950

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

and War—Watchmakers Want Tariff, Not Subsidies."

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain quotations.

Mr. STANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. John S. Battle, Governor of the State of Virginia, at the dedication of the Patrick Henry School, at Martinsville, Va.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks made on his point of order.

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks concerning the false charge of socialism.

Mr. MURPHY (at the request of Mr. MULTER) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$246; and also to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the Secretary of State.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech delivered by Beecher E. Hess entitled "Pension Plans and Public Policy."

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Hon. William C. Bullitt, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$205.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances—to include in one a letter and in the other a telegram.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances—in one to include a eulogy, in another an editorial, and in the third a newspaper item.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by the soil conservation director of Wisconsin.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain resolutions.

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. LESINSKI) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER IN CHAPTER XI, GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 593 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 593), as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, all points of order against chapter XI of said bill or any provision contained therein are hereby waived and all points of order against the following amendment to such chapter are hereby waived:

On page 425, after line 13, insert:
"SEC. 1113. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] and now yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] in order to explain why the committee wants this rule.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, the rule which has been presented to you is made necessary for two reasons. First, chapter XI contains what might be termed language changes on an appropriation bill; and second, restore certain language in the bill that has heretofore been stricken because of points of order. For years and years we have

been creating corporations, giving them power to incur indebtedness on behalf of the Government and authorizing the Treasury Department to transfer money to them. Today such authorizations have authority to create debts against the Government in a total amount of \$26,000,000,000 plus. They do not have to come to the Congress. We know nothing about the current debts they are going to create. The committee is not trying to take any power away from them. We are simply trying to write into this bill the fact that they will have to file with the Bureau of the Budget and hence with the Congress in the beginning of each year the amount of indebtedness they plan to create during that year.

The idea is that the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress at the beginning of each year should have a look at the total indebtedness to be created during ensuing fiscal year by these independent corporations, so that we can weigh that with the indebtedness we create by virtue of our appropriation bills for such fiscal year. Thus, we would have a centralized and controlling look at the total expenditures of Government so that we can have those figures in connection with our total debt which now amounts to about \$256,000,000,000, bearing in mind at the same time the debt ceiling, which is at the present time \$275,000,000,000, and we must remember that we are going in debt at the rate of \$6,000,000,000 plus per year. We are not trying to take any power away from anybody.

Another thing that has made the rule necessary is that for many years the State Department has had a provision in its appropriation bill giving them under certain conditions and circumstances authority to discharge employees without going through the red tape of the Civil Service Commission. That provision has worked well. There has been no harm done. However, it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and when that section was reached the other day a point of order was made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], and it was stricken from the bill because of the point of order—and rightfully so. We are asking that the rule make in order these amendments in chapter XI, that will give the State Department authority that it had during the years past, and we are going to ask that the provision which we inserted in the Department of Commerce be included. The jurisdictional subcommittees recommended these provisions, and the full committee adopted the same.

There may be a divided opinion as to whether or not we should have those controls. Maybe so. Maybe you differ with me, but the rule only gives us authority to let the majority of the Members of Congress control. That is what we are asking. Vote as you may on the amendments when we offer them to the section of the bill. But permit the majority of the Congress to decide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman four additional minutes.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. As I understand the rule, it is to waive all points of order on chapter XI.

Mr. NORRELL. That is exactly right.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman has stated what a certain section of chapter XI does, but he fails to inform the House of the provisions of section 1111, which is a rewrite of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, which has no application whatsoever to what the gentleman has just stated to the House.

Mr. NORRELL. There is nothing in chapter XI in the way of language changes that does not have something to do with what is in this bill. We are here dealing with the budget of the United States for the ensuing year. The only thing this language change does is simply to make those agencies from an administrative standpoint operate on a monthly basis, and the money that we are appropriating to them we are saying, "Now you have got to spend that money on a monthly basis." Oftentimes they have been spending it during the first 8 or 9 months and then return to Congress and say, "We have got to have some more money." Our idea is that the agencies should spend this money insofar as possible in 12 equal payments, so that we will eliminate supplemental or deficiency appropriations. Authority is given to expend the money in other periods, such as seasonal, when the work of the agency necessitates such action.

Mr. JCNAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Can the gentleman name some of the agencies or corporations that will be affected by this review and check, as to the ultimate results on the budget?

Mr. NORRELL. I will be glad to do that. I have a list of all the corporations before me, showing their authority to create debt as of December 31, 1949. The name and amount follows: Commodity Credit Corporation, \$2,176,547,533.25; Economic Credit Corporation, \$268,514,911.86; Export-Import Bank of Washington, \$1,583,000,000; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, \$3,000,000,000; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$499,008,900; Home Owners' Loan Corporation, \$1,260,638,575; Housing and Home Finance Administration—slum clearance and community development and redevelopment—\$25,000,000; Panama Railroad Company, \$10,000,000; Public Housing Administration, \$1,163,000,000; Rural Electrification Administration—electrification, \$940,000,000, and telephone, \$25,000,000; Secretary of Agriculture—Farmers Home Administration program—\$38,000,000; Farm Housing program, \$20,000,000; Secretary of the Army, \$50,000,000; Virgin Islands Corporation, \$8,718,000; and agencies issuing obligations only in payment of defaulted and foreclosed insured mortgages; Federal Housing Administration, \$15,559,803,963.77, and United States Maritime Commission, \$290,000,000; the total being, as of December 31, 1949,

\$26,827,231,703.88 that these corporations can make debt for, due by the United States, without saying anything to us at all now.

We are now reaching the debt ceiling. It is time to take a look and see where we are going.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Will the gentleman furnish the House answers to these two questions? What effect does this legislation on this appropriation bill have on future deficiencies?

Mr. NORRELL. The entire effort is to try to discourage, if not entirely eliminate, supplementals and deficiencies.

Mr. VINSON. Will the gentleman advise the House from what source this amendment originated? Who recommended it? What department of the Government?

Mr. NORRELL. This amendment?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. NORRELL. This amendment comes from the executive subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. VINSON. Is it not a matter of fact that not a single budget officer in any of the departments has recommended these amendments?

Mr. NORRELL. I will not answer that so far as other Members are concerned; but so far as the gentleman from Arkansas is concerned, I never asked any department of this Government if they were interested in this. I believe it is a good amendment and I am sponsoring it and voting for it, regardless of the way they believe.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is to be congratulated on his courage; but I think the gentleman is advocating something he does not himself understand.

Mr. NORRELL. The House can be the judge of that.

Mr. VINSON. They may agree with the gentleman, but the House will not know the effect of the amendment.

Mr. NORRELL. If they can read, they can know.

Mr. VINSON. Well, sir, I will ask the gentleman to explain to the House what section 1111 does.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Arkansas has stated House Resolution 593 provides a special rule for the consideration of title XI of the pending appropriation bill. This is a nonpolitical and a nonpartisan rule in every sense of the word, and was reported unanimously by the Committee on Rules after the members of the Appropriations Committee from both sides of the aisle had requested the rule be granted, and expressed themselves as representing the honest opinion of the Appropriations Committee.

As has been explained, the first paragraph of the rules waives points of order

on title XI of the bill and does give to the Appropriations Committee of the House, and through it to the entire House itself, the opportunity and power to keep a little more strict control over public spending than in the past. Under the first paragraph of this rule the committee could go a long way toward buying an end to the rather vicious habit which has developed in many Government departments or agencies of taking the appropriation given to that department or agency by the Congress for a whole year and spending it all in 6, 7, or 8 months; and then coming up and saying to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Congress: "All our money is gone; if you expect to continue this governmental service during the last part of this year you simply have to appropriate more money." So this rule does prevent the making of points of order against that section and provides the committee and the Congress may at least require the various agencies of the Government to expend the money appropriated for their use on a fair and somewhat equitable basis so as to last throughout the year.

I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson] for a moment. As was explained to our committee—and I believe you will find this to be true—there is a provision on page 422, line 14, which would permit the national defense establishment, or any other agency of the Government, to meet emergencies involving the safety of human life, protection of property, or the welfare of our citizens, to expend appropriations more rapidly, if such be necessary to take care of the emergency. In such an emergency the gentleman's legislative committee would probably move in with the subcommittee on military appropriations of the Appropriations Committee to watch any situation which might develop and to support an additional appropriation which might prove necessary.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. That would have reference to a hay lift, dropping hay for animals, and doing other things of an emergency nature that probably the Congress should continue to have some control over. What worries me is in case of a national emergency. By this amendment here you are so circumscribing the department that it cannot meet an emergency.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not think that is correct. This provision is broad enough, in my opinion, to take care of any emergency, either in connection with the national defense or any other emergency or catastrophe. I do not think a hay lift would be a national emergency, however.

Mr. VINSON. We all have a high respect for the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I would like for him as a member of the Rules Committee that granted this rule to explain to the House what section 1111, which is a rewrite of section 3679, does. If the gentleman can give the House an explanation and tell us what that will do he will stop

one voice. Now, do not tell me to read it because I am asking the gentleman to read it and tell me what it does.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman will arrange to extend my time under the rules I would be glad to go into this in detail.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman has 30 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No, I do not have 30 minutes, and the gentleman has already used a great proportion of my time.

Mr. VINSON. Do not dodge around.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am not dodging the issue, as the gentleman well knows, for I realize I cannot compete in that particular respect with the gentleman now on the floor of this House.

Mr. VINSON. But the gentleman is a good second.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I was simply calling his attention to a section or provision which should take away any doubts which have been in his mind.

Of course, I want to remind the gentleman of something else. I have never seen him lose very many legislative combats on the floor of this House, especially in connection with national defense questions. This rule will only take away the privilege of one individual Member making a point of order and striking out of some provision of the bill. There is nothing in the world to keep the gentleman from Georgia or anyone else from amending this section of the bill as he may desire if he has a majority of the House supporting him. The gentleman is a great expert on national defense. I know of no one in America or in the world who knows more about our national defense than does the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Please explain the amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman is a great expert, nationally, and is internationally known as such. He is the greatest expert—and I say this seriously—and the greatest civilian authority we have in America today on national defense matters. I say that with every sincerity. If the gentleman feels there is any provision in this bill that needs to be amended to protect the right of our defense officials to use military appropriations in case of a great national emergency for national security purposes, or to permit his committee and other legislative committees to come to the Congress for action in an emergency, I shall support his amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the gentleman point out just what language in this chapter would probably be subject to a point of order that he seeks to protect?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot point out all of them. There are quite a number.

Mr. HARRIS. Any particular language?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, if the gentleman will just permit me to continue for a moment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I might say that I will take the floor when I get a chance and I will try to satisfy the gentleman on that point.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Where can we find hearings on this proposition?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman mean before the Committee on Rules?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I think we are entitled to have the hearings on it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well, the hearings on the appropriation bill, I understand, have been printed in different sections, but there were no hearings printed of the discussion before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, as I understood the gentleman from Arkansas, he said that the point of order which is to be waived is one of very great importance with respect to authorizations which were given to certain agencies of the Government to obligate the Government with respect to payments. Now, my point is this: The legislative committees have set up various governmental corporations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Please ask your question.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Would not this restrict those corporations from obligating the Government contrary to the authorizations that were passed upon by this House before?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly, it would do that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Then we would negative every act that we passed setting up these corporations if we adopt this amendment. In other words, we would take control over every legislative committee on matters already passed on by the House, and in this appropriation bill forbid them to obligate the Government contrary to the laws of Congress.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order. I yielded only for a question and not for a speech.

Now, to answer the gentleman's question quickly, if he will give attention, let me say to him that the only control the committee could have would be according to and under the law. The Committee on Appropriations could enforce the laws and the orders of Congress, and God knows someone should enforce them in behalf of economy.

The question has been asked me by the gentleman from Arkansas as to some of the other provisions that might be subject to a point of order. The members of the Committee on Appropriations can give you item for item answers as to the first portion of the bill. In addition, if you adopt this rule, section 1113 will not be subject to a point of

order. That section is the old McCarran amendment which has been in each appropriation bill for the past several years and simply gives to the Department of State, of which you heard a great deal about lately, the power to discharge persons for security reasons. Now, that language has been in the original law, and in effect, for about 5 years. The provision was stricken out of the pending bill on a point of order because it was legislation on an appropriation bill. If it is included or reinstated by adoption of this rule we will simply continue the same authority to the State Department to get rid of bad security risks that it has had in the past, and God knows it is time we at least do something about these bad security-risk employees. I understand the FBI has been making a very careful check, not only of loyalty matters in the State Department, but of other persons of vicious habits who are not good security risks and who could be discharged under this provision, but under no other.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I might say that it also provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall have the same power.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The question I raise is this. Inasmuch as there are about 4,000 of these sexual perverts holding jobs in the Federal Government, why does the committee see fit to confine it just to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce? These homosexuals are in many departments.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot answer that question. If I had my way, every department of the Government would have this right. But this proposal before us is for the reinstatement of the old McCarran amendment which has been the law for many years. If we fail or refuse to reinstate such a provision, then if any of these departments do not want to get rid of any of these undesirable individuals they can merely say, "Why, the Congress took the power to discharge them away from us."

If we are foolish enough to turn down a rule like this, and an amendment like this, and leave ourselves open to the charge that we have taken away from the State Department and from the Department of Commerce, as the gentleman mentions, the power to get rid of undesirables who are bad security risks, then the responsibility will be ours and not that of the executive branch, or at least the responsibility can be shifted onto our shoulders. I do not think we are going to do that.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Has the Department of Commerce been added this year?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No; it was in the old law.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Does the gentleman know that the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is holding hearings on the bill H. R. 4739, which is concerned with the very thing the gentleman proposes in section 1113? Is there any emergency that would require the House to act on that now?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly, because if action on this rule is not taken the present law, which gives the authority I have mentioned, will expire on June 30.

Mr. MCCARTHY. But we are holding hearings and Senate action on this appropriation is at best remote.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You have held a great many hearings on many bills which have not become law. But this rule is the way to get immediate action. You can and should bring in your bill to provide a permanent law to meet this situation in every Government agency, and I hope you take some such action soon.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I think it is pretty clear about the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, but in reading this resolution I do not get the point of what the gentleman means by fiscal controls on these independent corporations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That will be explained in detail by the committee members, but, as I understand, we appropriate money to Government corporations, or make loans to them, and authorize them to do certain things. This simply gives the Appropriations Committee the authority to check and be sure the fiscal policies of these corporations are such that they do not spend all the money the Congress grants them in the first few months of the year and then come back and say, "We can no longer carry on because all our money is gone." Instead, they have to sort of spread their operations out over the year, and thus carry out the intent of the Congress.

Mr. CARROLL. That is contained in this resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I take this occasion to commend the members of the Committee on Rules for granting this rule and bringing it here, because it restores to the various departments the right to get rid of these individuals concerning whom there has been so much criticism. I cannot see any reason for any type of debate on the subject. We should get rid of them. We should give that power to these departments and have the Congress behind it. I certainly want to commend the Committee on Rules openly on this floor for granting the rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman from Michigan. Let me reiterate that this report was a unanimous action by the Committee on Rules,

supported by men of both parties. It is not a political or partisan matter at all. We approved a unanimous request of the Committee on Appropriations. I say to you with all the conviction at my command that not only should we give this authority to these departments to get rid of bad security risks and undesirables in the Government service but we should also give to the Appropriation Committee, as the only committee I know of in the House that can properly police and supervise the money we appropriate, the power to have some sort of check-rein on the expenditures made by the various agencies and departments of the Government.

If we here in the Congress simply appropriate public money and then do not pay any attention to how it is spent, we are failing in our duty.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I correct in the assumption and in my understanding of the statement of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas that what is sought to be accomplished by one provision of this rule is to give the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress the opportunity to look at the operation of these Government corporations that do not operate on direct appropriations, but which are given the authority to transfer their bonds directly to the Treasury and thus secure the money to carry on their operations without any look or supervision so far as the Congress is concerned at the expenditure of those funds?

Am I correct in the understanding?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman is correct. Of course, by doing that, these corporations do obligate us and the taxpayers of the country. The gentleman is also correct when he says that the Committee on Appropriations acts for the whole Congress. It is the only agency the Congress and the people have which can properly supervise and watch these financial transactions.

Mr. KEEFE. If this authority is given, it does not mean that the Committee on Appropriations can change any basic law or activity which has been granted to the corporation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Or any act of the Congress, for that matter.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes, or any act of the Congress. But it will give the Committee on Appropriations the power to look into the matter and report back to the Congress so that we may be able to determine if the legislation is needed.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. Does the gentleman not think that the legislative committee which created these corporations should at least not be precluded from having a voice in the matter? Why should this additional authority be delegated to the Committee on Appropriations entirely?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I reply to the gentleman?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As I understand it, the Committee on Appropriations does have the primary control over appro-

priations. The various legislative committees, such as the committee of which the gentleman from Georgia is chairman, has control over legislative matters and authorizations. The Committee on Appropriations cannot change any law. It can only check on how the money appropriated by Congress is being spent. The gentleman's committee, as well as every other legislative committee, under the provisions of the Reorganization Act, does have authority to check on whether the law is being violated by agencies coming under its jurisdiction. That does give your committee the power to control the situation.

Mr. VINSON. But the law is being changed by this very amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I regret I cannot agree, or take up the time of the House further. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, let the House understand the situation exactly. The Committee on Rules has reported a rule making chapter XI in order. There are a great many good things in chapter XI. Some of them may not be subject to a point of order and some may be subject to a point of order. What is the origin of it? No hearing was ever had by a single committee of the Congress, not even the Committee on Appropriations, as to what is contained in chapter XI. This is the way it came about. The distinguished gentleman of the Committee on Appropriations, which constitutes, you might say, the advisory group of the Appropriations Committee, designated as the Deficiency Subcommittee, wrote in this legislation after those committees had their hearings. I say that, in reference to these corporations which have been created by the Congress, they may be justified in doing something like that, but there are certain phases here concerning which no fiscal man in the Government knows what was in their minds. I submitted section 1111 to a qualified man in the Department of National Defense to advise me what it was. He said he did not know. I asked the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] to tell us what it does. He does not know. Let me try to tell you as much as I know about it.

There are two points in this bill against which I intend to raise a point of order. One is on page 418, section 1111, which is a revision of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes. The Revised Statutes say this:

No department of Government shall spend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by the Congress for the fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriation.

Here are about 15 pages of a rewrite of that section. I have submitted it to my staff officials who are qualified. I submitted it to the budget man in the Department of National Defense. They sent it back to me, "We do not know what it means." Now, here you are being asked to make it in order. If this is rejected, I propose to make a point of

order on that because it is legislation. I am doing it because none of us who has to deal with these matters knows what it means. No hearing was had by the Appropriations Committee.

The distinguished gentlemen here, Mr. CANNON, Mr. TABER, and these learned members of the Appropriations Committee, outstanding Members of this House—and I follow them 99 times out of 100—they wrote this in without calling on the men in the various departments to see the effect of it.

Now there is another amendment here against which I desired to raise a point of order. This is section 601:

No funds withdrawn and credited pursuant to section 601 of the act of 1930, as amended, shall be available for any period beyond that provided by the act appropriating such funds.

What is the effect of that? The effect is that funds appropriated remain available under the law today for the year they are appropriated and 2 years thereafter. The effect of this amendment is to say they must be obligated in that 1 year. If you adopt that, then you will stymie the research and development that is going on in this country, because the obligations must be made in advance.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The reason that is in there is because department after department has been transferring funds from one fund to another for the purpose of making the funds available for a longer period than the statute allows.

Mr. VINSON. Does not the gentleman know that the law today prohibits funds being transferred from one appropriation to another? This goes even further. This is retroactive, as far as the national defense, concerning one branch of it, is concerned. Some \$60,000,000 that has been obligated for research and scientific development is cut out by this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. VINSON. The sensible thing to do is to defeat this rule, and when the sections are reached in this chapter, let us consider each one on its merits. I have grave doubt that there are any other items in this bill subject to a point of order except the two that I propose to raise.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Just for me to point out two errors that the gentleman has made in his remarks. First, I did not say that this could not be explained. I said that it would take some time, and that the gentlemen on the committee could explain it in greater detail than I. Second, the gentleman, of course, indicates that unless this rule is defeated there can be no amendments to this section. The gentleman knows that if he can convince the House, after this rule is adopted, that any portion of it should be amended, it will be amended, and the gentleman can offer any amendment he pleases.

Mr. VINSON. There are certain sections here that are good and helpful, but I am pointing out to you the importance of this section that I am calling attention to. There was no hearing before the Appropriations Committee. It was the brain child of these distinguished men, and, of course, they are proud of their handiwork. But what do you know about the handiwork? What do you know about what is going to happen? The gentleman admits there cannot be a deficiency. So they are asking you to tie your hands by adopting this rule. I ask you to vote it down. I say there will be but two points of order made to chapter XI.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is a misapprehension as to the meaning of the amendments that the Committee on Appropriations wishes to offer to the bill and that, therefore, the fears which we hear expressed are not well-founded. I have the feeling that we are not dealing quite fairly—certainly not generously—with the great Committee on Appropriations of this House in the debate that is being conducted here this morning. The committee came before the Committee on Rules and asked for this rule in order to accommodate the need of protecting the integrity of the bill. They explained patiently to the Committee on Rules that the adoption of these amendments to which reference has been made would not prevent the consideration of deficiency appropriation measures, but would only discourage the handling of funds appropriated in such manner as to create needs for deficiency appropriations. They further explained that they needed the language stricken by the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] restored in order that the heads of departments of the Government might exercise a very proper power of discharging unsatisfactory employees upon the basis of their own judgment without having to go through the proceedings now necessary. The adoption of the pending resolution would, in my opinion, be in the public interest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct a typographical error in the resolution: That the figure "1950" in the third line of the resolution be changed to "1951."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the first six subsections are routine sections that have been in the Independent Offices bill for many years, and there is no change in those items. I would assume that there would be no objection there.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Section 1107 is a prohibition on the construction of office

buildings or making loans for office buildings, which is a very proper provision.

Mr. VINSON. There is no objection to that.

Mr. TABER. The next section relates to tort claims, and I believe there is no objection to that.

Mr. VINSON. Not a bit. I ask the gentleman to proceed now to section 1110, the last proviso only.

Mr. TABER. Section 1110. That is designed all the way through to prevent the practice of governmental agencies transferring funds between bureaus in their own agency for the purpose of making funds available for more than a year when Congress intended that they should be kept within the year. If the gentleman has a constructive amendment to that, instead of objecting to the rule he should prepare that amendment and submit it. What is the gentleman's objection?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Let me read to the gentleman just briefly what law he is correcting:

Advance payments credited to special working funds shall remain available to the procuring agency for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year or years for which the appropriation involved was made and thereafter until said appropriation lapses under the law to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

The effect of that is that under the law you could not make appropriations for 1 year plus the 2 years. With that amendment in here you would make appropriations for only 1 year.

Mr. TABER. If they do not contract for it within the year, they should not be permitted to go ahead.

Mr. VINSON. But this is retroactive and it catches \$60,000,000 right today.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman may offer an amendment, if he wants to, and have that considered. That would be the way to treat it rather than to try to vote down the rule.

Section 1111 is the antideficiency statute designed to prevent expenditure by governmental agencies of funds in such a way that they create a deficiency and then come back and ask for more money. If they have some project that they should like to take up, that has not been provided for, we want to provide that they can come back to the Congress and get the money. It is a very desirable thing.

Mr. VINSON. Was there ever a hearing held by anyone and did I not state the origin of it correctly?

Mr. TABER. There was no hearing, I will admit that. On the other hand, this has been taken up at length with the Bureau of the Budget and its drafting has been gone over very carefully with the Bureau of the Budget so that any suggestions they might have on it would be thoroughly considered. The subcommittee that considered it laid it over a couple of days, over a week end, if I am not mistaken, so that the members of that subcommittee could have an opportunity to study it. For my own

part, I spent practically the whole week end studying it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. It is a fact, is it not, and especially so with respect to appropriations for the national defense, that the Congress frequently in making appropriations puts in the provision that the funds are to remain available until expended?

Mr. TABER. That is true on some things. We are not allowed under the Constitution to make appropriations for the Army for more than 2 years.

Mr. KEEFE. And when that language is contained in the bill "for not more than 2 years" it would govern over and above the provisions of this amendment which the gentleman from Georgia objects to, would it not?

Mr. TABER. The constitutional provision would cover that.

Mr. VINSON. Let me ask you this one question, then I am through. What effect on deficiencies as written in this section will there be on the Atomic Energy Commission and atomic-energy work?

Mr. TABER. It will not have any effect.

Mr. VINSON. It has the effect of tying it up.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no. It might make them obey the law, and it might make them do things in an orderly way instead of going about it haphazardly.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Is it not a fact that if this language with respect to the dismissal of employees had not been in previous appropriation bills it would have been impossible for Mr. Peurifoy in his campaign to get rid of undesirables in the State Department and to discharge the large number that have already been discharged?

Mr. TABER. And it would have been impossible for the Secretary of Commerce to get rid of people in his department. It is a very desirable provision.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact in recent years and in instance after instance that a department or agency has literally flouted the antideficiency law, thereby depriving the Congress of proper control over appropriations?

Mr. TABER. That is right. That has been done repeatedly.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. All this section aims to do is to control that proposition?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If that section is all right for the State Depart-

ment and Commerce Department, why is it not good for all departments of the Government?

Mr. TABER. For my own part, I would be willing to have it cover all departments.

Mr. VINSON. I raise no objection to those two sections. The only one I referred to was the deficiency section, which the gentleman admits the objective is to wipe our deficiencies. You cannot run this Government without deficiencies.

Mr. TABER. I did not say that I would not have any deficiencies. I never made that statement.

Mr. VINSON. Of course, it goes to the extent where it is almost impossible to have a deficiency.

Mr. TABER. I do not want them to have the right to create deficiencies, and if anybody has any respect for the Congress of the United States he does not want the departments to run wild and create deficiencies. That is one of the reasons why the financial condition of the United States is as bad as it is, because they do not pay attention to the things that the Congress of the United States has provided.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Is not the question one of whether a deficiency should be created, and then they should come to the Congress and ask for reimbursement, or whether, seeing that the money would not last for the necessary expenditures, to come up and notify the Congress?

Mr. TABER. That is what I said, to start with, that I wanted those people, instead of creating deficiencies, to come up here in advance of their expenditures and ask the Congress for the money in the regular way.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman will recall when I was chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee, Army and Air Force, I had a detailed statement made of over \$5,000,000,000 of expenditures for 1946 and prior years, and that of that sum some \$2,000,000,000 was used, in part, to build those \$74,000 houses in Alaska. We did not find out about these houses until the money was spent.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I wish the gentleman would explain what effect this would have upon the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. TABER. It would not be able to build an office building unless it came to the Congress and got authority, and it ought not to be allowed to.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. They do not know just how much they will have to obtain, because it depends upon the size of the crop.

Mr. TABER. If they are going to have an office building they ought to come in here and get authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND].

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I am of the belief that this is a very, very dangerous resolution for us to adopt. I have two specific reasons for saying that. In the first place it appears that the Committee on Appropriations is usurping the prerogatives of practically every legislative committee in the House. In the second place, section 1111, the antideficiency section, is giving me a great deal of trouble.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. When I was on the floor the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] asked me what effect this would have on the Commodity Credit Corporation, and my answer was that the only effect it would have would be to prevent them from building an office building unless they came to the Congress and got authority to do it.

Mr. FORAND. Now, coming back to section 1111, Mr. Speaker, the antideficiency section, I assure you that as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means I do not like deficiency appropriations; I do not like any kind of deficiencies, because we have had headaches trying to raise the revenue to meet the need.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York whether this resolution will affect the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. TABER. Not a bit.

Mr. FORAND. I am sorry I cannot yield for a colloquy.

Mr. Speaker, it is very, very important from the point of view of public assistance that this resolution be defeated and that chapter 11 be stricken from this appropriation bill, because if we fail to do that, and the restrictions of section 1111 apply to old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the dependent children, we are going to be in an awful mess. Remember that under the Social Security Act the Federal Government obligates itself to reimburse the States for part of the cost of grants made to individuals who are aged, blind, and to dependent children up to a specific money ceiling set in the law and for 50 percent of the cost of administering these programs. Since it is extremely difficult to anticipate how many individuals will apply for assistance in any given period and since the Federal grant is made in the form of reimbursement for expenses already incurred on the assumption that Federal aid to the amount necessary will be made each year, it is extremely difficult to estimate what that will be.

For the past several years it has therefore been necessary for the Federal Security Administration to request a deficiency appropriation, which has always been granted without question, since it was considered to fulfill the contractual obligations of the Federal Government toward the States.

It is extremely important to the State welfare agencies and to the millions of needy aged people and other dependents upon assistance that this obligation be fulfilled without question.

The language of subsection (B) appears to give the Budget Bureau discretionary authority to exempt assistance grants from this prohibition, but there is a grave question as to whether or not it would provide reimbursement for administrative expenses, if it is impossible to get the grants for the individual needs.

Even if we get the grants for the individual needs, what assurance have we that the administrative cost will always be taken care of? Under those circumstances, I say to you that you cannot administer welfare of one type or another without administration, and administration costs money.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I appeared before the Committee on Rules yesterday in opposition to this rule. At that time I heard the presentation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL]. I can assure the House, and I believe I am accurate in saying this, that their testimony did not occupy over 20 minutes in asking for this rule. My testimony against it occupied only 2 or 3 minutes. At that time I was given the explanation on this point that these different departments could come before the Congress and get their deficiency appropriations just the same. I accepted that at the time, but I got to thinking it over later and studying it, and I decided that would be impossible for a department to obtain a deficiency appropriation if the Congress was not in session, during the time that that deficiency might arise. Therefore, I agree with the gentleman and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] that this is a dangerous rule to adopt. Under our form of annual budgeting we cannot foresee emergency deficits, because our budgets are prepared 18 months in advance.

Mr. FORAND. I can say to the gentleman that if there is anybody in this House that has administered welfare at one time or another he knows very well that you cannot anticipate the needs.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the argument of the last speaker I would refer him to subsection (e) on page 422 of the bill. The only part of this legislation on which his argument has any bearing at all is that portion dealing with administrative expenses of the agencies to which he refers. Not one other thing is affected by the pro-

posed provision. He will find if he reads in that paragraph the following language: "emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law."

That exemption takes care of them. Let no one drag in the kind of an argument that tells you we are not going to take care of our old people or the orphans and the children of this country. That sort of charge cannot be pinned on the Committee on Appropriations either individually or collectively and we are surprised that such a point should be raised against the committee which functions in the manner that it does and performs the work that it does as has been well exemplified during the period of weeks we have been before the House on this bill.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, the two most important questions before the country are, first, deficit spending and impending national bankruptcy; and, second, alleged Communists, pinkos, and Reds, and what-have-you in the departments of Government. We hear a great deal about economy and the necessity for economy. There is no man on the floor of the House who does not realize that we have to have some economy somewhere along the line, or we are going into national bankruptcy. Here is an opportunity to have a little economy. That is the purpose of one provision of the resolution. It gives the great Committee on Appropriations, which committee consists of some 45 Members of the House, all well-balanced, level-headed men, an opportunity to keep a check upon the situation and discourage this system of coming in after a \$40,000,000,000 appropriation has been made with additional requests for additional deficiency appropriations. It does not stop this practice, but it has a tendency to discourage it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact today, as it has been for many years, that under the antideficiency law it is a criminal offense subjecting any department head or agency head to removal from office and to a fine if he incurs a deficiency before coming before the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. COLMER. That is my understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid we are raising a strawman here today to defeat the real objective which we all want. Here is our good and learned friend, the able chairman of the Committee on Armed Services the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the most effective man, I

suspect, in the House when it comes to getting his legislation through. He has a subject in which everyone is interested. I am sure my friend knows if the national welfare of this country, from a defense standpoint, is affected he could come here with 5 minutes' notice and get whatever funds might be necessary to put his program across.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. Does the gentleman think it is a healthy way for the committee to legislate, for five men to sit behind closed doors without having any hearings and yet bring in legislation of such far-reaching importance.

Mr. COLMER. May I say to my distinguished friend, if that is the only objection he has to this resolution, it is a very, very weak one. Ordinarily he resorts to more powerful arguments. I am not interested in the method of procedure. I am interested in the results that this rule is intended to bring about and which we all hope to get.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I hope the gentleman, before his time expires, might dwell on that phase of the amendment that has to do with arming the heads of departments with certain powers.

Mr. COLMER. I thank my friend for the suggestion.

Mr. Speaker, as I said in my premise, this is a two-barreled proposition. The papers are full, the committee hearings are full, and the well of the House of Representatives is filled every day with Members getting up and charging the head of these various departments with being derelict in their duty in not getting rid of these pinkos and reds in the departments. And yet here is an opportunity to give them a weapon to clean their own house, without the Congress having to do it. Are we going to say here today that we are going to deny them that, and at the same time assail them for not doing their job?

Permit me to say to my colleagues that this House will be derelict in its duty today if it fails to take this opportunity to do something about deficit spending on the one hand and the undesirable security risks in the personnel of the Government agencies on the other.

The time to act is now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VINSON) there were—ayes 137, noes 40.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and eighteen Members are present; a quorum.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate and consideration of amendments to chapter IX of the pending bill were concluded on yesterday. The Clerk will begin reading chapter X on page 345, line 1, of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Armed Forces Policy Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Munitions Board, and the Research and Development Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed four, including one at not to exceed \$3,000) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$50,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Defense for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$11,000,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, on April 4 of this year when the Committee of the Whole began its debate upon the pending appropriations bill the very distinguished and able gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], chairman of this subcommittee, made what is probably one of the most important statements that one could make on this subject. On page 4750 of the RECORD the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] stated as follows:

Our air power, great as it is, and our Navy and our Army, great as they are, are not the things that strike terror to the heart of the enemy today and preserve the peace. These things contribute. The thing that makes America the foremost leader of all the world today is America's industrial potential, America's capacity to fight back and continue to fight back until victory has been achieved. That is what the enemy fears, and anything that enters into the body of this America and destroys the pulsing industrial heart of America is something dangerous indeed.

Mr. Chairman, no truer words could have been spoken than were stated by the gentleman from Texas at that time.

It is quite true, and unfortunately so, that the Russian Government does not fear our Army, our Navy, nor our Air Force, but they do fear our great industrial potential. That, Mr. Chairman, is the reason why if a D-day ever occurs in this country, our opponents on that unhappy occasion would strike directly at the industrial potential of this country and try to lay it low on the first blow.

I have brought here a chart which is illustrative of the industrial potential of the United States in respect to the production of aircraft. This chart was prepared for me in the Pentagon Building and is not the product of idle chatter. I would like to call your attention to that chart and to show you what it takes to build from mere industrial potential into the power of production itself.

If you will notice on the chart, it is divided into years and into half years, and the vertical scale is the production of airplanes in terms of millions of pounds of airframe per month. The peak at the top of the chart represents 111,000,000 airplane pounds production per month.

If you will examine this side of the chart, which was July 1 of 1940 after war had been declared in Europe, that was the time when President Roosevelt gave the go-ahead on the so-called 50,000 plane production program. At that time the monthly production rate of aircraft was 2,400,000 pounds per month.

Now, notice how long it took to get up to this point, which is about 12,000,000 pounds per month. It took a year and a half. The production rate was a great deal lower than that previously, and if it had not been for British orders for 800 reconnaissance aircraft in 1938, the production rate would not have been 2,400,000 pounds at the end of June 1940. It started away back at a very low rate. But, you see that the production rate even with the all-out-go-ahead program took a matter of three and a half, nearly nearly 3¾ years, to reach its peak.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman translate into number of planes the number of pounds that he is speaking about?

Mr. HINSHAW. No; the reason being that planes come in such varying sizes, from the very small to the very large, it is not possible to translate airframe pounds into terms of number of airplanes except on an average basis under given circumstances.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I notice on the chart there that the go-ahead sign in June of 1940 was for 50,000 planes. Can the gentleman tell us approximately when we achieved that objective?

Mr. HINSHAW. I think we achieved it and passed it before the war was over. That was the total number; not an annual rate. But, my purpose in bringing you this chart is to show you how long it

takes to get started on this production program.

Here comes the 7th of December 1941, and that shows you where we were in the production program for aircraft. It was not until we got clear up to late 1943 in the production program that we began to be effective in our war against the Nazi-Goering Luftwaffe, if you please. In the ensuing year with an enormous Air Force it was possible for us to overwhelm the Nazi air power, to get at its vitals—its aircraft and fuel production potential—and destroy it. Then came VE-day, and shortly after that VJ-day, and you will notice the precipitous drop in production to about 2,000,000 pounds per month on the far end of the chart, and that is about where we are today. We are back again on the 2,000,000 pounds per month basis.

I bring this chart to you because I want to show you and demonstrate to the committee, if I can, that production potential is a great thing, but when you are attacked the next time, you are going to be attacked at home and not in Europe. You are not going to have other peoples defend you for a year and a half or 2 or 3 years waiting for your production potential to get into operation. The attack will come direct at the heart of your production potential and the effort will be made to knock it out right then and there. If that happens, then we will wish we had airplanes and not potential airplanes.

Now, I want to show you something else. Suppose that VJ-day came at this point, and that it is June 30 of this year. What would happen? Immediately you start into an attrition rate, and your attrition losses will run on a curve something like that, up to a point in here someplace, and this great area, which shows as a big blank space on this chart, is supposed to represent the aircraft that you have in storage, because without aircraft in storage you are unable to replace the attrition losses except from production which you do not have. But we have nothing but World War II aircraft in storage. So as our modern aircraft are shot down or damaged we would have to trot out the P-51's and others of that vintage to meet attrition losses. That would surely be a second-best Air Force, but slightly better than none. When you bring this attrition line in time over to meet your rising production line, then you are beginning to come on even terms with your enemy. From there on you may be able to overwhelm him if he has not already crippled your aircraft-production potential.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman is one of the country's outstanding engineers and has made a great contribution to the Congress and the Nation on these things. Is there any formula or method whereby you can maintain your production potential and still not have such a huge investment in obsolescence?

Mr. HINSHAW. Let me just talk about that briefly. I want to quote to you from the Semiannual Report of the

tee of the Whole today and include extraneous excerpts.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole today and include extraneous material.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to make an announcement. Before rising on yesterday the Chair had recognized the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to offer an amendment, on page 411, following line 21 of the bill.

The Clerk will now report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 411, following line 21, insert a new chapter, as follows:

"CHAPTER X—A. GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

"Reductions in appropriations and contract authorizations contained in this act are hereby made in the sum of \$500,000,000 [and the President is hereby authorized, with the aid and assistance of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to make such reductions totaling \$500,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations contained in this act, including funds for Government corporations:] *Provided*, That such reductions shall not be applied to appropriations and contract authorizations hereinbefore provided for expenditure for (1) construction and alteration of ships, new airplanes, new weapons and other equipment for the armed services, and (2) research and development conducted primarily for the benefit of the armed services: *Provided further*, That no appropriation, contract authorization, or other fund, hereinbefore provided, shall be reduced by more than 15 percent of the amount provided for such purpose in this act."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. Chairman, before we take final action on this omnibus appropriations bill, I ask the indulgence of the House to make a brief observation.

For several weeks we have been laboring with this huge appropriations bill. It is huge both in text matter and in the amount of money it appropriates. It is one of the, if not the most important measure to come before us. In this bill we are determining the country's fiscal policy for next year. The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri, accurately expressed it in his opening speech when he said this is a tax-appropriation measure. What we spend by this bill must necessarily come from the taxpayers.

First of all, I wish to express sincere appreciation to those on our side of the aisle who have been here regularly on the floor, day after day, during the reading of the bill. And I think all of us appreciate the tremendous job that the entire membership of the Committee on Appropriations, from both sides of the aisle, has had in presenting this bill.

I particularly wish to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the committee, for his tireless efforts to reduce the proposed expenditures. He, and some others with him, have pointed out innumerable places where savings could be made. But unfortunately, in those efforts our Democratic friends on the other side of the aisle have given us practically no support.

In saying this I am not unmindful that certain individual Members—all too few from the controlling majority—have sought to assist us in these economy efforts. But I think the country should know why it is, after 4 weeks of work, we now have up to this moment a bill appropriating more money than the bill as reported by the committee.

It is true that \$350,000,000 have been added for defense purposes. But one would think that with these extraordinary defense demands the House would make even greater effort to make savings elsewhere in the national budget.

Mr. Chairman, the country is deeply disturbed about what has taken place these last several weeks in connection with this bill. This morning I received a letter from a young man in my district in which he says: "Congress seems to me to be nothing but a bunch of people who talk about a balanced budget and when it comes to a vote the sky is the limit."

I think he expresses the sentiment of the majority of the American people. And I also think what he says applies with great force to our Democratic friends.

During the reading of this bill 45 amendments have been offered to increase items of expenditures, and 35 of them came from the Democratic side of the aisle. And with enthusiastic support from that side of the aisle, 18 of them were adopted.

And here is an astounding fact that the country should know. Thirty-six amendments have been offered to reduce

various items, and only five of such reduction amendments came from the Democratic side. In other words, 31 of the 36 amendments making cuts came from the Republican side.

But the savings realized in this bill are small indeed when compared to the substantial savings that would be realized by the 26 amendments offered from the Republican side of the aisle, which were summarily rejected. They had practically no support from our Democratic friends.

As accurately as circumstances would permit, I have observed how the House voted on the teller votes. After hearing all this fine talk about economy, I have been amazed at the lack of support received from our Democratic friends. It is understandable why the 26 reduction amendments from our side were rejected and only 5 adopted when you know that on the average, only five Democrats voted with us on teller votes for the respective reductions.

That is the record to date. We are now approaching the final vote. That will be the acid test. That is when each and every Member will be called upon to make good to his people his promises to cut Government spending. That is when the taxpayers will learn who is actually for, and who is actually against economy.

Those who vote for the astronomical sum carried in this bill will be voting to continue deficit spending and a continuation of the existing high taxes. Those who vote to reduce the amount for purposes other than our national defense will be voting to strengthen our first line of defense, which is our financial stability.

On these votes, as our names are individually called, the people we represent will at long last know exactly where each of us stand on the vital issue of economy.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 411, after line 21, insert the following:

"In apportioning funds for the fiscal year 1951, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall place in reserve not less than 5 percent of the amounts available for administrative expenses and such reserves shall not be released for expenditure unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall certify that maintenance of essential Government service so requires."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Missouri on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, that it adds ad-

ditional duties to be performed by an executive officer of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has offered a substitute amendment which has been reported. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] has made a point of order against the amendment.

The Chair has examined the amendment very carefully and is of the opinion that the amendment is in order as a substitute for the Thomas amendment. The Chair might point out that the Thomas amendment contained some legislative features. The substitute offered by the gentleman from Missouri is germane and does not, in the opinion of the Chair, add any additional legislation. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we are nearing the close of the consideration of a long and detailed bill. Seldom has an appropriation bill been so well processed as to pass the House with so few amendments.

The bill as reported by the committee and as passed by the House up to this point, reduces the budget estimates approximately one and a half billion dollars in cash and contract authorizations.

Due to the presentation of the annual appropriations in one bill we have this year been able to defeat proposals to increase expenditure and efforts to add unwarranted appropriations which in former years we had to accept when presented as amendments to separate bills.

But even at that, Mr. Chairman, we still desire to effect any further reduction in expenditures which may be possible at the close of the reading of the bill. And with that thought in mind we now offer in addition to the economies already effected in the bill as a substitute to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] the motion which I send to the desk. It proposes a further 5 percent reduction in administrative expenses to be held in reserve unless the Director of the Budget finds it, or some portion of it, necessary to the maintenance of essential Government service.

The proposal submitted by the gentleman from Texas, of course, is untenable. It turns over to the President work which the Congress ought to do, it is an abdication by the legislative branch to the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman tell the committee what that 5 percent would amount to in total in administrative expenses? Has the gentleman figured that up?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman realizes it would be difficult, if not impossible

at this stage of the bill, to estimate accurately the amount involved. It has been variously estimated at a minimum of \$250,000,000 and may be expected to run beyond that figure. But it is merely a matter of estimate at this time.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is not the Bureau of the Budget an agency of the executive branch of our Government? Does not the amendment offered by the gentleman turn over to the executive branch the responsibilities for these cuts?

Mr. CANNON. The executive branch of the Government may impound, and does impound, appropriations at will. But by this amendment the Congress makes mandatory the sequestering of 5 percent whether the executive branch of the Government chooses to exercise its prerogative or not.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. My question is this: The proposed substitute states that there shall be placed in reserve not less than 5 percent. Would it be possible, or even probable, that 15 percent or 20 percent might be placed in reserve?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman understands that the President may impound any percentage, and he has done that in the very recent past. But, this amendment provides that he shall impound not less than 5 percent.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. May I ask further, has not that authority been exercised by the President rather than by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the past?

Mr. CANNON. It has been exercised by the President and it can be exercised by the President in the future, but we provide here that sequestration shall be mandatory and that funds so impounded shall not be released or expended unless the Director of the Budget finds it necessary to the maintenance of the essential services of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me address myself briefly to the contents and the purposes of my amendment. In the first place, it reduces the appropriations in this bill, which now total \$29,500,000,000 by, approximately, \$500,000,000. We all know that there are some untouchable items in this bill. Among the untouchable items are the fixed obligations, the debts of the Government, if you please, such as social security, amounting to about \$2,000,000,000; veterans' hospitals, veterans' benefits, pensions, and so forth, amounting to approximately another \$4,500,000,000; and various other items, and then on top of those untouchables we specifically say in this amendment that the armed services modernization of the Navy, new ships, guns, tanks, and weapons and research and development shall not be touched at all. When you add all of

those you have out of that \$29,500,000,000 about \$16,000,000,000 that you can cut. So, this \$500,000,000 in truth and in fact, after subtracting those nontouchable items, including national defense weapons, will figure out a little less than 3 percent. Then, as a further safeguard, we provide that no item can be reduced as it now stands in this bill more than 15 percent. In this day and time when we are all talking economy, and we all want economy, let us be perfectly frank about it, the great Committee on Ways and Means is working day and night in response to the demand from big business and little business and every consumer in this country to reduce taxes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Who would determine what cuts were to be made, and from what items the cuts were to come?

Mr. THOMAS. We put that directly in the hands of the President of the United States, who prepared this whole budget of \$42,000,000,000. He has a staff of over 300 people, and they are the ones who sent it to us. I do not think they know quite as much about it as we do, but, let us be frank about it, they certainly know something because they prepared it in the first place.

There is a tremendous demand from everybody in this country for a little economy. If hearsay is worth anything to us, our great Committee on Ways and Means is working day and night and is about to give industry and the consumers some relief, in the neighborhood, if the newspapers are correct, of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000; and I am for it. We have to help that great committee a little bit, and this is an opportunity to cut this bill \$500,000,000. It makes sense.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would the gentleman have any opposition to increasing the \$500,000,000 in his amendment to \$1,000,000,000, so as to really do a fairly decent job?

Mr. THOMAS. I think \$500,000,000 is a good start.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman admits it is only a 3-percent cut. Certainly we can do a little better than that, and make it 6 percent.

Mr. THOMAS. Let us do 3 percent, and show the people we are trying to do something.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRESTON. I fail to see how the gentleman's amendment would exempt agriculture. Will the gentleman explain how the agricultural appropriation bill would be affected?

Mr. THOMAS. It is good old common horse sense. We have passed some laws around here and have obligated ourselves to do certain things. If my memory serves me correctly, those obligations

are about \$450,000,000. It is like social security, it is like veterans' benefits. Every time the President sends up a message he tells us that here are certain fixed obligations, and we cannot cut them. I do not want you to cut anything like that. Just cut those items that are not fixed obligations.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in order that we may try to see if we understand the true facts with respect to the bill that is now before us, did I correctly understand the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state that the action of the committee and the action of the Committee of the Whole, as the bill now reaches its final form, have resulted in cutting this bill \$1,500,000,000 under the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. CANNON. The amount of the bill under the budget in cash is in round figures one and one-third billion dollars.

In addition sufficient contract authorization is canceled to bring the reduction \$1,500,000,000 below the budget estimate.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman is in error in his estimates on this and the Members of the House should understand the situation.

Mr. CANNON. It is not a matter of opinion. It is only necessary to look at the tabulation to be found in the committee report, on page 6.

Mr. KEEFE. As I understand the situation, when the bill came to Congress from the Committee on Appropriations it suggested reductions below the budget estimate in round figures of \$1,500,000,000. That is correct, is it not?

Now then, in the consideration of this bill by the House we have made additions of \$485,000,000 in round figures.

I am not talking about the budget estimates; \$350,000,000 of that is covered by the budget estimates for the armed services. But we have added \$485,000,000. What we have actually reduced in round figures, and I have the exact figures to the penny, is \$35,000,000. So that, as a matter of fact, the action of the House on this appropriation bill has added \$450,000,000 to the total of the bill as it was reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. So that the net saving below the Bureau of the Budget estimates as submitted to the House is not \$1,500,000,000, as stated by the gentleman from Missouri, but is slightly in excess of a billion dollars.

I have the exact figures, but I am stating them in round numbers rather than to take the time to read them down to the last penny. It seems to me what we have done is to evade the clear and plain responsibility which was placed upon us when we were elected as Members of the House of Representatives. We are now seeking to transfer that responsibility to the President and in effect say to him, "Mr. President, we have combed this bill from top to bottom. We cannot find any place where we can cut it, and we are now directing you, Mr. President, to cut this bill, under the Thomas amendment, \$500,000,000, or under the Cannon substitute we are asking you, Mr. President, to freeze this appropriation estimate as

to administrative expenses at a level which will be 5 percent under the amounts carried in the bill." That, to me, would be a shocking display of incompetence on the part of the House of Representatives.

It would appear that you have not the courage to stand here in the House and face the issue. You want to let the people of America know that you are economy-minded and yet, when a single project comes before you for consideration, the House does not have the courage to effect a reduction. You now propose to evade a plain responsibility and transfer to the President our constitutional duty to control the Nation's purse. This I refuse to do.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is a monstrous display of congressional incompetence, to say the least.

The amendment to be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will reassert Congressional authority and responsibility and at long last let the people of America know that their representatives have the courage to stand up and be counted and not attempt to shirk a plain duty and hide behind the President.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am in agreement with the statement made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I cannot see how any Member of the House conscious of the separation of powers in our Government and conscious of the division of our Government into three branches, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, could vote for the pending original amendment. Of course, the same remarks apply to the substitute amendment.

The gentleman from Texas says that there is about sixteen or seventeen billion that could be reduced. I doubt if there is going to be any reduction in the appropriation for national defense. The gentleman in his amendment exempts money for the alteration to ships and construction of new ships and research and development, but I doubt if there can be any cut in the activities of our national defense in the light of world conditions. We just put in \$350,000,000, practically unanimously, because we recognized the world situation. We voted back \$75,000,000 for hospital construction, which a majority of the Members felt was a good investment for human beings and human life, as contrasted with the reduction of dollars itself; and I agree with the majority. I voted with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in his motions to increase the appropriations, a negligible amount when we consider the total appropriations, for research work for heart disease and the other diseases that affect human beings, which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] have so ably led the fight in this House to try to bring about appropriations for research work, with the

hope that it will produce results helpful to the people of our country.

The practical operation of the pending amendment will affect perhaps not more than \$6,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000. We eliminate national defense. That is, roughly speaking, \$13,400,000,000. No one can reduce the interest on the national debt, which is, roughly speaking, \$5,500,000,000. I doubt if anyone will affect the Veterans' Administration. That is over \$6,000,000,000. That leaves only about three and one-half billion that the cut can apply to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the national debt interest charge of \$6,000,000,000 is not in this \$30,000,000,000. As far as the national defense items are concerned, the money in this present 1951 bill to cover and liquidate past contract authorizations—that is a debt that we must pay—is practically \$2,000,000,000. There is \$1,400,000,000 in the present bill for the purchase of new airplanes. But in all it totals only about \$5,000,000,000. So out of the \$14,000,000,000 for national defense, you have seven to nine billion that can be cut. You must remember there are over 250,000 civilian employees in there. That is where the reduction can be made.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand what the gentleman says but I say that in practical operation I doubt if there will be any reductions in connection with our national defense. It is one thing to talk about the language of an amendment, but we have to consider the practical operation of the amendment if it should be adopted.

Now, what about the Post Office? Every Member knows that the reduction already made of \$25,000,000 has brought about certain rather drastic actions in the Post Office Department, and the pending amendment is only going to increase that difficulty. What about the other departments? I just present these as practical considerations to practical-minded men.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to my distinguished friend from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would the gentleman agree with me that this is a rather cowardly way of shirking our responsibility and putting it in the lap of the President? We have had the opportunity and the right to vote on reductions, and I think we should not give up an obligation which is ours and transfer it to the Executive. To pass these amendments would be to relinquish a part of our legislative responsibility and force it upon the Executive. Surely this cannot be the intent of the Members of this House.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not going to challenge the gentleman's opinion in the use of the word "cowardly," but I do not have to go that far to make out a strong case. I think it is wrong for us to abdicate our legislative responsibility. That was the main argument made

by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. He is absolutely on sound ground, and I am in complete agreement with him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Thomas amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER to the amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: In line 3 of the Thomas amendment strike out "\$500,000,000" and insert "\$600,000,000."

Strike out the rest of the paragraph and insert the following: "Not more than the following sums may be obligated by any agency or department provided for in this bill, viz: (1) For civilian personnel, not more than an amount 10 percent below the amount proposed in the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951, except that in the Department of Defense where no more than the amount of the President's budget estimate minus 2 percent shall be obligated. This paragraph shall not apply to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration.

"(2) For travel, not more than a total for all departments and agencies of \$319,000,000 and not more than 5 percent less than the estimates provided for military personnel travel and not more than 20 percent less than the amount provided for civilian personnel travel, than the estimates therefor contained in the President's budget message for the fiscal year 1951.

"(3) For transportation of things, for all departments and agencies, not more than \$720,000,000: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount obligated exceed a figure 10 percent below the estimates submitted by the President in his budget message for 1951 for each item for all agencies except the Department of Defense, and for the Department of Defense not more than 5 percent less than the estimates of the President, transmitted in said budget message.

"(4) For communications services, not more than \$59,000,000 and not more for any department other than the Department of Defense than the amount of the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent, and for the Department of Defense not more than a figure 5 percent below the President's budget estimates for 1951.

"(5) For rents and utilities, not more than \$205,000,000 and for all establishments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(6) For printing and reproduction, not more than \$52,000,000 and not more in any case than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(7) For other contractual services, not more than \$1,301,000,000 and for all departments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(8) For supplies and materials, not more than \$3,888,000,000 and for all departments of the Government except the Department of Defense and the veterans' hospitals not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(9) For equipment, not more than \$3,577,000,000 and for all departments other than the Department of Defense, not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(10) For lands and structures for all departments of the Government except the Department of Defense, not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 5 percent."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, recognizing that the only proper way to attempt to reduce the items in this bill, and the only opportunity we would have to do so would be by a motion of this kind at the end, I caused to be procured from the budget a table showing a complete breakdown of all expenditures of the Government for different purposes, by categories, so that I could figure this thing out and have some idea of how to proceed and be able to offer an amendment where the Congress of the United States did the job of cutting and did not delegate the authority to the President of the United States or the Bureau of the Budget. I had in mind a specific reduction in the estimates that were submitted. It is absolutely impossible to go through the bill item by item and gather them altogether at one time, but in this way I have been able to get a picture which I believe will take care of the needs of the departments—and at the same time save at least \$600,000,000 to the Government.

I propose to do this by providing for civilian personnel a reduction in the estimates of the President of at least 10 percent all the way through. Some of those have been reduced to that figure now. Most of them have not been, except that in the Department of Defense I only propose reducing 2 percent and I have exempted nurses, doctors, and medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration.

On the travel item where there is a total of \$365,000,000 in the President's budget estimate, I figure that they can take a cut of 5 percent in the military personnel travel and 20 percent in the amount provided for civilian personnel travel. I do not believe that figure is a bit more than it should be when you come to consider all of the departments of the Government.

For transportation of things for all departments and agencies I have limited them to \$720,000,000 and have provided a cut of 10 percent below the budget estimates for all agencies except the Department of Defense and for that Department I figure they can take a 5-percent cut at least.

For communication services of \$59,000,000 I recommend a cut of 10 percent below the estimates and 5 percent in the Department of Defense. The total there is \$59,000,000 and the saving would be \$5,000,000.

For rents and utilities I have exempted the Department of Defense and have recommended a cut of 10 percent.

For printing and reproduction I have recommended a straight cut across the board of 10 percent.

For other contractual services I have recommended a cut of 10 percent for

everything except the Department of Defense.

For supplies and materials, I recommend a cut of 10 percent on everything except the Department of Defense and the veterans' hospitals.

For equipment I have exempted the Department of Defense and suggested a cut of 10 percent in the budget estimates on other departments.

For land and structures I have limited the cut to 5 percent and have exempted the Department of Defense.

This is the only way I can see at this time that we can save a very substantial sum of money and meet our own obligations under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I shall support the gentleman's amendment. I have a question for information concerning the proposed cut for land and structures of 5 percent. Is that 5 percent to be applied on a project basis?

Mr. TABER. That is my understanding, and that is what I intend. Of course, it applies to the budget estimates, and where an estimate has been reduced below the budget estimate, 5 percent would not apply.

Mr. CURTIS. In other words, regardless of what agency it is, if it has a 10-, 15-, 20-, or 33 1/3-percent cut, this would not be in addition to it.

Mr. TABER. That is my understanding, and that is my intention.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. Will the gentleman state what the total amount of money is that would be cut under his amendment?

Mr. TABER. Six hundred million dollars.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Does the gentleman's amendment include a cut in all personnel?

Mr. TABER. Yes; a cut in all personnel.

Mr. VORYS. Of 10 percent?

Mr. TABER. Of 10 percent, with the exception of the Department of Defense, and there it is 2 percent.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman this question. Generally speaking, his amendment does not harm the Department of Defense in any way whatsoever, nor the Veterans' Administration, does it?

Mr. TABER. It does not. I do not think there is a single item in the Department of Defense that would be affected by this amendment but what they could take it. Two percent on their civilian personnel certainly would not

hurt them, and cutting their communications down a little bit would not hurt either.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In other words, the gentleman's amendment places it directly in the hands of Congress to say what shall be done rather than leave it in the discretion of the President?

Mr. TABER. That is entirely correct.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, it involves a reduction of \$600,000,000 along the same general lines as the Thomas amendment, and in addition to that certain specific provisions which would result in additional savings; am I correct in that?

Mr. TABER. Not only that, but I specify directly the items that are to be reduced and cover the whole thing completely so there is nothing left for the Bureau of the Budget to do except perform its administrative functions under the law.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman have the figures as to the specific saving which would be effected over-all by the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. TABER. The only thing I can say is this: I have figured the thing out as closely as I could. I believe that there is no question but what these figures would run up to \$600,000,000. They might go beyond that, but I would be practically certain that they would go to that.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Would the gentleman translate his cuts in the civilian part of the Defense and in Communications from a percentage into dollars? What would be the total amount of cuts?

Mr. TABER. On the civilian personnel in Defense?

Mr. KENNEDY. And on communications?

Mr. TABER. The cut in the Department of Defense, in the Department of the Army, would be something like \$4,000,000. In the Navy it would be somewhere around \$3,000,000, and in the Air Force it would be perhaps \$2,000,000. There are not so many in the Air Force, because a lot of this buying of food is done by the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes. I wish to ask a question or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield, can he tell us the extent of the cut in the Veterans' Administration which the pending amendment would cause?

Mr. TABER. I could by going through the tables, but it would take some time.

Mr. ROONEY. Can the gentleman tell us in round figures?

Mr. TABER. In round figures, the cut would apply to the personnel other than those engaged in the hospitals, and the doctors, nurses, and orderlies. The cut would apply to any items of supplies and materials other than those that would be required for the hospitals.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman's amendment also contemplate cutting the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as research programs in heart, cancer, and mental health?

Mr. TABER. I expect those items would be cut.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman's amendment, however, does not cut any of the statutory payments or allowances to veterans in any way?

Mr. TABER. Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I think it should be said that the gentleman at least is not trying to do away with some of the responsibilities of this body. He is at least designating where these cuts should be made if the Congress should agree to his proposal.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. I hope this amendment may be adopted. It is the only way I can see to make a general cut at the end of the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I think as we come to the conclusion of this appropriation bill there are a number of things we should keep in mind. We have a national debt of \$257,000,000,000, and the Department of Commerce says the total value of our physical assets in this country is only \$145,000,000,000. We lack today about four to six billion dollars annually, it is estimated, of meeting operating expenses. We can continue to run a deficit only so long as we can sell bonds. How long is that? No one knows.

Our Committee on Appropriations has been conscious of these facts and these figures. I do not yield to anyone on the committee in my efforts to try to dig in and see how we can help to hold down Government expenditures. We have tried our best to do that. But I do not want to say to the House that this is an exact business that we run. Five of us on the Appropriations Subcommittee for Agriculture sat for more than 2½ months. We heard witnesses. We went into all these sundry and various programs from A to Z. But you cannot say point blank that they should have this or that amount, you just have to use your best judgment. However, there are

some things we know we have to realize today.

If you have this debt, and if you are not collecting enough money to meet your obligations, you have either to raise taxes or reduce salaries or reduce services or reduce personnel.

There is no way around it. You have four alternatives, and sooner or later, and I think sooner, you are going to be faced with it. In fact, we face it now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In my opinion the gentleman from Mississippi is one of the most conscientious Members of the House working on the Committee on Appropriations. I want to back up what he has had to say and that is he need not go into the background whatsoever for any Member of the House, as far as his earnest desire to do something toward balancing the budget is concerned.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank my friend. We have worked together for many years in our efforts not only to provide adequately for agriculture but to try to do it as economically as the facts justify. The people of America expect economy. They expect us to show some effort toward achieving economy. The situation of our country demands economy. If I am right in that statement, however, I think we need to show judgment and discretion in our effort to bring about economy.

I am here before you today trying to point out to you the advantages of the approach in the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of our committee. Under the Thomas amendment you are turning over to the President the duty of cutting out so much money. Do you know whether he will cut it out of the Labor Department?

Do you know whether he will take it out of the Department of Agriculture? Do you know whether he will take it out of this, that, or the other department? You do not. Do you know how much he will take out of each one? You do not. If anyone wants to abdicate that authority to the President or to anyone else, that is their privilege.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] spells it out in detail.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will answer that, and I have a high regard for the gentleman from New York. It does spell it out in detail. It says where you have to cut it. When you pass that, then you have to take it. It does not make any difference what happens to a department or what happens to the armed services. If we pass that cut that is that; and we are helpless to do anything about it so far as that particular provision is concerned.

I want to point out to you just what the committee has done through its chairman. We are directing that 5 per-

cent of the administrative funds shall be withheld—5 percent. You say, "Why that much?" That is the best judgment of the Democratic members of this committee. That has been the result after we made a determined effort to hold down the appropriation by making reductions of \$1,300,000,000 below the budget. It comes as the result of our awareness of what is needed in this bill to balance our budget. It comes after we have done our very best to hold down expenditures. But the need for economy is such that we want to say once again that if the future shows that further savings can be made, then that shall be done and we are directing the withholding of 5 percent of the administrative costs over and above the \$1,300,000,000 we have already reduced the bill. Then we say if perchance in the Veterans' Administration or in any other of the services of the Government this 5 percent withholding works such a hardship on the service so that it cannot be carried on, then on a proper showing we can do something about it to see that the Government operates. If you can tell me any sounder basis to try to handle the finances of this country than that, then I do not know what it might be.

First, there are 2½ months of detailed study and hearings. After that you must make your best effort to hold down these expenses. We cut out \$1,300,000,000. We say in addition to that 5 percent of the administrative funds be withheld. But that could be too harsh with regard to some of the veterans in the veterans hospitals and with regard to some in other services and with regard to some other departments. You cannot go through a bill which covers so many pages and millions of services to the American people and be absolutely sure of what you are doing—and I do not claim to be sure, but I say that we should make this further saving over and above the \$1,300,000,000 we have already eliminated—reserving the right to reconsider individual problems that might arise.

I think the Cannon substitute is the best approach to this problem, which is a serious problem in this Nation.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Does not the gentleman believe that the Cannon substitute is not only the reasonable and sensible approach but that it is the logical approach, in view of the fact that right now the President has before the Congress 25 reorganization plans? If those reorganization plans are not disapproved, if they work out efficiently and savings are made, then that 5 percent can be applied to that. If they are not approved and these savings are not made, then the Bureau of the Budget has the discretion to release these funds in order not to cripple any of the essential business of the Government.

Mr. WHITTEN. My colleague has made a very sound argument, as he usually does. That is an additional reason as to why this is the sound approach.

But I want to say that, sitting on the Appropriations Committee, you are not

in a position to say exactly. You have to back your judgment. If we can save more we want to do it. Under the Cannon amendment we will do it, but if perchance we go too far, we have not burned our house behind us or the bridge in front of us. We are where we can remedy the situation if we find it necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the Taber amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the objection I have to both the Thomas amendment and the Cannon amendment is simply that we are surrendering the powers which we in the House should exercise. Moreover, the Cannon amendment means a reduction of not over \$250,000,000, all through the bill, as far as we can estimate. I certainly will not settle for any paltry reduction in this huge bill of only \$250,000,000. On the other hand, the Thomas amendment calls for about \$500,000,000 reduction. Certainly we can do better than that. If we accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the one to be offered later on by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] we will strike at the soft spots in this bill. We have all been on Pullman cars and noticed them well filled with Government people traveling. Here is your opportunity to say to each and every agency and department of the Government: "Hold down this travel item in your division to the extent specified by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]."

You can also say to them: "The transportation of goods shall be held down according to the limitations under this amendment."

You can also say to them: "When you Government folks get a notion that you want to make a long-distance call, think twice, because this particular agency must hold its communications expenditures down to a certain point."

I think that any man or woman in this House who votes against the Taber amendment certainly cannot conscientiously claim that he or she is much interested in economy in government.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I listened to the remarks of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and, if I understood him correctly, he is in opposition to both the Thomas original amendment and the Cannon substitute therefor, because, as I understood him, he contends that they both involve the surrender of legislative responsibility and authority and power to the Executive.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Indiana is entirely correct. Just a few minutes ago we heard the

gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] make that approximate statement. Certainly I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts as to what he then had to say. I was much impressed by his argument against our surrendering our legislative responsibility to the executive branch.

Mr. HALLECK. I was impressed by that argument myself, I might say. But, likewise, is it not true that of these various proposals now before us, the Taber proposal is the only one that seeks to get at the soft spots, recognizing the initial, fundamental, and primary responsibility of the House of Representatives to deal directly and affirmatively with the matter of appropriations?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Indiana is very sound in his statement. Mr. HALLECK has always shown that he is willing to accept the responsibility which belongs to every Congressman. It is our responsibility; and I will not admit to my people, to my farmers, that I am afraid to ask that they take a 5- or 10-percent cut along with the rest of the people, if necessary. We must cut all through this bill with the exceptions of our veterans and national defense if we ever hope to make any real saving.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my good friend from Nebraska who has consistently supported our recommendations for savings in this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. The Cannon amendment could end up with no reduction at all. Is not that so?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. The Cannon proposal leaves the whole matter entirely to the whim of the Budget Bureau which, after all, is simply part of the President's office and absolutely under his control. There will be no saving of any consequence accomplished.

Mr. CURTIS. It seems to me that this is mere wishful thinking.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is mere window dressing, in my opinion. I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska that it amounts to practically nothing. The Taber and Jensen amendments would save perhaps \$1,000,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Mr. CURTIS. There can be no painless reduction of expenditures.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct. We must cut even on things dear to us if we hope to do anything worth while.

Mr. CURTIS. The Taber amendment is a straightforward, honest method of cutting Government expenditures. I will support it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In conclusion, let me point out that the Taber amendment does no harm whatsoever to national defense or to the veterans.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri who has, like the gentlemen from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] and from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], tried to cut this huge appro-

priation measure down to a workable level.

Mr. SHORT. None of us wants to surrender our congressional authority.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is right. In my opinion, if we did so, we would do immeasurable harm to the prestige of this great body.

Mr. SHORT. The Taber amendment is not an abdication of legislative responsibility; rather, it keeps control over these expenditures in the hands of Congress where they should be.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Exactly; and that is why I cannot agree with my good friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], whom I complimented on the floor for his work in our Subcommittee on Appropriations. If there is cutting to be done, I think we are the ones to do it. Let us accept our responsibility and not throw this job into the President's lap. Let us adopt both the Taber and Jensen amendments.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. THORNBERRY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] proposes to reduce the general appropriation bill, which amounts to approximately thirty billion dollars, by \$500,000,000. I believe that the amendment should be adopted. In my judgment and from my observation, the people of the United States want economy, not political arguments. We cannot discharge our responsibilities by telling the people of this Nation that we could not devise an amendment that would be effective in obtaining economy. It seems to me that if we are to obtain effective economy without seriously crippling some of the important functions of Government, we could very well say to the President of the United States and the Budget Director that we are directing them to save a half-billion dollars wherever it can be done without hurting the important functions of government. I have no fear of what the people of this country will say if we make a move in that direction.

You and I need to examine the huge expenditures called for in this bill in the light of the responsibilities which we have as we seek to obtain peace and decency in this world. There are four courses we can follow.

First. As we try to find elbow room in this world for democracy and freedom, we can take the great gamble of declaring war on our potential enemies. But the people of this country have never been aggressors. They seek peace; they do not want war, and you and I do not want to declare war.

Second. There is that ugly choice, the wholly unrealistic choice, the selfish choice of again becoming isolationists, withdrawing to our own shores and allowing freedom to perish in other lands. If we chose that course, our folly would some day return to haunt us, just as our isolation of the 1930's haunted us throughout the early days of World War II.

Third. We can continue as we have in the past by voting for all of the programs which we find desirable regardless of the cost. But many of these programs are luxuries which do not contribute to the strength of our national defense and which we can very easily do without. If we continue this course, it will lead us to disaster and chaos. There is but one choice.

That is our fourth choice, the choice, given us by the Thomas amendment, of providing for this Nation a strong program of national defense which will enable us to speak out for peace and decency in this world, of providing assistance to those neighbors of ours who want democracy and who desire to join us in resisting the communistic dictator, and of doing without those luxuries which we can defer to a future date when we can afford them. As we pledge ourselves to that course, we shall also recognize that there are many things we would like to have but we will have to postpone them to another day. It would be fine if we had unlimited resources to do all of these things, but we do not have unlimited resources. We must conserve our national resources as cautiously as possible in order that we do not fall victim of national bankruptcy.

As I read the Thomas amendment, it follows the fourth course. It does not cripple our national defenses; it does not weaken our fight on communism. It merely postpones many luxuries—some of which are desirable, some of which I would like to see us have, but luxuries which we must do without if we are to achieve a strong, sound national fiscal policy.

Mr. Chairman, I believe very firmly that the people of the United States are willing to make every sacrifice necessary to achieve peace and decency in this world. For that reason, I shall vote for the Thomas amendment, which reduces this appropriation by \$500,000,000. I believe its adoption will assist in securing the economy so necessary if this great Nation is to endure.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Taber amendment.

Mr. Chairman, for many, many years I have held this body, the House of Representatives, in great respect. As one of its Members I have been jealous with respect to the power that it should exercise as contemplated under the Constitution of the United States. From time to time I have regretted steps which have been taken in the direction of increasing the executive power beyond those limits originally contemplated in the Constitution.

Today we are faced with a situation which I think calls upon the House of Representatives, acting within its sphere, to make a decision and not leave it to any other power. In my judgment, the so-called Taber amendment gives us that opportunity, for it provides just how these reductions shall be made. When they are made, if they are made, they are the result of the judgment of the House of Representatives.

We face a difficult situation with respect to the fiscal condition of the Government. You know it as well as I do.

You know in your hearts it is a serious situation and is becoming more so as days go by. We cannot go on with this deficit financing for much longer without endangering the whole economy of the country.

I would not for one moment propose that the services of the Government of the United States be reduced to such a point as to destroy the Government's effectiveness. The Taber amendment does not do that. What I would propose, and I do so in all earnestness, is that the time has come for the Government to display a little austerity.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Cannon amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in this House in my desire to obtain the greatest economy that we can possibly achieve. I realize that our present fiscal condition requires that we use extreme means. But let me say to you that the most effective way to accomplish economy is within the departments and it is for that reason that the subcommittee of which I have the privilege of being chairman, has taken the action it has. I do not take credit for it. It was the work of the committee as a whole, and a large part of the credit should go to the former chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]. What we did in our committee was to suggest that the Treasury Department make a thorough study to see how it could cut its expenditures.

As a result of that study the Secretary of the Treasury, who has cooperated with our subcommittee, reported to us this year that the Department has saved, by reason of improved management and machinery, 1,000,000 man-hours per annum. That is a real accomplishment toward economy.

Now, let us consider the Post Office Department. Our committee took the people of this Nation at their word, in their demand for economy, and reduced the appropriations for the Post Office Department. A subcommittee in the other body on yesterday voted 9 to 0 to rescind the order of the Postmaster General which would put into effect certain economies in an effort to reduce the expenditures of his Department.

The objection I have to the Taber amendment is that, when the cuts are made under that amendment, the same cuts will be applied to the Treasury and Post Office Departments, where a very strict economy program has already been adopted, as will be applied to the other departments of Government. In the Thomas amendment we refuse to discharge our duty to cut the appropriations and direct the President of the United States to do something that we do not have the courage to do ourselves. In the Cannon amendment we direct that 5 percent of the funds be held in reserve unless and until the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall certify that maintenance of essential Government services requires their expenditure. It seems to me that is a more sensible way to approach the problem.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The percentages that I used were directed at the President's budget estimate and not at the amount in the bill, and therefore a cut below what the committee has recommended would not be affected except as the committee has failed to make a 10-percent cut.

Mr. GARY. But it does apply to all departments alike.

Mr. TABER. It does.

Mr. GARY. The point I am making is that the savings that we have made in the Treasury Department are not all reflected in the cuts made by the committee this year, but some of them are reflected in the requests that appeared in the President's budget, because many of the changes to which I referred were made before the budget requests were submitted and the requests were smaller because of the changes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean to say or infer that the curtailment of delivery service of the Post Office Department was the only way that the Postmaster General could effect economies?

Mr. GARY. I specifically stated on the floor when I presented the report of our subcommittee that, in my judgment, it was not the only way, but it is only fair to say that the Postmaster General stated in his order that it was issued in response to a demand from our committee that he reduce expenditures and I, for one, do not intend to attempt to operate the Post Office Department. That is the duty of the Postmaster General.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour and 15 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the attitude of this House can probably best be described as a desire to keep each of the individual items in the appropriation bill at their present amount, or even to increase them, but to cut down the total amount appropriated in the bill. That certainly seems to me to be what has happened during the last 4 weeks. The House refused to cut any items, and, in fact, was often prone to increase them, but always Members expressed the hope

and desire that after action was completed the total spending would be less.

Mr. Chairman, we are faced with three definite proposals to effect reductions in the total of this bill. I certainly will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. It is the most responsible type of action we can take at this point in the consideration of this legislation. I want to say, however, that should the Taber amendment be rejected I will support the Thomas amendment.

I share with some of my colleagues the sentiment that has been expressed that the Thomas amendment is really an irresponsible way to appropriate funds or effect savings. By it we abdicate to the President the power to do the appropriating for us. I will admit that. I think probably the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] himself would admit that it is not a very responsible way to appropriate funds. However, it is certainly less irresponsible than to pass the bill with the total of spending that is contained in it at the present time.

I am interested not so much in the procedure, Mr. Chairman, as I am in seeing to it that some savings are made.

At the present time the Committee on Ways and Means, of which I am a member, is considering the matter of excise taxes and excise-tax reductions. You individual Members from all over the country know that the pressure is on you and you, in turn, are trying to put the pressure on the committee to reduce or eliminate many of these taxes. How, pray tell, can you vote, on the one hand, for expenditures which will create a deficit of anywhere between six and eight billion dollars and then, on the other hand, vote for reduction of any kind of tax? I think we must come to the realization that unsound spending means unsound taxes. I will be the first to admit that in the excise-tax field there are many inequities and injustices which must be corrected. But let us come to this realization right now: As long as you continue unreasonable spending, you are going to have to continue unreasonable taxes.

Let me make my position clear. I cannot support Government spending in the amount contained in this bill. I cannot support tax reductions as long as that spending continues. I am not going to vote to load our spending on my children.

Mr. Chairman, no matter how the proposal is made or by what method, I am going to vote to reduce the total amount of these appropriations. My record to date is clear. I have voted against all efforts to increase the individual items in the bill. I have voted for all responsible efforts to reduce the individual items in the bill, and I intend to continue that record.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. —Does the gentleman not feel that even without any directive as suggested by the Thomas amendment, the Executive as the head of the Government and of all the executive agencies

has some responsibility to direct his appointees to reduce expenditures wherever possible?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. He certainly has. I think that is one of the most unfortunate things that has faced this Congress in the last few years. We have control only over the total amount of money which will be given to the individual departments, but we have little or no control over how the departments spend the money once it is given to them. It is the responsibility of the President to see to it that the money is not wasted. I think all too often that responsibility which is the responsibility of the executive department has not been carried out.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think the gentleman will realize that neither the Congress nor the executive department can balance a budget without cooperation between the two. The gentleman has been aware during his service in the Congress of many instances pointed out by subcommittees on appropriations where real economies have been effected in departments and the service increased and the morale of the departments improved by cutting out the driftwood and the shrubbery which they did not need. Savings do not mean crippling in every instance; often they are the medium for real progress. The danger is that, in the blindness of opposing any reduction, persons of responsibility in the executive department will issue untrue and misleading judgments as to the effect of any given reduction.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is true. I want to say one thing more before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, and that is that I think the Congress very often shirks or forgets its responsibility when it authorizes the expenditure of funds. I think too often the Congress places upon the members of the Committee on Appropriations an impossible job when it authorizes spending programs without giving consideration to the amount of money which is going to have to be appropriated to carry out the particular program involved.

I think it is time that we looked into our procedures for authorizing expenditures of funds and see if some corrections cannot be made in that field so that the House will be conscious when it authorizes a new program or a new activity of the cost that is involved. The real time to economize is when the legislation authorizing new and expanded program is before the Congress.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. When the House adopted the 21-day rule it did away with the only brake that we had, and that was the Committee on Rules in stopping some of these authorizations.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That may be true but I would point out that each Member of the House also has an individual responsibility to put on the

brakes. In fact, it is time we put on the emergency brakes.

(Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, because of the cases of addiction to narcotics which have come to my attention in my district and the arrest by the Bureau of Narcotics of some 50 dope peddlers in Philadelphia within the last few days, I have made an investigation of the national narcotic situation. I find that since the end of the war smuggling and trafficking in heroin have increased sharply. There has been a serious upsurge in addiction, particularly among teen-agers and those in their early twenties. I find this to be true in my district and am advised that similar situations exist in other cities, particularly New York City, Chicago, St. Louis and East St. Louis, Los Angeles, Detroit, New Orleans, and, to a lesser degree, in many other cities and towns.

Unless drastic measures are taken, dope peddling and addiction will continue to spread rapidly. The Bureau of Narcotics, with a small force of 180 agents, has done an admirable job but with the increase in smuggled drugs, it cannot effectively control the situation unless its force of agents is materially increased. Before the war the Bureau of Narcotics had a field force of 240 agents. With this number of agents the dope traffic was kept under control. Wartime restrictions on international travel and shipping added to the hazards of drug smuggling and helped curtail the flow of illicit narcotics into this country. Consequently, the field force of the Bureau was gradually reduced to its present strength of 180 men. Even though this represents only 2 percent of the Federal law enforcement agents, the Bureau of Narcotics is responsible for the imprisonment of 10 percent of the inmates of Federal penal institutions.

Narcotic drug distributing syndicates are growing and, unless drastic measures are taken, will become firmly entrenched. The Bureau of Narcotics made 2,900 arrests in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year. This is more arrests than were made for the whole of each of the fiscal years 1941 through 1947. This certainly is indicative of the increasing dope traffic. However, the increased activity in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year depleted the Bureau's current appropriation to the extent that it has been compelled to cut back its enforcement activities sharply for the remainder of the fiscal year. Its funds for travel and purchase of narcotics are now so limited that it cannot make many investigations which should receive immediate attention.

For the fiscal year 1951 the Treasury Department requested for the Bureau of Narcotics the sum of \$1,933,000. The Appropriations Committee reduced this to \$1,750,000, a cut of \$183,000. It is true that \$1,750,000 represents an increase of \$140,000 over the Bureau's appropriation of \$1,610,000 for the fiscal year 1950. However, after this \$140,000 is reduced by the salary increases under the Pay Act passed a few months ago, by the statutory

increase in the per diem rate, and by necessary in-grade promotions, the net increase with which to combat the growing narcotic traffic is only about \$25,000. This is negligible when it is considered that this small agency must combat the well organized criminal syndicates, which have millions of dollars at their command because of their unlawful activities. The amount requested would permit the employment of 12 new agents only and would allow the Bureau of Narcotics to operate at full speed during the next fiscal year. If the spread of addiction is to be curtailed, we must at least increase the Bureau's appropriation to the amount requested, \$1,933,000.

Narcotic arrests reported by fiscal years	
Year:	Number
1940-----	3,584
1941-----	2,819
1942-----	2,867
1943-----	2,571
1944-----	2,629
1945-----	2,047
1946-----	2,620
1947-----	2,855
1948-----	3,180
1949-----	4,803

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Utah [Mrs. BOSONE] is recognized.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Chairman, I am nonplused at hearing the three amendments this afternoon. Certainly the Appropriations Committee is on the spot. After we have deliberated for some 3 weeks—and I have heard most of the discussion on this tremendous bill—then to hear the members of the Appropriations Committee come in with amendments to cut, it seems to me that, if we should have cut this bill, it should have been cut at the beginning; and we should have known those cuts 3 weeks ago or 2 weeks ago, instead of at this late hour. I would not have been surprised if members of other committees had come in with these amendments, but I am surprised at the Appropriations Committee offering them. Of course, the members of the committee have a tremendous responsibility and they have assumed that responsibility. The rest of us, who are members of other committees, still believe what our committees report. The Appropriations Committee has conducted all the hearings and heard all the programs that have come before this Congress. The details have been explained. The Appropriations Committee has had the right to interrogate witnesses, and I understand they have worked hard and long and diligently. Who knows why the Appropriations Committee does not know? I am still naive. I believe people. I have believed what I have heard on the floor of this House for over 3 weeks. With the exception of one afternoon, I have been in attendance each day, and I have listened, because I realize this has been a tremendous bill. I came here feeling that I wanted to vote for cuts, because I was honestly economy-conscious—not suddenly, however. I just did not get that feeling lately. I have had it a long time, because I am one of those who does live within her means. I came here expecting to vote for cuts, but as I have heard the arguments and the programs explained and the expend-

itures that were required, each debate weighed heavily upon me, and, except in a few instances, I voted not to cut, because I realize that false economy can certainly be painful extravagance.

I realize, too, that government is not an exact science and it does not operate as such. We do not know what is going to face us or what the future has in store. I do believe if there is any group in this House that should know what finances are required to run this government, it is the Appropriations Committee.

Now, after we have deliberated on the bill for 3 weeks or more, the committee offers three amendments to cut the bill. If a department should have been cut, the Appropriations Committee ought to know where to cut, and it should not be for those of us who have been on other committees to come in here, after hearing the explanation for only a few minutes, and have this burden placed upon our shoulders. If the Appropriations Committee does not know what it is doing, then let us recommit the bill and let them agree, and let us have this economy consciousness and at least be honest about it. Let us not have it as something sudden.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOSONE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Does not the gentlewoman realize that these cuts are being offered by members of the Appropriations Committee? I, too, have been sitting here, as the gentlewoman has, for 3 weeks listening to this debate. They have had no opportunity to look over the whole bill, because each of them were on subcommittees, which did not give them an opportunity to get a bird's-eye view of the entire bill.

Mrs. BOSONE. The funny part of it is that the cuts are coming from both sides of the aisle and from members of the Appropriations Committee. Where in the world does that leave the rest of us?

Mr. VORYS. That is the significance of it. They are coming from both sides.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT] is recognized.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee reported to us a bill that reduced the budgetary estimates of the administration by one and one-third billion dollars. The members of the Committee on Appropriations and its staff are to be sincerely congratulated not only by the membership of this Congress but also by the entire Nation. I take the position in this discussion that where these members had 3 months' time with limited personnel and facilities to find a sum total of \$1,300,000,000 by which they could reduce the administration's budget, there certainly must be many other places where cuts could be made. The Government agencies commenced preparing their requests in the summer of 1949; from that time until January 1950 hundreds of administrative employees working on the budget had a decided advantage over the Appropriations Committee and other Members of Congress. In view of that fact and in view of the efforts that have been made on the floor of the House to reduce

certain items in the discussion that has taken place in the past 3 weeks, I candidly state to the House now that I expect to support the Thomas amendment, since most of those efforts failed, unless it is amended by another proposal. I expect to support any other proposal that is reasonably sound to effect an economical appropriation bill as it passes this House. I want to vote, and shall vote, for the best proposal to effect the greatest practical economy the pending parliamentary situation will permit.

All of us recognize, of course, that national defense from enemies without and within the borders of this Nation is of prime importance at all times and particularly under circumstances confronting us today. One of the major props upon which we must rest national defense is a sound domestic economy. In order to have a sound domestic economy we must make substantial progress toward a balanced budget.

I am not persuaded, Mr. Chairman, with the force of the statement made to the effect that should the Thomas amendment be adopted we would be delegating our authority to the Chief Executive; I would say that the House has failed to exercise its authority during the last 3 weeks and cut this appropriation bill at proper points as we have discussed it. Having failed to do that up to this point it is now our bounden duty, if we are economy-minded, and I certainly am, to exercise our authority today and tell the executive head of the Government that we instruct him to reduce expenditures in keeping with the terms of the Thomas amendment.

I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] a question, if I may. As I understand his amendment, there is no reduction in the amount of the bill as it now stands for the essential national defense items by way of stockpiling and military equipment and personnel. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. There is not.

Mr. PICKETT. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York this further question: What reduction is there on such items as the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. TABER. There would be very little. It could apply only to those items where civilian personnel is involved.

Mr. PICKETT. There are other questions of similar nature regarding veterans and agriculture I would like to ask but my time has expired. I shall make inquiry concerning them of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] privately.

One concluding remark: Even before coming to Congress it has been my position we should operate the Federal Government under a balanced budget when possible. To do so we should eliminate the unnecessary in expenditures, reduce the desirable as low as possible, and scrutinize the essential most carefully before passing appropriations bills. I have done my best to follow that policy since my service in Congress began.

(Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have now come to perhaps the most important amendment from a policy standpoint which has been offered during the several weeks this omnibus appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 has been under consideration.

This amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], is important because it will effectuate an expression of this House toward a measure of economy and a step toward getting our House in order on a sound business program. It provides an over-all reduction of approximately \$600,000,000.

With this total appropriation of more than \$29,000,000,000, this is a small percentage reduction. As has been stated, the committee reduced the budget request by approximately \$1,500,000,000 and in the consideration of the various chapters providing funds for the agencies and departments of the Government for the next fiscal year, some \$450,000,000 has been added. This means a net reduction of the committee action of approximately \$1,000,000,000 and this amendment would be a further step toward economy of another \$600,000,000.

I recognize the difficulty that exists in trying to bring about economy and efficiency in Government. I join others, however, who have expressed grave concern over the fiscal affairs of the Nation.

There is indication that the deficit this year will be from six to seven billion dollars. As I have said on many occasions, deficit spending is indefensible only in a crisis or national emergency.

A few days ago in consideration of the civil-functions chapter of this appropriation bill on flood control, I was somewhat critical of the approximately 25-percent reduction of the budget estimate without any comparable reduction on the other agencies and departments of the Government.

I said then, Mr. Chairman, if the same percentage reduction or anything like similar reductions were made, I would have no complaint with the action of the committee.

This amendment and the Thomas amendment would bring about this further reduction in these agencies of Government except the national defense establishments. This would not adversely affect our national-defense program, nor our national security, stockpile of strategic materials, and so forth. Neither would it affect as I understand its purposes, the veterans, to whom we are obligated and committed to provide for their needs.

Furthermore, there is every reason to expect that the Ways and Means Committee will report a tax bill in the very near future. I went before the committee and urged the repeal and revision of war-excite taxes. I think it is nothing but right to remove this burden from the taxpayers of this country as it was never intended to remain after the war emergency had ended.

I therefore repeat, Mr. Chairman, that the war-excite taxes should be repealed and from the reports committee action thus far indicates there will be something like a \$1,000,000,000 reduction in revenues from this source.

If this is true, the adoption of this amendment is even more important.

I do not consider this a partisan matter, though there are charges of spending and more spending. I consider this as an effort to bring our Federal budget in line with revenues.

I know it is easy to follow the course of providing more and more funds that will benefit more and more people. I am as interested in providing the actual needs and assuming a responsibility of public service that is needed and justifiable as anyone in this House, but I also know, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot continue to remain a strong, powerful, and leading nation of the world without continuing to be strong economically.

I know with world conditions so unsettled and the necessity of tremendous funds included in this bill for our national defense, that it is difficult to readjust funds available for this purpose.

I realize our commitments to foreign programs, appropriations which are yet to come, make it even more difficult to bring within our revenues these appropriations for our governmental service on the domestic front. I can understand how easy it is to make contentions that if we can spend money on foreign programs, we can invest more and more on these programs at home.

I feel any sound-thinking person, however, must understand that our commitments and appropriations on these foreign programs, economic assistance to needy countries, is for the preservation of peace in the world and to prevent another bloody war that could very well destroy our economy or freedom of enterprise, our American system, as well as taking the lives of untold numbers of our youth as we experienced in this recent and unfortunate destructive war. As I have said heretofore, if by the expenditures of funds during these few years we can prevent another war, saving the lives of our own men, the calculated risk would be thoroughly justified. It is a long-range program, of peace, one to prevent another tragic war and a program to prevent unholy aggression by tyrants that would enslave free people.

Our economy at home must be strong. We have many worthy programs underway, some of which will require years to accomplish. These must be approached on a sound financial basis, that will return dividends and make our economy stronger.

The only way we can bring about this accomplishment is to face a realization. The only way we can reach the objective is to determine our full responsibilities and commitments and pare on other programs to the extent of living within our revenues and insisting that these departments serve our public in a manner that will provide the actual needs but yet recognizing an economic stability, that a sound financial program in your Federal Government means as much to-

ward the future as it does in any private undertaking.

It is the duty and responsibility of this Congress to take the steps that will bring us to the goal of living within our revenues and yet, start doing something about the enormous and tremendous debt that was brought on by the war.

We all say we are for economy and here, Mr. Chairman, is the opportunity of showing that we mean what we say.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER].

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, like the gentlewoman from Utah, I still have a little confidence and faith in people. It may be that if I stay in Washington long enough I shall get so that I will not, but I hope not; and I still have it at the present time.

One of the great committees of this House, the Committee on Appropriations, began shortly after the first of January to consider this bill that we have now had under consideration here in this House for almost a month. They held hearings on this bill; the different departments of Government testified at those hearings; many others testified. They studied the bill for a period of practically 3 months. For almost a month we have had it on the floor of this House. It has been read by the Clerk line by line, paragraph by paragraph, figure by figure; we have had amendment after amendment offered on the floor of this House, and whether the amendment has been accepted or rejected it has always been by majority vote of the membership. Now, are we ready to say to our folks back home: The great Appropriations Committee of the House is unreliable? Shall we say they are incompetent?

Will we say: "They considered an appropriation bill for 3 months, then brought it to the floor of this House wrong"? Will we say: "This House considered and amended the bill for a month and it is still wrong"? Are we willing to admit that? As far as I am concerned I am not willing to admit it. I have been on the floor of this House every day that the bill has been under consideration. I voted for the cuts I thought were justified and voted against those I thought were not justified.

The great Committee on Appropriations took a billion and a half dollars off of appropriations and contract authorizations as allowed by the Bureau of the Budget. Then, because of a war scare, justified or unjustified as the case may be, we added about three hundred to three hundred and fifty million dollars to the bill for national defense, mostly for airplanes. I do not know whether that was justified or not, but I would rather vote for that military increase if it is not justified than to vote against it and find later that it is justified. So I voted for those military increases.

I still have confidence in people; I still think there are people in the United States who know more than I do, believe it or not. I am in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentle-

man from Texas and the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York. If this bill needs further cuts they should have been made by this House in regular order as we considered the measure. Shall we now say to our President: "We, of this House, did not have the courage to do our duty. We did not have guts enough to accept our responsibilities. Now, please, Mr. President, discharge our responsibilities for us"?

I still have the courage of my convictions. More than 50 years of observation has convinced me that 1 ounce of backbone is worth more than all the wishbone in the world.

(Mr. CHRISTOPHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to reduce the appropriations bill in the amount of approximately \$800,000,000, \$600,000,000 being direct reduction, and approximately \$200,000,000 indirectly. It should be carefully observed that this reduction does not affect the appropriation for the defense of the country or for veterans benefits of all kinds or for stockpiling or for other items that are absolutely needed.

I call your attention to the fact that after deducting appropriations for defense and for the veterans' benefits, including hospitals and other necessities, that the deduction is less than 6 percent of the remaining portions of the appropriations bill.

This cut is a very mild one. I think the reduction should and could be as much as \$1,000,000,000 without injury to any department of Government.

This bill has been under consideration for a period of 4 weeks. I am disappointed that amendments to reduce appropriations in various departments of our Government have met with so little support. I have voted for every reduction that I thought was fair and reasonable and have also offered amendments to reduce some of these items, even though they were defeated.

Mr. Chairman, every expense item in this bill should have been "cut to the bone." Of course, there are a good many projects and proposals included in the bill that contain certain benefits to particular regions or areas. All items in this bill should be considered on the question as to whether they are really needed, and not because certain individuals or groups want them.

Here we are today about to complete legislation that will charge the citizens of this country with a bill amounting to almost \$30,000,000,000. This is almost \$1,000 for every taxpaying family in this country. The responsibility of appropriating funds to carry on the activities of our Government is the responsibility of the Members of Congress. We should assume that responsibility with a view of appropriating only such funds as are absolutely required, and should be further considered in the light of the fact

that our country is already in debt to the extent of \$260,000,000,000, and that we will have a deficit at the end of this year of more than \$6,000,000,000. That is good reason why this Congress and this country should "tighten its belt."

The responsibility for the expenditure of these funds is with the administration and the administrative agencies. This Congress ought to insist that those who are charged in handling such expenditures should see to it that every dollar appropriated under this bill is wisely and carefully expended. Every department of Government should be required to account in detail as to how and why and where these funds are expended.

Many times I have complained and criticized departments of Government with regard to the use of funds without serious consideration and realization that they are spending the money of the taxpayers of this country. On too many occasions those responsible for expenditures have been extravagant and careless, and in too many cases wasteful. From now on let us have full and complete accounting.

Furthermore, if any agency has unexpended funds on hand at the end of the year, see that such funds are returned to the Treasury instead of insisting on spending them just because they have the funds on hand.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks on the various amendments as they are introduced in the Committee at that point in the RECORD where the various amendments are considered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

(Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to explain briefly my support of various amendments to cut down the over-all appropriations provided for by this bill.

To begin with, I look with great disfavor upon the practice inaugurated by this bill of bringing to the House a so-called one-package appropriation bill. This bill appropriates almost \$30,000,000,000. It embodies provisions for departmental and agency appropriations heretofore included in 11 or 12 separate appropriation bills.

In my opinion—I venture to express it despite the high regard I have for the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and his fellow members—it is absolutely impossible, from a human, intellectual, and logical standpoint, efficiently and adequately for the House to study and consider the complex, multitudinous, and voluminous matters embraced in this bill in one single measure and at one virtually uninterrupted

time. The human mind simply cannot adequately apprehend or absorb, let alone act intelligently, upon such a large number of intricate statistical matters involving the determination of vital social and economic policies without more mature deliberation and more detailed discussion. And if it were not for the serious legislative problem posed by the defeat of this measure I should almost be willing to recommit it and have its various provisions reported back to the House for action in separate categories, as has been formerly the practice. However, such a course seems to me impractical, and I am therefore compelled to vote along lines which I deem wise and salutary in order to curtail and reduce some of the huge sums appropriated by the bill.

I am not willing, in the light of present world conditions, to assume responsibility for cutting down further the appropriations for national defense. And I cannot subscribe to cutting the Veterans' Administration or funds for adequate postal service or funds necessary to insure essential and vital services and activities of the Government. But we must move toward a balanced budget and the end of deficit spending and the adjustment of the huge national debt. I think there are many ways available to Government agencies to slice the fat from current expenditures without harm or impairment to the essential functions of Government. The basic objectives of the Hoover report are undeniably in the interest of national economy, governmental efficiency, and departmental accountability. The Congress must answer the plea of the people for sound administration of Federal affairs and the lightening of tax burdens as soon as possible. A sound, healthy economy will be our best guaranty against national weakness in this critical period of history in which our free way of life is in peril.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the pending amendment is to reduce the over-all expenditures of the Government as provided for in the pending appropriation bill. I have and will continue to give my support to the pending amendment and any other that seeks to accomplish this purpose. It is imperative that there shall be reduction in the expense of conducting our Federal Government.

There is no more important question before the Congress today than that of bringing our fiscal affairs into balance. At the present time we are spending beyond our means. The result has been a deficit each year, with the exception of the 2 years when the Republicans had control of Congress in the Eightieth session. Prior to that time and since that time we have had a deficit each year. From present indications the deficit for this year will run upward of \$6,000,000,000. In the coming fiscal year there is an indication that it may run as high as \$8,000,000,000 if we spend at the rate fixed in the pending appropriation bill. We should not close our eyes to the harmful consequences that will result from the continuation of a policy of deficit spending. No individual can do this in his personal affairs, nor can

any business do it, without reaping results that will be disastrous. Nor can our Government do it.

The situation becomes worse when we consider that in addition to the present appropriation bill, now before us dealing only with our domestic affairs, there will shortly come before us bills appropriating huge sums of money to carry out our economic and military aid to foreign nations. The amount we are spending for such purposes is becoming alarming. And, from present reports it seems that now we must assume obligations for the expenditure of funds in the countries of southeastern Asia. All of this is adding up to tremendous sums of money. How long are we going to be able to carry these burdensome expenditures? Every deficit adds to our national debt. Increasing expenditures makes necessary additional taxes. We should be thinking and acting in terms of reduced expenditures and thereby make possible reduced taxation.

There are some, who by their remarks, seem to think that the budget cannot be balanced. I do not agree with that viewpoint. I believe we can balance the budget by reducing expenditures, thereby we can reduce taxes and pay off something on the national debt. I do not hesitate to say this can be done when there is a will to do it. The Republicans in the Eightieth Congress did reduce expenditures, did balance the budget, did pay off a substantial sum of our national debt, did reduce taxes, and left a surplus in the Treasury. What has been done can be done again. It must be done if we are to maintain the strength and security of our Nation. This is a matter of prime importance. We do not know what the future holds in store for us. We, therefore, must make every effort to maintain our financial structure in a sound condition. If we do not do so, but permit it to grow continually weaker, then we are endangering our future national security. This we must not do.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in support of the Taber amendment. It cuts approximately six hundred million from the appropriations.

We are faced in fiscal 1951 with an operating deficit of over \$6,000,000,000. How long can we continue deficit financing on such a large scale with a national debt of over \$258,000,000,000?

I hope the Taber amendment will be accepted.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, this is a refreshing day for the American people, refreshing in that we are now engaged in a discussion as to whose amendment we shall adopt to save them money. It is refreshing—and not bewildering, as has been previously stated.

Let us be frank. The bewildering part of this entire procedure is the appropriations bill itself, and the method of its presentation. It utterly fails to provide the average Member of this body sufficient information by which to make an intelligent decision. I do not mean to infer that this is the fault of the distinguished Members who labor so diligently on the committee. They do the best job possible with poor machinery. It is the fault of our method of consideration,

Therefore, I think, it is inappropriate and inaccurate to say that the method offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] for reduction of the appropriations bill is not an intelligent one.

Members of this House must of necessity appropriate in a general way. That I may be fully understood, let me ask how many of you know how much money has been appropriated for telephone calls for the Department of Labor or the Department of Commerce, or for the purchase of gasoline or railroad or airplane tickets? How many of you know how much has been appropriated for salaries in the various agencies and their millions of employees? How many of you know how much has been appropriated for construction, for administration, for travel, for entertainment? Frankly, I do not believe that 1 percent of the Members of this House can cast an intelligent vote other than a general one. No Member of this House could conceivably spend enough hours in a day to attack the problem in such detail.

To carry the point further, the applications for funds do not come out of Congress, but from the administrative branch, through the Bureau of the Budget, which, incidentally, is an arm of the executive branch and not of the Congress. Their report is such that it is most difficult to comprehend, as all of the Members of this body know from experience. It is twice as thick as a Sears, Roebuck catalog, and not half so interesting. I have attempted, every year that I have been a Member of this House, to understand it, but it is put together in such a way, and probably of necessity, that I have great difficulty in doing so, and I am sure that the same is true of all of the Members of this body.

I have the greatest respect for the ability and intelligence of the members of the Appropriations Committee, and for the Members of the House of Representatives. I know how laboriously they work, and I know that they do not enjoy spending the money of the American people. The system that is available to them and to us, however, in the preparation and study of an appropriations bill, permits only a general appraisal.

There are some who are qualified to analyze and judge the needs of some of the departments. I venture there is none of us who is sufficiently familiar with the operation of all Government departments to be in position to correctly point out where money is being squandered and where it is being wisely spent.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it seems very appropriate, when we attempt to cut the appropriations, that we do so generally, as has been suggested in the amendment of my distinguished colleague, Mr. THOMAS, of Texas. That is the only way that makes sense. Let us say to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Government departments, "This is what our Government can afford to spend. Use it to the best possible advantage." They and they alone are in position to determine where curtailments can be made with the least loss of service to the people.

In my judgment, the gentleman from Texas is rendering a distinct service to

the American people and to this body in offering such an amendment. We must strengthen our fiscal position, and this, in my judgment, is the only way in which it can and will be done. And, as you know, this amendment in no way curtails our national defense.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Instead of having a new method, we had better go back to the old method of reporting appropriations so that we can understand them. This is the worst I ever heard of.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This is a new method, and that is one reason we do not have these details.

Mr. LYLE. We have never had them in the 6 years I have been here. I have been constantly endeavoring to understand what we are doing with the people's money. Therefore, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], are both intelligent approaches.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I will say the only way we are ever going to get economy in Government is to have a Congress that is going to vote economy, or you are not going to get it. That does not apply to the gentleman now speaking, because I do not know his record, but I know that the only way we are going to have economy here is to vote economy.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, many of us from time to time are economy-minded, so we think, but when it comes down to the voting we soon find that we are not economy-minded, but economy-mouthed. I trust that we shall not be so today. It is estimated that this amendment will save \$500,000,000. That is not a saving to the rich alone, but a saving to every American. It is a step that should strengthen our economy. It is a step that should strengthen America. It is a step that should inspire the executive departments to weed out the useless and unnecessary functions that most naturally and surely must be a part of each of them. If they do not have the money, they will not spend it unnecessarily. I shall support both the Thomas and the Taber amendments, for I believe them to be in the interest my country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, very definitely the need for some economy has been established by these weeks of debate and by events throughout the country. Yesterday we were told of information which could not be made public, which seemed to point to the conclusion that we are in danger of going to war. Obviously, if there was any justification for those statements being made, and

any justification for increasing the amounts for the military, then, regardless of our previous attitude, our legislative sins, or our waste, the time has come when we simply must get into financial condition to sustain a war effort. Secondly, the people of this country are demanding excise tax cuts in order that business may be encouraged; and, thirdly, the American people are getting mighty worried about the value of their savings and insurance and bonds. So, it becomes incumbent upon this House and this Congress to reduce the total cost of Government.

Now then, in this particular situation where we have three possibilities before us, I can see no reason why we cannot support the Taber amendment, and in the event it fails, support the Thomas amendment. I have listened here today to some very eloquent arguments about the Congress surrendering its power to the executive. Let me say this to you that historically the importance of legislative control of the purse had to do with moneys appropriated. That power was designed to prevent the king or the administrator from extracting money from the people without the consent of the people's representatives. Now then, the Thomas amendment is built upon a situation where each specific item has been outlined, the specific amounts fixed, the total amount fixed, and then it simply carries the final statement that the executive must spend some percent less than we have previously agreed to. Now, that is not surrendering our power. It is a further order to the executive that the total amount must be reduced this much. Certainly, if it were a matter of surrendering legislative power it would have been possible for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to have gone back and suggested a cut of so much in each item. But, as a realistic thing, to get the cost down, and to provide further for some flexibility with a change of circumstances, he has proposed, and I believe wisely, that the executive be instructed to cut the budget; not given the privilege of cutting it, but instructed to cut it. Now, that is not a surrender of power. The only thing I see the matter with the Thomas amendment is that it is not sufficiently high in the amount ordered cut.

[Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, up to the hour of 1:40 on this day of grace the United States is still whirling down the road to ruin. This House will in a few minutes have an opportunity either to lend added impetus to that wild flight to disaster or to put on the brakes and turn the ship of state back upon a sound course, to sound fiscal policy, to a course that will save the value of the American dollar and the savings of the American people.

In my humble judgment, what we do this afternoon may well be a fateful decision, because if we accept this bill in its present form we will have pretty well committed ourselves to an indefinite continuance of unlimited, reckless, disastrous, inflationary deficit spending.

I am in favor of the Taber amendment because it is the obvious sound and constitutional way of meeting this problem.

It is the way the House should meet that major responsibility which is its responsibility first and foremost. If the Taber amendment should fail, I expect to support the Thomas amendment. It is not as effective and it is not the direct approach, but if the majority party is unwilling to support a sound and effective approach as offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], then I for one do not intend to allow partisan considerations to affect my judgment on a matter of the utmost importance to the Nation, to wit, a beginning of national economy in budgetary matters.

The distinguished gentlewoman from Utah had some very pertinent remarks to make about this bill and about the failure of the members of the Committee on Appropriations to understand what they are doing. Mr. Chairman, let me say to my fellow Members that the responsibility for that curious situation is largely that of the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations who forced upon the committee this monstrosity which we call the one-package bill. This entire bill came before the full committee with its \$29,000,000,000 of authorizations and appropriations and in about 2 hours it was whipped through the full committee. No Member had an opportunity to get a bird's-eye view or to find out what was in any part of the bill except that of his own little subcommittee. In my humble judgment what has happened up to this time has demonstrated the utter failure of the one-package approach.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, this has been a very interesting discussion today and as I sat here listening to the various comments pro and con and listening to those who are pleading for this approach to fix our fiscal policy for 1951, I wondered where all those Members were during the 3 months that the members of the Committee on Appropriations crept each morning at 10 o'clock down into the catacombs of the Capitol and stayed there until 6 o'clock in the evening sweating over this bill.

I wonder why these people who want to settle this fiscal matter in one fell swoop in this manner today did not come before our subcommittee and tell us then that the people of America are disturbed? Not a single Member of the House appeared before the subcommittee on which I served and asked us to reduce any item in any specific amount. I daresay that if the subcommittee chairmen here today were to take the

well and comment on this phase of the matter, they, too, would say that no Member of the Congress came before their subcommittees and pled for the reduction of a single item. No, my friends—you know where they were then. The Members of the House of Representatives were appearing before the legislative committees, asking for authorizations for expenditures. That is where they were. They were asking for projects in their own States and their own districts and it is only about 60 days before the primaries that they wake up to the fact that the people are becoming economy-conscious in the country. They did not think about it at the time the Committee on Appropriations were working on this bill doing its best to bring a sensible bill to the floor of the House.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Will the gentleman from Georgia please tell the Members of the House just what committee the Member from the Fourth District of Ohio appeared before during this session of the Congress, or during any other session of the Congress to ask for an appropriation either directly or indirectly for his district in Ohio?

Mr. PRESTON. May I say to the gentleman that the gentleman from Georgia has been so busy these days that he has not tried to keep up with the activities of the Member from the Fourth District of Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I would like to advise the gentleman from Georgia as well as other members of the committee that the Member from the Fourth Ohio District has not appeared before any committee or any subcommittee requesting authorizations or increased authorizations for his district in Ohio. And he does not intend to do so. I might further refer the gentleman from Georgia to that well-written editorial in the Saturday Evening Post which tells the story of how the Fourth District of Ohio solved their own problem of flood control in the great Ohio Valley.

Mr. PRESTON. I yielded for a question, not for an oration. I will ask the gentleman from the Fourth District of Ohio if he appeared before any committee asking for any economy.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I did not appear before your committee asking for economy. That was the duty of the members of your committee to effect economies.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman. If this Thomas amendment is adopted, I hope the first place the President applies the cut will be the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and cuts the salaries and money that we spend so freely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, this morning we heard the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] talk about being practical. We also heard the distinguished gentle-

man from Mississippi talk about using common sense. We heard the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], talk about economy, "but."

Mr. Chairman, the President is going around the country in a special train telling the farmers how bad off they are. It reminds me very much of the fellow crying the blues with a ham under each arm.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, I yield.

Mr. RICH. Suppose the President finds out the engineer on this train is on strike and will not be able to get him back. Choo, choo, choo, woo, woo, woo. Train stop. The President ought to tell the people of this country that they will have to do one of three things. He will either have to spend less, tax more, or we go bust. Choo, choo, choo, woo, woo, woo. Cannot we get some economy in Government?

Mr. GAVIN. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

I want to say that at the present time we have between four billion to \$4,750,000,000 tied up in surplus foods; right on down the line, wheat, corn, cotton, down to soybeans. A couple of weeks ago we voted another \$2,000,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy more surplus food products. Then the following week we had ECA, and we set up a billion dollars, which is a thousand million dollars, to buy more foodstuffs in the open market. Instead of taking this \$1,000,000,000 that we appropriated to buy food in the open markets and set it up to purchase armaments, we are going to buy more foodstuffs when we cannot even now find places to store the food that we have already purchased.

This means that from the appropriations established, that they will be in a position to purchase \$3,000,000,000 more of foodstuffs. Certainly that is not being practical. Certainly that is not common sense, when we have already tied up over \$4,000,000,000 in foodstuffs and we are getting ready to buy up to \$3,000,000,000 more. It is regrettable that the billion dollars set up in the ECA appropriation is not going into our national defense program for armaments, and that the four billion or more of stockpile foodstuffs that we now have, be used for distribution to those countries that need it, rather than spending another billion dollars in the open market to purchase foodstuffs. Here would have been a chance to save a billion dollars. We could have cut a billion dollars off of the ECA, because we already have the foodstuffs stockpiled that could be used to meet the demands to take care of any situation that might arise anywhere in the world. That would have been practical and common sense.

As my good friend from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] says, "Why, sure. We are for economy, but."

Let us not kid ourselves. Subsidy payments are great vote getters. We should be looking after the best interests of our country and economizing to build up our national defense to meet the needs and demands that may be made upon us if we suddenly find ourselves in an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak on these amendments, but I felt impelled to do so for a rather special reason at this time. We are discussing whether or not we shall vote an amendment which may cut \$600,000,000, or one which will cut \$500,000,000, or one which will cut somewhere between \$60,000,000 and \$250,000,000. But one thing that has been completely overlooked is that should we cut to the extent of any one of these amounts the deficit will still remain at six to seven billion dollars. Therefore, there must be something we are not dealing with when after 3 weeks of debate and months of consideration by the Committee on Appropriations we are still in that position, and I take these few minutes to call to the attention of the House two things that we should be thinking about at a time when the shoe is pinching, and it is pinching right now.

First, in our thinking we forget about what has been happening in the 3 weeks we have had this bill under consideration, how we have been passing legislation which establishes fundamental policy that costs the United States hundreds of millions of dollars. It is not just a question of what we might cut this afternoon, but it is a question such as the high-fixed farm price parity is concerned which is holding up food prices as far as city consumers are concerned, costing vast sums of money and at the same time imperiling farmers because it is just stretching the rubber band much too far.

Second, we are not thinking enough about what America makes. It is not alone what America spends; it is what America makes that is so important. I hazard the hope that when the time comes the House will pay as serious attention as it is paying here now, to the proposals for small business, the proposals to stabilize our own economy in respect of employment, the proposals to expand our program of giving technical aid abroad and thus enormously increasing world-trade markets; the proposals for facilitating world trade, proposals for taking care of displacement which may be caused by what is going to be essential for the United States, a new import outlook. I hope that at least in those days we will remember this time today and remember that it is just as important to decide on how to help what America makes as it is to decide on how to cut what America spends.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. It is time we looked after American business in this country but suppose that at that same time we are looking after all the people of this world,

how can we look after our own when we let them come in and take the American market from our manufacturers? How can we cure unemployment that way? It cannot be done.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and I have talked that out before. It is only by expanding the markets of the world that America will be able to sell more of her own goods and increase her own employment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I wish to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] in complimenting the gentleman from New York on his fine statement.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. REES. The gentleman has indicated that one of the factors of high cost of living is farm prices. Does the gentleman realize that in a 15-cent loaf of bread only 2 cents represents what the farmer in the Middle West gets for the wheat in that loaf of bread? Does the gentleman realize that the farmer gets only 22 cents a dozen for eggs for which the gentleman from New York pays 70 cents?

Mr. JAVITS. I have found no fault with the farmer, but only with policy which must be reviewed—including this very spread to which the gentleman refers. I believe in the stabilization of farm prices but it must have a relation to the realities the city dweller faces.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

PEOPLE DEMAND ECONOMY

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. This amendment would save the taxpayers of the Nation more than \$600,000,000. I wish we could make a larger saving. We are confronted at this point in the bill with three amendments. The first by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], whose amendment would perhaps make a saving of about \$500,000,000. This amendment, however, leaves the authority to the Chief Executive. The other amendment is that of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] which he indicates would make a saving of about \$50,000,000. The Taber amendment, however, is the only one of the three that actually is mandatory and definitely makes a real and definite decrease. That is the amendment I hope the House will vote for.

I am proud of my membership on the committee which brought this huge appropriation bill to this House with a cut of \$1,500,000,000 below the President's budget figure. I am also proud of my membership on the subcommittee which decreased the President's budget figures by nearly \$100,000,000 in our bill.

Members of this House will recall that when we first presented this huge appropriation bill I took the floor and stated that although we made initial cuts in the committee that there is room for more reductions. The people in my district want economy if we can make same without serious injury to the necessary functions of Government. Here is our opportunity to do this. I am familiar with the items in the Taber amendment and I feel certain that this decrease will not apply to the necessary defense items nor to the veteran portions of the bill. There is still room to cut out a large amount of personnel, travel, administration and other items in Government without seriously injuring any of the necessary functions.

Mr. Chairman, we must make reductions in unnecessary expenditures and this is the place to do this. With a public debt of more than \$260,000,000,000 and an annual interest charge on that public debt of \$6,000,000,000 and an annual cost of \$50,000,000 to administer the debt is one real reason why something must be done now. We know that we are faced with a deficit of about \$7,000,000,000 a year. Financial ruin is staring us in the face. We know we must make expenditures for our national defense. We can cut very little or nothing in that item. So we must make the savings in other sections of the bill. Even with this saving of more than half a billion dollars in the Taber amendment we will not be able to balance the budget but we will make a start in that direction. We did a good job in this regards in the Eightieth Congress when we balanced the budget, paid on the public debt, showed a little surplus, and even cut taxes. Necessary Government functions were not injured. This is an example we must follow in this Eighty-first Congress.

THE FARM PROBLEM

Regarding another matter—that which was referred to by the previous speaker, the gentleman from New York—that is the question of the farmer. I wish to state that the farmers in my district are in favor of economy and want the budget balanced eventually. In reply to his intimation that the farmer is so well off, I may state that the facts do not bear out this belief. By such statements you would think that the farmers get everything the consumers pay for what they eat. This is far from the truth.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to say just a few words to correct somewhat the impression left by the gentleman from New York as to the cost of our farm price supports. I wonder if he realizes that the entire price-support program has not exceeded a total of \$1,140,000,000 since 1939. This is based on the testimony of Mr. Brannan given to our subcommittee last January 12. I think the gentleman will agree upon those statistics and that \$100,000,000 a year is a small cost when we consider the great good a prosperous agriculture does for our entire economy.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for his statement in behalf of the farmers. Were the farmers to give away everything they produced the people in the East would still be paying at least 75 percent for many agriculture products.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. That is an argument in favor of price supports for the farmers which the gentleman helped so much in bringing about during his service in Congress.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Nebraska has also fought for years for this program. Will the gentleman further agree that were it not for the fact we have held farm prices to that level we call parity the industrial sections of our Nation would certainly suffer from a lot of unemployment?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is right. The people of the East ought to realize the farmer should get at least the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman. He has always been one of the best friends the farmers have in Congress and the State of Nebraska has a right to be proud of him.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to compliment the gentleman on his last statement. The farmer is entitled to cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Mr. STEFAN. He has not been getting it for a long, long time. The farmer today is the man who suffers first from a decrease in food prices and always pays high prices for things he buys. Certainly the gentleman will agree with me that if the transportation and the distribution problems were solved we would solve a whole lot of our economic ills so far as the farmer is concerned. I have introduced a transportation bill with hopes that it will help solve this problem. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. CARL H. ANDERSEN] and other great friends of the American farmer favor this approach to solve our transportation and distribution problem. In the meantime we must keep fighting for full support on farm prices; otherwise the farmer will suffer and the laboring, business, and professional men will suffer with him.

(Mr. GROSS and Mr. WILLIAMS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks at this point.)

[Mr. GROSS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. IRVING].

(Mr. IRVING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Chairman, I doubt if I can contribute too much in the short time available to me, but I would like to say a few words here regarding this bill. First, I want to refer to the statement made by the whip of the party on the left that only a few Democrats had voted for economy, that the Republicans were outvoted, and so forth. He complimented his Members for being on the floor. Where were they? The gentleman knows they were not too many of them here and that at any time they could have done right well if they had been.

I recall being on the floor practically every day before the Easter vacation and every day since. I recall the very noticeable absence of Members on the floor during all of this time while we were reading and during the discussion of the \$29,000,000,000 appropriation bill which we have before us. Further than that, I want to say that several comments were made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] about the diligence of the Democratic whip in being able to round up a few more votes every time so that the Republicans could not make their votes for economy count. I think if their whip and their party had been as diligent about getting on the floor and staying on the floor practically any day they could have outvoted the Democrats on this proposition because the Democrats did not stay on the floor either. There were times when there were only 40 or 50 Members on the floor and sometimes less than that. I have been somewhat skeptical about this situation and the earnestness and sincerity of people who are attempting to make a political issue out of economy. Perhaps they do not really want real economy as bad as they want it for an issue which they need badly.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRVING. No. The gentleman wastes too much of the taxpayers' money every time he gets down here in the well of the House hollering about economy and does not practice it himself.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman does not believe in economy, he does not vote for economy, and he knows his statement is not the truth.

Mr. IRVING. I did not yield to the gentleman. He does not know what he is talking about. In fact his statements are utterly unfounded and perhaps accidentally false. If he will check the RECORD he will find that I have voted for economy. He will also find that I practice it in the conduct of my office and in many other ways that I shall be glad to tell him about. Of course, I think he knows very well how money is wasted in many ways.

I refuse to yield further. The gentleman wastes the time of the House every day singing the same song over and over again. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Appendix are filled with all kinds of useless, needless, and ineffective statements and so forth that costs the taxpayers money. He has cried wolf and whined so many times that it has gotten to be a joke.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRVING. I refuse to yield.

Mr. Chairman, I think it would be a good idea if the Congress would practice a little economy itself. I think that maybe the various branches and departments of this Government would be a little more inclined to practice economy themselves if there was a fairly economical Congress here showing that they also believed in economy and would be willing to take the same medicine they prescribe so freely for others, thereby pointing a way and setting an example for them. I do not know but what they may get a little disgusted being preached at for economy all the time, and they may well say, "Well, here is a Congress wasting money right and left. They do not practice economy themselves, so why should we?" I have always been told if you want somebody to do something, set that kind of an example for them, and I think it probably would be a good idea for the Congressmen themselves to get down to business and practice economy in the running of their own affairs.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRVING. No; I refuse to yield.

Mr. ARENDS. The gentleman referred to me. Will he yield?

Mr. IRVING. I referred in no manner that was critical. I hope that he can get all of his Members out here to vote for economy, because I surely think they could have outvoted the Democrats every time in favor of economy if they had really wanted to. I would like to see them actually do so.

Mr. ARENDS. With a 92 Democratic majority we cannot.

Mr. IRVING. There has never been a 92-percent majority on the floor in all the weeks we have been considering this bill, and it looked to me just like the Republicans were counting out their Members to have just a few less each time than the Democrats so that they could say that they could not vote these economy measures. Now the Democrats are for real economy, not false economy that in the end costs the taxpayers more. How about 1947-48? The Internal Revenue Bureau was cut so that the Government lost hundreds of millions of dollars. This certainly is not sound economy—save a few dollars and lose millions. That is why we need to make separate and individual cuts or reductions where they can be made without losing efficiency. Why did not we do so while we were working on this bill the last several weeks instead of trying to pass the buck to the President? We are dodging our responsibility and giving away duties if we do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. O'SULLIVAN].

(Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal of very caustic and severe criticism from the Republican side of this House of Representatives concerning this omnibus appropriation bill. The various appropriations con-

tained in the budget and reflected in this bill have been called by some previous Republican speakers some very bad and unseemly things—some terrible names—and the impression has gone forth to the public generally that this bill is a sort of haphazard affair; that no one had any real concern about the money appropriated or the purposes of the appropriation except these self-crowned saviors of the Republic who are but a small segment of the Congress. Their concern, however, started to be manifested only when this bill began to be discussed before the Committee of the Whole. They never testified themselves before any appropriations subcommittee.

The word seems to have gone out from the Republican strategy committee to use to the full the present appropriations bill for its nefarious political purposes in an effort to persuade the people through the reactionary press of the Nation that the present appropriations could be cut so as to balance the budget. In some instances they have succeeded in so fooling the people. The only daily newspaper in Omaha has been such a paid tool for this unholy lobby and for days has ran articles and editorials on its front page, and as a consequence I have received 59 letters from my district to the effect that the budget should be balanced and that President Truman ought to be stopped in his efforts to foist such a budget upon the people. Heretofore I never thought that it would be humanly possible for reactionary republicanism to so deceive the people. There seems to be a concentrated effort to give out false information to the people through the kept press of the Nation and vie with nazism, fascism, and Stalinism to repeat the lies so often that the people would put full credence in them. I shall take my remaining time to call the attention of this House and the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to certain undeniable truths concerning budget balancing and the way this budget, as contained in this omnibus appropriations bill, was made up.

First of all, this budget cannot be balanced at this time. It is humanly impossible. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and every other truthful Republican and Democratic Congressman will tell you that. There are \$14,000,000,000 of fixed charges which cannot be cut. This leaves a balance of about \$15,000,000,000 to run the Government and pay for all other items of expense. If it were not for the cold war, the budget could be balanced and something could be paid on the national debt. Other speakers have and will explain this in greater detail.

Now, is this budget in its present form as reflected by the omnibus appropriations bill made up by the President? The undeniable answer is "No." It is made up in the following fashion: Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year—before July 1—each of the departments of Government requests each of its various subdivisions to make up estimates as to the amount of money necessary to run each of same. Experts in each subdivision furnish the heads of the departments with this carefully pre-

pared, itemized data. Then the heads of the departments go carefully through these items and eliminate all unnecessary costs. Then the heads of each of the departments of Government transmit their corrected and trimmed budgets to the Bureau of the Budget, which is composed of many highly trained and capable experts, who examine carefully these financial demands of the heads of the departments of Government, and in turn eliminate all discovered duplications and unnecessary expenses, and finally makes up the budgetary demands and transmits them to the President, who in turn has his experts examine and check these items, and then sends them to the Congress. They are then sent to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, because all appropriations must originate, under the United States Constitution, in the House of Representatives. The Committee on Appropriations is composed of 45 able men, comprised of Democrats and Republicans.

The membership of the present Appropriations Committee is as follows:

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-first Congress: CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, Chairman; JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina; GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas; HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California; ALBERT THOMAS, Texas; MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio; W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas; ALBERT GORE, Tennessee; JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi; GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama; JOHN J. ROONEY, New York; J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia; JOE B. BATES, Kentucky; JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island; HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington; ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida; ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico; WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma; E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia; PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan; DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania; CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York; SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois; FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts; EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr., Indiana; JOHN TABER, New York; RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts; CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, Vermont; ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan; KARL STEFAN, Nebraska; FRANCIS CASE, South Dakota; FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin; BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa; H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota; WALT HORAN, Washington; GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey; IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania; LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon; JOHN PHILLIPS, California; ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas; FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York; CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio; EARL WILSON, Indiana.

This full Committee on Appropriations is divided into the following subcommittees:

District of Columbia—subcommittee: JOE B. BATES, Kentucky, Chairman; SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois; FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts; RALPH E. CHURCH, Illinois; LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon.

House of Representatives, Architect of the Capitol, Botanic Gardens, Library of Congress, Government Printing Office—Subcommittee: CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York, chairman; MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio; GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama; ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico (temporarily assigned); GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey; ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas.

Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, the Judiciary—Subcommittee: JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, chairman; DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania; PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia; KARL STEFAN, Nebraska; CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio.

Treasury Department, Post Office Department, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Reconstruction Finance Corporation—Subcommittee: J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, chairman; ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey; FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York.

Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service—Subcommittee: JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, chairman; E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia; CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York; FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin; ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas.

Department of Agriculture—Subcommittee: JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, chairman; WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma; EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr., Indiana; H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota; WALT HORAN, Washington.

Department of the Interior—Subcommittee: MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, chairman; W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas; HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington; BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa; IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania.

Executive office of the President, sundry independent offices and agencies, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Inland Waterways Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority—subcommittee: ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, chairman; ALBERT GORE, Tennessee; GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama; FRANCIS CASE, South Dakota; JOHN PHILLIPS, California.

Civil functions, Department of the Army—subcommittee: JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina, chairman; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri; LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan; JOHN TABER, New York; RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts.

Department of Defense—subcommittee: GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, chairman; HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California; ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida; ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan; CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, Vermont.

Since the adoption this year of the one-package appropriation bill called the Omnibus Appropriation bill, another final screening committee has been set up called the Central Subcommittee and it is as follows:

Central Subcommittee: LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, chairman; W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas; ALBERT GORE, Tennessee; E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; JOHN TABER, New York; RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts; KARL STEFAN, Nebraska. Alternates: HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington; WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma; SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois; ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan; FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin.

All of the aforementioned 10 committees have held hearings for a long period of time and have done painstaking and diligent work and when they had gone over the budget proposals made by the President, and checked every matter thoroughly and made reductions where they deemed they should be made, their finished product was reviewed and rechecked by the central subcommittee, which also made reductions, and then the present bill was drafted reducing the estimates in the President's proposal by a very sizable sum.

Is there anyone who is wild and reckless enough to say that the making up of this budget was not a careful and painstaking effort?

Who is there who would be so ignoble and unjust as to find fault with the splendid service rendered by this Appropriations Committee to the rest of the Congress and to the Nation and its peo-

ple? Why should I believe my reactionary home-town newspaper, and its 59 letter writers, and turn down the skilled and mature judgment of the subcommittees on appropriations and the central committee on appropriations and the full committee on appropriations? It just does not make sense to me and I shall stand back of these fine patriotic Democrats and Republicans who worked so hard and well to do a splendid job on this one-package budget, because they had all the facts at their disposal, and my other advisers had no facts at all—just a pack of lies.

When this bill is completed before the House it will then go to the Senate for rechecking, rescreening before its appropriation subcommittees and committee. It will be debated and voted upon in the Senate. If the Senate disagrees with the House, conferees of both bodies will be appointed, and all differences will be resolved and when both bodies agree it will go to the President, who can either sign the bill or veto it. If it is vetoed by the President it can be passed over his veto, if the proper majority is obtained.

No, my friends, this is not a haphazard, loosely thrown together, damnable, or outrageous budget bill at all, careless praters to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a splendidly considered bill and will end up, I am sure, as a splendid law which everyone of us, except the chronic or soreheads and belly-achers, can support.

I am sorry to take up so much time in detailing the foregoing matters but I believe it was worth the effort.

True our national debt is high because of past wars and their aftermath. The debt is now about \$257,000,000,000. I ask the complainers which they would prefer, an unbombed Nation with a large debt, or a bombed Nation with an inconsequential debt? We had to pay a high price to win these wars but do you not think it was worth it? We should make every effort to economize, but not walk backward in trying to do it, but forward. We must carry on this cold war to try to avert world war III. We must be prepared and if my vote will do it we shall be prepared.

Our Nation is not bankrupt, nor any way near bankruptcy. Our physical assets are well worth over \$684,000,000,000. Our national income is \$225,000,000,000 plus. We are heavily in debt now, but when peace finally comes it will be as a drop in the bucket if we can still keep the enemies from our shores and splatter theirs with bombs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the more I listen to the discussion and the nearer we approach the end of the time we have for the discussion of this amendment the more convinced I am that the discussion has gone deeper than whether we shall cut a certain amount of money from the bill before us. We have gone to a basic prin-

ciple in the form of government under which the United States operates.

If you will read history as it refers to other nations that have gone through the same experience and also the papers and the records of the discussions of the men who set up our kind of government more than 170 years ago, you will realize why it is that the form of government we have has existed for some 170 years, while every other government in the world that was in existence at that time has changed its government in that period.

What happened in this new country was that we took the records and the experiences of the other nations of the world up to that time and, in the hands of men like Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, and others, we took the weaknesses of those governments and the strengths and out of them created a government that had the simple principles embodied in our Constitution. For that reason we have existed as a free government when other nations of the world have lost their freedoms.

One of the essential features of our form of government has been the control of the purse, the control of the power of appropriation and of taxation, in the hands of the representatives of the people. The moment we give that up, even by the process of saying to the executive branch, "You take our work, which we have been unable to finish, and you work on it," the minute we do that we have surrendered one of the strengths in our Government.

As a practical matter, then, what would happen? Do you, Mr. Chairman, or do any of the people here, want to put into the hands of any one man of either party in the executive arm of the Government the right to determine where cuts shall be made in the budget, without consideration or representation or discussion among the representatives of the people who would be affected?

So I rise to remark that we have come today to another milestone in the history of the United States, that we shall stand up today and be counted on whether we are still for the republic, for free government, and for government in the hands of the people's representatives, or whether we shall move one step farther toward centralization of government, which inevitably in the history of the world has led to dictatorship.

Today, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], but I shall not vote for any amendment or any substitute which takes power and protection away from representative government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of day when Members of Congress like to stand up and be counted. Some have spoken apologetically about economy, professing their desire for the practice of economy and yet not appearing to realize that the House has already effected some very real and substantial reductions in the pending bill. Perhaps without exception, every Member has supported some substantial reductions in

the pending measure. Let us not delude ourselves. Yesterday we passed the military portion of this bill. Even in the military portion of the measure, by reason of our desire for economy, we reduced the military requests of the President and of the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and the Air Force \$190,000,000. We even reduced the funds for the Air Force, an establishment which is so popular with the country and the Congress and so essential to our defense, in an earnest effort to promote economy. We do not have to apologize and say that just today we have decided for the first time to become economy minded. Already in the mill we have made an earnest effort and some real progress in the direction of reduced spending. I have supported those efforts to effect economies and I join with others in the desire to achieve additional savings.

Our savings, as a result of the language and figures in this bill thus far, amount to \$1,500,000,000. I do not apologize for the measure which has been presented to you.

When a war is on does anyone say that we should balance the budget and thereby perhaps lose the war? I think not. We bend every effort to the winning of the war, despite an unbalanced budget. Everyone knows that a certain type of war is in progress right now and that peace has not been achieved or declared. The cold war is a reality. The cold war brings about expenditures in some ways comparable to a shooting war. So we are now in the midst, if not in the critical stage, of the cold war. When one is asked why the Congress does not balance the budget, the answer is not hard to find. Thoughtful Americans are aware that we are spending at the rate of \$20,000,000,000 a year in an effort to strengthen our national defense and win the cold war. We are bending every effort toward preventing world war No. 3. By reason of those efforts the budget is out of balance but peace is worth all we are doing to achieve it. If you take out the \$13,000,000,000 for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the ECA funds and the atomic energy and other funds amounting to a grand total of about \$20,000,000,000 in the President's budget, if you eliminate the cold war, then you have a balanced budget and we can make a substantial payment on the public debt. That is the reason why we have not balanced the budget and that is why the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], does not himself advocate reductions adequate to balance the budget. The gentleman from New York merely says, in effect, in his amendment, "Let us reduce the budget by an additional \$600,000,000 which would be added to the \$1,500,000,000 reduction already made." That action would not, of course, balance the budget, as much as we all desire to see the budget balanced. Moreover, the so-called Taber amendment would give the executive branch a blank check, so to speak, to cut appropriations without specific congressional authorization. The amendment means that Congress would surrender its power and authority to the executive. For my part, I do not believe that Congress should surrender

its power of representative government. Congress cannot properly shift its responsibility for economy in government to the executive. Congress should make the necessary reductions, specifying exactly where they are to apply. There is no other proper procedure.

Under the Taber amendment we would assign to the Executive the authority to make the reductions. The Congress would not make the reductions as required by the American system of democracy. In what department the reductions would be made, no man can tell. How severe the reductions would be, no one can tell. Mr. Chairman, Congress should accept its responsibility.

I dare say that not 10 percent of the Members have had an opportunity to read the amendment of the gentleman from New York. It is printed in the RECORD, but I doubt if anyone upon careful reading of the RECORD can understand or interpret it.

The amendment says, "For equipment not more than \$3,577,000,000 may be expended." A reduction is proposed, and I would not oppose a needed reduction. But where will the reduction be made? No one can say, because the Congress is abdicating its authority to make appropriations. This I refuse to do. We should not surrender our prerogatives as legislators.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would yield, this hits every single item, separately, that the President sent up here.

Mr. MAHON. It takes equipment in all agencies of Government, amounting to \$3,577,000,000. There is no way of telling what agency would be reduced and to what extent.

Mr. TABER. Not in the defense set-up.

Mr. MAHON. The defense set-up is exempted, but there is no possible way of knowing where the changes in the bill would take place in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. Therefore, it is abdication of our responsibility to legislate, whether or not we admit it. We turn over to the Executive the power of legislation.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would read my amendment he would know that it would be on specific items.

Mr. MAHON. It would be made in what agency? No word is said as to where or how or when, except during the fiscal year 1951. That is the situation even though certain broad categories are mentioned in the amendment. The committee, and the House, in their desire to achieve economy, have already reduced the budget by \$1,500,000,000, as has been previously explained. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in a desire to go even further, has offered an amendment which anybody can understand, and which does not abdicate congressional powers. I am supporting the Cannon amendment in an effort to further promote savings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. The Cannon amendment simply provides that the Bureau of the Budget, in apportioning the funds to the various departments, shall withhold 5 percent of the administrative funds from each department. That money could not be released unless it should be necessary for the essential purposes of the Government. This procedure should achieve a substantial reduction in civilian personnel.

The Members understand that when we appropriate money for a department, the actual money is not sent to the department. Every agency of the Government goes to the Bureau of the Budget and in effect says, "We have an appropriation of a certain amount for the fiscal year. Our schedule of expenditures for the first quarter, second quarter, third quarter, and fourth quarter is so much." That program is laid out, quarter by quarter, and the money is released for each quarter by the Bureau of the Budget to the agency. In other words, the funds are released and channeled through the Bureau of the Budget to the agency.

The committee amendment simply says that 5 percent of the administrative funds for the agencies shall be held by the budget, in order to effect further economies. The sum held in reserve could not be released unless such expenditures should be absolutely essential for carrying on the necessary operations of the Government. So that is where we stand.

Except for the cold war, we would easily balance the budget. We are doing our best to achieve savings and we do not have to apologize for a critical international situation which has thus far kept the budget out of balance. The amendment of the gentleman from New York is not the answer to the unbalanced budget. A more stable world situation is required. So long as our airplanes are being shot down and our way of life is threatened, it is not unwise to spend a few billion dollars in the cause of peace and national security.

All Members wish to take every safe step in the direction of economy. Legislation is a matter of compromise and the Cannon amendment seems to afford the best approach to our problem at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], the ranking member of the executive committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, did not the gentleman announce that he would oppose any such consent request?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not advised what the gentleman may have announced yesterday. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe we all understand now what is going on. Shortly after we convened the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations started work on the budget for the next fiscal year. These subcommittees of our Appropriation Committee have heard thousands of witnesses. They heard the testimony, considered all matters before them, and made the cuts that the committee has made in this bill. When these subcommittees had finished their hearings the chairman of the full committee appointed an executive subcommittee whose duty it was to try to consolidate and assemble the recommendations of the several subcommittees and write one bill containing the entire budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1951.

The gentleman from Michigan was chairman of that committee; I was the next on the Democratic side. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was the ranking minority member. We invited the chairman and ranking minority member of each of our subcommittees to appear before the executive subcommittee for a general discussion of their committee work, and with but one exception these distinguished chairmen and ranking minority members indicated that all possible cuts had been made. The subexecutive committee then wrote the bill. Actually all we could do was to receive the several recommended reports and bills from the jurisdictional subcommittee. This is what we did. Each chapter of this bill was entirely prepared by the jurisdictional subcommittee. I think the actions of the various subcommittees were unanimous with very few exceptions. Only one exception was indicated to our subexecutive committee. The total savings made under total budget estimates amount to about one and half billion dollars.

The flaw in the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEFEL] is that he charges us with increases in the bill but does not give us credit for increased budget estimates. The bill has actually been reduced about a billion and a half dollars when you add to the original budget estimates the supplemental budget estimates; and I am sure he will agree with me on that.

We have read this bill line by line, word by word, figure by figure. There is not a man in this House who has not had an opportunity to reduce the bill or at least to offer an amendment on any word or figure in the entire bill. We have been considering this bill in excess of a month and the net result has been that many of the cuts made by the Appropriation Committee have been restored. That, of course, was your privilege. The fact is that the bill has not been reduced as it should have been, but you have canceled out several cuts that your Committee on Appropriations recommended. I have voted for cuts in subcommittees and in the full committee and on the floor of the House during the consideration of this bill.

I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in the hope—I am not kidding myself and I do not want you to think I am—that it may mean that a

strong suggestion by us will result in the Director of the Budget Bureau agreeing to cut out something; yet I am under the impression that since he has approved the items we already have in the bill to begin with he probably will not do anything.

If the Cannon amendment should not be adopted, then we may have to support the only amendment remaining in order to make substantial reductions in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion the other body may accomplish more than we have. At least I hope so.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on the pending amendments.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment to the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Taber amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to state the existing situation. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has offered an amendment. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], offered a substitute for the Thomas amendment. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], offered an amendment to the Thomas amendment. The vote will first come on the Taber amendment to the Thomas amendment, then the vote will be on the Cannon substitute for the Thomas amendment, and then the vote on the Thomas amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 159, noes 141.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 183, noes 147.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 123, noes 181.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 141, noes 194.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 213, noes 115.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicles (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on May 5 the committee adopted the Case amendment. The Case amendment cut the administration fund of the Public Housing Administration \$2,950,000. This means that the low-cost rental-housing program which we adopted earlier this year will be cut one-third in its administrative appropriation.

This is like taking the gasoline away from the automobile. You build the automobile and then you refuse to let the automobile have the gasoline necessary for its propulsion.

The President submitted a budget of \$13,000,000 for the first full year's operation of this 6-year program. The House Appropriations Committee cut \$1,300,000 of this, and then the Case amendment cut \$2,950,000 more. This made a total cut of \$4,250,000 on a \$13,000,000 appropriation.

The result of that cut will be that general orders will have to be issued in the Public Housing Administration freezing all personnel employment. They will not be able to hire the people to administer the program which we passed in this House earlier this year.

It is interesting to note that during the presentation of this amendment by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the subcommittee chairman, spoke against the amendment. However, the Case amendment was carried notwithstanding the opposition of the chairman of the subcommittee. When the committee rises and we are in the House, I hope some member of the Committee on Appropriations will ask for a separate vote on this particular amendment. If not, I shall ask for a separate vote on it.

I emphasize the fact that the total cut of the Committee on Appropriations and the Case amendment is \$4,250,000 on a \$13,000,000 budget. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], in his presentation, made several mistakes in his argument. He stated this would result in a 25-percent cut. As I have shown you it is a 33 1/3-percent cut. He also stated it was twice as much as the Public Housing Administration uses during the current year. I point out that the supplemental appropriation during the current year was for an eight-and-a-half-month operation.

In other words, instead of a \$4,250,000 cut, it amounts to a \$6,600,000 cut on an

annual basis in relation to the current budget. I shall ask for a separate vote on this amendment.

I hope those who are interested in the middle-income-housing groups and in making effective the middle-income-housing problem, so that people in the middle-income bracket will have houses to live in, and houses to rent, built by local authorities with private funds.

A vote for the Case amendment is a vote against the people in the middle- and low-income brackets who need housing. It will hamstring the PHA in its administrative services.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. My understanding is that this will also seriously affect the low-cost-housing program which was passed by the Congress only a short while ago.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is correct. The cut in this fund by one-third, as I said, is equivalent to taking the gasoline out of the automobile of low-cost housing.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I hope the gentleman is successful in obtaining a roll-call vote on this proposition.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I shall ask for a separate vote and hope the House will support the striking out of the Case amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman from Missouri that we should confine the discussion to the matters before us, but since there would be no opportunity to speak on this, and since the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is absent at the moment on important business, and since he had no reason to think we would return today to an amendment previously adopted, it is necessary for me to put upon the record certain facts which the House should know, particularly if on tomorrow or at any other time a motion would be made to ask for a roll-call vote upon that particular amendment.

It is necessary for the House to know that in the discussion before the subcommittee on independent offices which considered that matter it was generally felt—and while I speak only for myself, I say it was certainly a matter that appeared in the evidence before us—that this particular agency of Government could well stand a greater cut in its administrative expenses than had been given. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], my colleague and my good friend, said that it is like providing an automobile but not providing gasoline. His simile is not quite correct. It is a case in which an automobile needs 3 gallons of gasoline to get to a certain place, so he proposes to give it 10 gallons of gasoline for that particular distance.

Last year and in the preceding years, this agency of Government came before us and used the breaks, to speak in the vernacular. It used the little profit that it made on the difference between the amount it charged in interest and

the amount that was charged it for money furnished from another agency. This year we gave it a different set-up in a legislative bill which passed the Congress, in which we gave it the right to come before the House and ask for a certain amount of money for administrative expenses. It was very noticeable that the amount immediately increased over the amount used in the preceding year, and the reduction desired by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is apparently less than the difference asked for. So I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] will be sustained, with the very firm feeling that the administrative costs of this agency could be reduced without damaging its effectiveness. I do hope that, if a roll-call vote is asked for on tomorrow, the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] will be sustained.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 412, after line 8, insert the following new section 1102, and renumber the succeeding sections accordingly:

"Sec. 1102. No part of any appropriation contained in this act for education, research, and training shall be expended subsequent to the effective date of this act for tuition fees, grants, or other charges to any institution of higher learning, other than a religious or denominational institution, selecting its students exclusively or primarily from the members of such religion or denomination, on that basis, which excludes, limits, or otherwise discriminates against any person or persons seeking admission as students or faculty in such institution because of race, religion, creed, color, or national origin, or segregates such person or persons after admission."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment for two reasons: First, because the bill contains something in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000,000 for payment to institutions of higher education and payments to those who attend such institutions, the largest figure about \$2,500,000,000 being the figure for veterans. I have patterned this amendment closely after the law which we have in the State of New York prohibiting discrimination against those who seek admission into colleges and universities, which law has worked very effectively in New York, and I think it ought to be clear that this is no vain idea, no abstract belief. In New York we are actually making a law like this work, and it has been found useful to all of our people.

I do not think it should take much argument to convince the House that I am not talking about sectional views or the pressures which exist in different

parts of the country—that is something which we know only too well and one would not be adult who proposed an amendment like this and did not understand what was incipient in the way the amendment would be voted on. But I am appealing to the great bulk of the Members of the Committee of the Whole and of the House who are not affected by such a particular local situation who have to look at these questions only as Americans and only as representatives of all the American people. I ask those gentlemen to ask their own consciences, regardless of how they feel on any piece of antidiscrimination legislation, whether there is any justification for paying out vast sums of money of the United States to any institution of higher learning which discriminates against those who seek admission either as teachers or as students on such grounds of color, race, or creed.

I think, too, that no discussion of this general subject at this time can be complete unless we understand, and understand clearly, just what is happening in the world with respect to what is called race relations in the United States. It is the biggest single piece of propaganda which we give the Communist propagandists anywhere. I feel in the most sincere good conscience that it behooves every American who is really militant in this cold war against the Communist forces we are fighting, to fight and to fight constantly on this particular issue. In the eyes of the world, it will demonstrate that we practice what we preach and that we just do not preach freedom and civil rights for other people.

Let me emphasize that the great bulk of the peoples of the world are yellow, black, or brown people, not white people. We cannot afford to deal with this problem on a purely national or on a local basis, but it must be projected on an international and on a world basis; and it becomes directly and materially a part of the foreign policy of the United States to seek to do what we can about this situation in our own country.

We should be most actively concerned in respect of discrimination and segregation on this front of education where the Government is spending huge sums of money with institutions which may discriminate and which may segregate. This issue is directly connected with the question of causing those institutions to drop those practices. I cannot possibly see how we can condone it, and yet be fighting for liberty with the full power and full conscience we ought to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman's State Legislature in New York has given you what you want up there why do you not let other State legislatures give the people of their States what they want? Why do you want to impose the will of the Legislature of New York on the entire Nation?

Mr. JAVITS. I think the gentleman has put his finger on the main point. The Federal Government is paying \$3,000,000,000 out of the Federal Treasury to institutions some of which may engage

in these practices, and this is the only place in which that correction can be made. I am here at the place where I ought to be to endeavor to make the correction.

Mr. PACE. That would be all very well if the State of New York were putting up \$3,000,000,000.

Mr. JAVITS. The State of New York puts up money for its own universities and its people put up a great share of the Federal revenues. The Federal Government here is putting up money for universities all over the country and any guilty of these practices should not get that money.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. We people in Pennsylvania want to see that the money goes to educational purposes regardless of race, creed, or color; and I am speaking for a city that pays a billion dollars a year in taxes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARCANTONIO as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 412, line 8, after the period in line 8 insert a new section:

"SEC. 1101. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this bill shall be paid to any institution, firm, partnership, corporation, or person who denies equality in education or employment because of race, color, or creed."

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is a meritorious one; however, it does not go far enough. A similar amendment was offered by me when we were dealing with that chapter in the bill that provided for aid and grants to States for educational and job-training purposes. This is the third time I have offered civil-rights amendments to this bill. The other occasion was when I offered an amendment to the District of Columbia chapter of the bill to prohibit discrimination and segregation in the District of Columbia. Both times the amendments were defeated.

Now we are considering the general provisions of this bill and therefore my amendment deals with the entire bill. Here we are appropriating \$29,000,000,000. What does this amendment provide? It provides that in the expenditure of these funds not one penny shall be paid to any firm, corporation, institution, or individual who denies equality in employment and that not one penny shall be paid to any educational institution which denies equality in educational facilities because of race, color, or creed. We are applying here the principles of FEPC. That issue is undergoing another sham debate in the other body, and we might as well be frank about the situation that stares us in the face. Here we are about to adjourn soon. This Congress has about two more months to go, yet not a single piece of civil-rights legislation has been enacted.

It is my considered judgment that the fight in the other body, like the fight here on civil rights, is a phony fight, it is a fixed fight, the fight has been thrown before it started. So here we have an opportunity again to make a real fight and insure against the expenditure of \$29,000,000,000 of Federal funds under conditions of segregation and discrimination and guarantee that they be spent under conditions of equality.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Under the gentleman's amendment just what executive or administrative agency or tribunal would make the decision that an individual or a corporation or a school or a college were in fact practicing discrimination so as to make applicable the amendment which the gentleman has offered?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The department which would have jurisdiction in the payment of the grant would have the power to make that determination. Further, this amendment deals with payments made directly by departments. The departments could not make payments to firms that deny equality in employment. The departments themselves would be prohibited by my amendment from practicing discrimination that the departments are practicing in many, many sections of the Government.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Then the gentleman's amendment gives the chance to Congress to vote on the matter that is involved in FEPC, where there is no compulsion but merely directs the money in proper channels so in no case will there be any discrimination by any agency against any child because of race, creed, or color?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. None of these funds will be paid to anybody who is guilty of discriminatory practices and nobody can benefit from the funds of the people of the United States who practices discrimination.

That is the amendment. It is very simple. It reduces itself down to a very simple proposition. You either believe in civil rights or you do not. Now, a lot of people profess to believe in it. This Congress certainly has no good record on that score despite the professions of the majority for civil rights. We have not passed any civil rights legislation. As a matter of fact, this House has gone backward. A week ago Monday we passed a bill here which had the support of the House Democratic Party leadership—we might as well record it—which stripped away from Negro employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing certain rights which they had obtained by Civil Service examination, and this House went so far as to make that bill retroactive so as to wipe out the benefits these Negro Government employees had earned by this examination. Yes, we have gone backward on the matter of civil rights.

Now the President, I understand, is going to make a speech at a civil rights

meeting. I just wonder what he is going to say about this Democratic Congress. Perhaps he is going to repeat his speeches of 1948; the blame is going to be placed by him on the so-called Dixie Democrats and Republicans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MARCANTONIO moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill H. R. 7786 to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman from New York opposed to the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman qualifies.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I do oppose this bill. This bill is the budget. Budget represents policy; it implements policy. This bill implements the policy of a cold war which is not in the interests of the American people. The bill demonstrates conclusively the cold-war policy of sacrificing the people's needs for the benefit of those big trusts which profit from the cold war which unless terminated by the people will force the world into a war that nobody will win and which will destroy civilization itself. This bill represents the program of guns instead of butter; of Jim Crow instead of civil rights; of unemployment instead of jobs; of slums instead of housing; of a Taft-Hartley repression of labor instead of genuine collective bargaining; of tyranny and fear instead of freedom and our Bill of Rights. A study of this bill, as I have sat here every day during its consideration, reveals that veterans are subjected to a false economy, public housing has been deprived of adequate funds and the health program has been cut down to nothing. Even our postal service has been cut in almost half. On the other hand we have in this bill over \$14,000,000,000 for the war program. Soon we will appropriate more billions for the Marshall plan and other similar cold-war devices. This bill sacrifices the veterans, the farmer, labor, the tenement dwellers, the old people, the orphans, the widows and the sick to the cold-war economy. When I think of the refusal of this House to make appropriations for heart disease and for cancer and think of the willingness with which we have increased the appropriations for the Wall Street war program I cannot in good conscience vote for this bill which says no to the needs of the American people for the profit of the big monopolies which are the only beneficiaries of this cold-war economy.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I just wanted to be sure that we have the effect of these two amendments clear. My amendment applied to colleges and universities and the Federal moneys devoted to that purpose. The gentleman's amendment covered all the money in the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. That is right. The gentleman's amendment is a very limited civil-rights amendment. The gentleman is very limited in his approach to civil rights and my approach is sweeping. I want full civil rights. I admit the difference, and I think our records in this House will bear out that difference.

As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, the President may tell the country at the civil-rights meeting that the fault for the failure of this Congress to enact civil rights legislation rests with the so-called Dixie Democrats. Well, it is a matter of arithmetic. They are in the minority, and they oppose this legislation, and they are here when this legislation comes up; they have been here to vote against it, on every single occasion on which these amendments have been offered by me or by others. What the President must explain is where have his Democrats been on these occasions. I mean those Democrats who like Truman profess to be for the civil rights. I have always noticed the conspicuous absence of many of these so-called leading civil-rights spokesmen. They deliver wonderful speeches all over the country and over the radio and on the public platforms, but when it comes to a fight of this kind in the House, where are they? Where have they been? Certainly not here. Now, we have a good number of them here. Unfortunately we cannot get a record vote unless this amendment is adopted. But, I call upon them to square themselves with their consciences in this matter. I am calling upon those who campaigned on the civil-rights platform, on those who said that if elected they were going to vote and fight for civil rights, not dodge the civil-rights issue, not hide behind the procedure of anonymous voting that exists in the Committee of the Whole, but to stand up and be counted and vote and fight. I call upon them to live up to the obligations which they incurred when they were elected on the basis of the promises that they made to the people in their party platform. This issue of white supremacy has got to be fought out. How long do you think you are going to fool 14,000,000 American people by dodging and by using every single parliamentary device to avoid a position on this issue? How long do you think the President or anybody else can go around the country and say, "Well, it is the Dixie Democrats that stopped us"? The issue rests here with the northern Democrats, as well as Republicans. You constitute a majority here in this Congress. You have the votes. What are you going to do about it? Up to now you have killed every piece of civil-rights legislation. Up to now you have been going backward instead of forward on this issue. Up to now the fights on this issue have been fights that have been thrown, that have been fixed right from the very beginning.

Now, with my amendment, you have another chance to keep faith with the people. I know it is annoying to you when I offer these amendments. I know a lot of people are annoyed and disgusted that MARCANTONIO should be repeatedly offering these civil-rights amendments, but I am going to keep on offering them

as long as I am here and until we win this fight, because I conscientiously believe, and it has been my guiding political philosophy, that no white man is free in America as long as the Negro is subjected to discrimination and Jim Crow and segregation. There can be no freedom and no democracy in any land where men and women are deprived of equality because of the color of their skins or their national origin or their place of birth or the church in which they worship.

I know that this principle is a challenge to white supremacy, but white supremacy has to be challenged and it has to be beaten, otherwise our democracy can never live. It is a mere mockery, it is a sham, it is a fraud.

Sure, you can wave the flag all you want and you can Red-bait all you want and you can raise the Red bogie all you want, but as long as men are deprived of equality and of these God-given rights by means of Jim Crow and white supremacy, so long we will not have any genuine, real freedom, real equality, real democracy in these United States. Now is the chance to strike a blow against white supremacy by adopting my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MARCANTONIO and Mr. RABAUT.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 95, noes 119.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JAVITS) there were—ayes 48, noes 109.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 1109. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the

United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 417, after line 14, insert a new section 1110, and appropriately renumber succeeding sections. The new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 1110. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or practices the denial to any citizen of the United States of the right to apply for, hold or be promoted in any Government position or office on the grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it goes beyond the scope of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I point out that the provision which I have suggested as an amendment will result in retrenchment because it may result in withholding wages or salaries from employees of the United States. That is all that this refers to. It would affect the appropriations made under this act and therefore comes within the rules of propriety as an amendment to an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has offered an amendment which has been reported. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] makes a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it goes beyond the scope of the pending bill.

The Chair has examined the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, and is of the opinion that it does go beyond the scope of the pending bill. The Chair invites attention to the fact that it seeks to affect funds of corpora-

tions not necessarily appropriated for in this bill.

The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

(2) Any appropriation available to an agency which is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this section shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The head of each agency to which any such appropriation is available shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget information, in such form and manner and at such time or times as the Director may prescribe, as may be required for the apportionment of such appropriation. Such information shall be submitted not later than 40 days before the beginning of any fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than 15 days after approval of the act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall apportion each such appropriation and shall notify the agency concerned of his action not later than 20 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than 30 days after the approval of the act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. When used in this section the term "agency" means any executive department, agency, commission, authority, administration, board, or other independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NORRELL: On page 422, line 5, after the period insert the following:

"The provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation which obtains funds for making loans, other than paid-in capital funds, without legal liability on the part of the United States."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, the only thing we are trying to do is to stop the debt-making activities of corporations. This has to do with the corporations that do not create any debt against the Government. This amendment is offered by request. We have no objection; I think it is a good amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I did not know anything about the amendment in advance; I did not know it was to be offered.

Mr. NORRELL. This has absolutely nothing to do with any Government corporation that creates debts against the United States Government.

Mr. TABER. What is the objective of the amendment?

Mr. NORRELL. We on this side were requested to offer the amendment if we did not intend to include such corporations. We indicated we did not include them and we have no objection to the amendment. I think the amendment is all right.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Will the gentleman explain what corporations are intended to

be left out and what effect it has on limiting the funds under this bill then?

Mr. NORRELL. The corporations that we did not intend to include would be such as the intermediate credit bank and other similar corporations that do business, but have no power to obligate the Government in any way and cannot borrow money from the Treasury. We are not trying to include those corporations in this part of the bill.

Mr. FULTON. What is the effect of the amendment on the bill, because I do not understand exactly what it is?

Mr. TABER. It is a modification, as I understand it, of a provision in section 1111 of the bill, a limitation against it, which would permit Government created corporations to borrow money where the United States is not liable. That is what I understand it is aimed at. I have been advised that the two corporations that would be affected are the intermediate banks for cooperatives, and one other corporation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The intermediate credit bank issues debentures. In other words, they lend money to farmers, then they take the farmers' notes as security and issue debentures which on the face of them say that they are not obligations of the Federal Government. In our effort to control Federal corporations which operate on Federal capital and which issue obligations of the Federal Government, we wanted to show we did not want to include corporations which issue their own negotiable paper and which says that they are not obligations of the Government.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe I have any objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlemen from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN. On page 422, line 5, after the period, insert "Nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to interfere with initiation, operation, and administration of agricultural price support programs."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the committee that the members of the subcommittee on this side of the aisle who have had occasion to go into this matter believe the original intent of the committee was not to give such authority to the Director as this amendment would prohibit; so I am authorized to say to the Members on this side of the aisle that we have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. I have discussed this with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], members

of the Subcommittee for Agricultural Appropriations. In the general provisions of this bill we are trying to prevent deficiencies, and in doing that the general provisions provide that the funds for the various operations of the Government shall be set up on a quarterly basis and have to be cleared with the Bureau of the Budget.

Now the Commodity Credit Corporation was set up as a corporation for the reason that we intended for them to have some freedom and latitude in handling their operations. This amendment leaves it where they have to make the same reports of their operations and all that, but it does mean that the Bureau of the Budget cannot interfere with the proper operation of the price-support program. In other words, they cannot delay the initiation or proper administration of the price-support programs. This leaves it where the Commodity Credit Corporation can follow the basic law and carry out the purposes set out in their charter and under the law authorizing its creation. There is some question whether the CCC would be included in the absence of this amendment, but this clarifies the provisions where there can be no question.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The same Corporation which is in charge of administering the price support program is likewise engaged in other activities, such as carrying out the International Wheat Agreement, acquiring supplies for the ECA, likewise acquiring beef in connection with the foot and mouth program in Mexico, and also in acquiring supplies for foreign cash customers. I think in all of those operations and transactions the Corporation acts as agent. It is not the purpose, as I understand, of this bill, to subject those transactions to budgetary scrutiny.

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation are concerned, I think that the gentleman is eminently correct. In so far as the other agencies are concerned, I do not know.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Do I understand that the amendment is for the purpose of keeping out interference by the Bureau of the Budget with the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation? If the Bureau of the Budget thinks something ought to be done for efficiency, this will block them.

Mr. WHITTEN. No; this does not enter into that. Under the general provisions the Corporation must make certain reports. In the absence of this amendment they would have to set up in advance, on a yearly basis or on a quarterly basis, their operations and you cannot do that with the Commodity Credit Corporation where you do not know in advance what your demand for outlays will be to support the price of crops.

Mr. FULTON. If the Bureau of the Budget feels that it is wise that there

be these advance quarterly reports made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, why should we in the act by the amendment cut them out of that right?

Mr. WHITTEN. They make the same reports, but we say that the Bureau of the Budget cannot make such demands as will interfere with the proper discharge of the obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Short of interfering with the proper discharge of such obligations, they have full rights, but if the Bureau of the Budget sets out to block the price support program which was authorized by law and which the Commodity Credit Corporation had an obligation and a duty to perform, this merely says in that case the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be permitted to go ahead.

Mr. FULTON. I do not see why, if the law says one thing, the Bureau of the Budget can block the Commodity Credit Corporation without this amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is hard to understand, but we wish to be sure it does happen.

Mr. COOLEY. The Bureau of the Budget could not block them except for the provisions in the present bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right, but it might be held by the Bureau of the Budget to give them that right, and we wanted to make it clear.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I do not understand the gentleman's amendment in this respect: The gentleman has made a statement with respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation insofar as the antideficiency provisions of the act are concerned. Should not that same exception be made, for instance, with respect to the social welfare program about which the gentleman from Rhode Island spoke yesterday, inasmuch as we will not know beforehand, for instance, just what the charges against that will be, and the Bureau of the Budget might very well interfere with that?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am not going to argue with the gentleman about that because I am not thoroughly familiar with it. I do feel that I am qualified to speak to the present question. As to the other, the gentleman may be clearly right. I just do not know.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think the gentleman from Mississippi has already answered the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I thought perhaps the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not differentiated between the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office as to its subsequent check and its right to establish the procedures. That is not the right of the Bureau of the Budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

(2) In the case of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section by an

officer or employee of an agency, or of the District of Columbia, the head of the agency concerned or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall immediately report to the President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress all pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken thereon.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, this concludes section 1111. I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a section-by-section analysis of the amendment we have made to the Antideficiency Act, showing the changes in this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF AMENDMENT OF ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 1111 OF H. R. 7786

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, subsection (a) would prohibit the making or authorizing of expenditures in excess of the amount available in any appropriation or fund, and also the creating or authorizing of an obligation against any appropriation or fund in excess of the amount available therein. The second clause of this subsection would prohibit involving the Government in any contract or other obligation for the payment of money in advance of appropriations unless such contract or obligation were authorized by law. Certain items are authorized by law to be contracted for in excess of appropriations made therefor. See, for example, United States Code 41, page 11; United States Code 25, page 99; United States Code 31, page 667; United States Code 31, page 668. The language of this clause follows the present law, and would make no change in these authorizations.

Subsection (b) is substantially a reenactment of existing prohibitions against acceptance of voluntary services or employment of personal services in excess of those authorized by law.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (c) would provide that all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a definite period of time (barring those which may be exempted by administrative action under later provisions of the amended section) be so apportioned as to prevent obligation thereof in a manner which would indicate a necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for such period. This is designed to insure that appropriations which are available for a fiscal year, or for other time periods—usually related to fiscal years—will not be obligated at a rate which would exhaust the appropriation prior to the end of the period for which the appropriation was made, and thus result in a need for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation, or an increase in the authorization for administrative expenses of a corporation, or in drastic curtailment of the activity for which the appropriation or authorization was made.

Paragraph (1) of this subsection would provide also that all appropriations or funds not limited to a definite period of time, and all authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations—commonly referred to as contract authorizations—be so apportioned as to achieve the most effective

and economical use thereof. The first part of this provision relates to the so-called no-year appropriations and to funds, such as funds used by corporations for purposes other than administrative expenses, which are available indefinitely and without relation to any particular fiscal year. The second part relates to contract authorizations which may or may not be required by law to be executed with reference to any particular fiscal year.

The appropriations and funds referred to—except certain types of corporate funds—are now under the apportionment system, but the authority for their inclusion in that system stems from Executive Order 8512, dated August 13, 1940, rather than from the present Anti-deficiency Act, which relates only to fiscal year appropriations. It is necessary that no-year appropriations and funds (including all funds of corporations, whether for administrative expenses or for other purposes) and contract authorizations be included in the apportionment system and be controlled to the extent necessary to insure efficiency and economy in carrying out the purpose for which such appropriations and authorizations are granted by the Congress. The last sentence of this paragraph would provide that as used thereafter in the amended section, the term "appropriation" means appropriations, funds, and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (c) would authorize the officer making apportionments to establish reserves "to provide for contingencies, or to effect savings whenever savings are made possible by or through changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or other developments" subsequent to the date on which the appropriation, fund, or contract authorization was made available. The further provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) contemplate that the Congress will be requested to rescind any amount reserved in the apportionment process when it is found that such amount will not be required to carry out the purposes of the appropriation, fund, or contract authorization concerned.

Paragraph (3) of subsection (c) would provide for apportionments by "months, calendar quarters, operating seasons, or other time periods, or by activities, functions, projects, or objects, or by a combination thereof." The present Anti-deficiency Act provides for apportionments "by monthly or other allotments." The operations of many agencies do not fit into a system of calendar quarters but are best gaged by operating seasons or other time periods.

Paragraph (4) of subsection (c) would provide that apportionments be reviewed at least four times each year, and contemplates that upon such review such reapportionments will be made or such reserves established, modified, or released as may be necessary to further the effective use of the appropriation, fund, or contract authorization concerned in accordance with the purposes stated in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

Subsection (d) of the proposed amendment designates the officers who shall make apportionments and reapportionments. This subsection is divided into two paragraphs, of which the first relates to appropriations, funds, and contract authorizations available to the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia. In this connection it may be noted that the present anti-deficiency law covers all appropriations—except certain types which are specifically exempted—without distinguishing between appropriations for the legislative branch, the judiciary, or the executive branch, except that contingent appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are specifically exempt from the apportionment provisions. Thus, the appropriations available to the legislative branch and those available to the judiciary, except the contingent appropriations mentioned, inadvertently have been made subject to apportionment by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. To correct this, paragraph (1) of this subsection makes separate provision for apportioning appropriations available to the legislative branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia, and designates the officer or officers having administrative control of each such appropriation to make the apportionment thereof. A time limit is provided within which the apportionment should be made.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (d) provides that appropriations for the agencies, required to be apportioned under the provisions of subsection (c), shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and that the agencies shall submit information necessary therefor in such form and manner as the Director may prescribe. Definite time limits for submitting such information and for making apportionments are provided, the net result of which is to require that apportionments in all cases be made not later than 20 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available or not more than 30 days after the approval of the act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. These provisions are aimed at preventing delays which have occurred in some cases in the past in the submission of proposed apportionments by the agencies, and in the making of apportionments by the Bureau of the Budget. They will cure a defect in the present law which does not recognize that appropriations may not be made prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Paragraph (2) also defines the term "agency," when used in the amended section, as meaning "any executive department, agency, commission, authority, administration, board or other independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States."

Subsection (e) of section 1 would provide that no apportionment or reapportionment which, in the judgment of the

officer making such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate, should be made except upon a determination by such officer that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which requires expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.

Many new laws enacted subsequent to the submission to the Congress of estimates of appropriations result in increasing the rate of obligations in the fiscal year in progress. In some cases such laws are approved after the passage of the appropriation act, and in other cases shortly before the appropriation is made. Technically, in the latter type of case there may be an opportunity to seek additional appropriations to carry out the functions imposed by the new laws, but as a practical matter the legislative process seldom permits the passage of newly conceived appropriation legislation in the last few days, or even weeks, of a legislative session. It is for this reason that provision is made in clause (A), above, for apportionments on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate in cases where new laws resulting in increased costs are enacted "subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates" for an appropriation, rather than subsequent to the enactment of an appropriation act. This procedure is in line with that now established under section 203 of the Budget and Accounting Act (31 U. S. C. 14) which provides that the President may from time to time transmit to Congress supplemental or deficiency estimates "necessary on account of laws enacted after the transmission of the budget."

It is not clear what is meant in that part of the present law which authorizes waiver or modification of an apportionment "upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment." The present law is equally vague in excepting from the apportionment system those appropriations made "for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor." Under present law the executive branch heretofore has considered that appropriations for certain activities of the Government must be apportioned on a basis leading to a deficiency or supplemental estimate in some circumstances in order to insure that obligations of the Government will be met in accordance with the apparent intent of the basic legislation and the appropriations made pursuant thereto. Notable among these appropriations are those for grants to States for public

assistance programs and for payment of benefits to veterans.

It is necessary that programs of this type be carried on without delay or curtailment, even in the event changed circumstances indicate that appropriations therefore are inadequate. Accordingly, the bill would authorize the apportionment of any particular appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate when required in emergencies involving the immediate welfare of individuals who are dependent upon appropriations of this type, as well as in emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property.

The provision of paragraph (2) of subsection (e) for an immediate report to the Congress whenever an appropriation is apportioned on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation would give the Committees on Appropriations an opportunity to question immediately any apportionment which they believed to be not in accord with the will of the Congress.

Subsection (f) would permit exemptions from the apportionment system of certain appropriations and funds, such as appropriations for payment of claims and judgments, where apportionment would serve no useful purpose, and of appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of items determined by the President to be of a confidential nature. Funds of Government corporations would be included in the apportionment system, but receipts from industrial and power operations available under law could be exempted by the apportioning authority.

Subsection (g) would provide for administrative regulations to keep obligations within apportionments, and to fix responsibility for the creation of obligations in excess of apportionments. In the executive branch and the government of the District of Columbia, such regulations would be subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in order to insure a certain amount of uniformity therein, but without depriving any agency of the opportunity to develop such a system as might be required to fit its particular needs.

Subsection (h) would prohibit any officer or employee of the United States from authorizing or creating any obligation in excess of an apportionment or reapportionment, or in excess of the amount permitted by regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (g). This is designed to insure that the officers and employees who actually obligate the appropriations will be responsible for keeping them within the apportionments.

Subsection (i) would provide specific penalties for violation of the amended section. Paragraph (1) of this subsection provides penalties for any officer or employee of the United States who violates subsections (a), (b) or (h). Such penalties comprise appropriate administrative discipline including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay or removal from office; and, upon conviction of a knowing

and willful violation, a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. This paragraph would improve the present law by specifying the acts which are to be considered subject to penalty, and by providing for more practicable penalties, which can be gaged with reference to the seriousness of the offense.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (i) would require immediate reports of all pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken thereon, in each case of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (h) by an officer or employee of an agency. Such reports would be made to the President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 425, after line 8, insert a new section 1112 and renumber the succeeding section, the new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 1112. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates or practices the denial to any citizen of the United States of the right to apply for, hold, or be promoted in any Government position or office on the grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to point out to the House that there is an Executive Order No. 9980 entitled "Regulations Governing Fair Employment Practices Within the Federal Establishment."

This Executive order has many provisions but does not seem to me to have provisions which have power. My amendment is designed to try to implement it.

The strongest term of this Executive order is that the head of each department "shall take the necessary corrective or disciplinary action in consultation with or on the basis of delegated authority from the head of the department." That is as far as it goes.

My amendment is designed to give the Executive order teeth as it relates to non-discrimination in the Federal Establishment. It applies to those who have something to do with personnel in the Federal Establishment, the hiring of people. It seeks to penalize them in the effective way in which they can be penalized, by denying them compensation if they do not comply with the Executive order. That is the whole purpose of the amendment.

I feel it is only fair in a \$29,000,000,000 appropriation bill, in view of the expressed policy of the President of the United States on this subject, to try to carry it through in some effective way by legislative enactment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago I was appointed as a teller to count the votes in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

I want the House to know that I voted with the gentleman from New York on his amendment to prevent discrimination. The position I have taken here today objecting to amendments falls to my lot because of the position I hold in the

Committee on Appropriations, responsible for carrying this legislation through the House, and not because of any principle involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 1112. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any officer or employee during the calendar year 1950 and unused at the close of business on December 31, 1950.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 425, line 13, before the period, insert "": *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is self-explanatory. It prevents the accumulation of annual leave during the current fiscal year by prohibiting the use of 1951 appropriation funds to pay for leave which is earned during the calendar year 1950, but not used prior to the close of business on December 31, 1950. The amendment simply provides that this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Will that include the employees of the Central Intelligence Agency who are employed outside the continental United States?

Mr. RABAUT. If they are outside of the United States, yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Why does the gentleman feel that this should be the law? What argument does he put up in favor of this amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, in some parts of the world the place of the post of duty may be very unhealthy and from time to time under doctor's orders people have been advised to accumulate enough leave so that they may have the opportunity to restore or preserve their health by having the advantage of a longer period of leave. That is true in the Panama Canal section particularly and in many other places in the world.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. SADLAK. Does the gentleman feel that the weather in Washington sometimes is most unhealthy?

Mr. RABAUT. Well, they can take a trip out of Washington any time they desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 425, after line 13, insert:

"SEC. 1113. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States."

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of Commerce may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the two paragraphs which constitute new section 1113 were originally in the bill when the chapter pertaining to the Departments of State and Commerce was considered in Committee of the Whole a week or so ago. Those two paragraphs contained in the bill at that time were stricken out of the bill on a point of order raised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]. The language of this pending amendment is in order as a result of the adoption of the rule on the pending bill.

The reason for the insertion of this language must be apparent to all of us. It is necessary in order to enable the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce to immediately discharge and get rid of any subversives or security risks who may be employed in either one of those two important departments of government, which are vitally connected with our national defense.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. My information, from discussing this amendment with Members on this side, is that we are very much in favor of the amendment and there is no objection on this side. I wish to ask the gentleman how he feels about applying this amendment to some other sections of the bill. The Atomic Energy Commission is protected, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. They are protected as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am particularly concerned with these two vital departments, the Department of State and the Department of Commerce. I feel they should have this right so that the Secretaries of both Departments may immediately get rid of any subversives or security risks. That is not the situation today in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. STEFAN. I say there is no objection to the amendment on this side of the aisle.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. Would the gentleman accept an amendment to his amendment, putting in the Department of Defense? I had a bill, which has already been filed,

that is similar to your amendment, but it also includes the Department of Defense as well as these two departments.

Mr. ROONEY. I am informed they already have authority to do exactly what the proposed language would do in the Departments of State and Commerce.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] that his amendment would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. That is a fact. Anything in addition to the language which is now proposed in the pending amendment would be subject to a point of order since it would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

I ask for a favorable vote on the pending amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 425, after line 13, add a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 1113. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position under the United States Government which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1950:

"Provided, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 10 percent of all such vacancies in any agency caused by separation from such agency;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to scientific and technical positions in the Atomic Energy Commission and the armed services;

"(e) to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration;

"(f) to law-enforcement officers;

"(g) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions;

"(h) to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets of the Coast Guard, and the undergraduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies; or

"(i) to any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, in order to have sufficient time to explain this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, will the gentleman yield to me to submit a consent request?

Mr. JENSEN. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment end in 15 minutes, 10 minutes for the gentleman from Iowa and 5 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I can assure the Members of the House that a great deal of hard work and many, many hours and days of study and research have been exerted in order to bring this amendment to as near perfection as is humanly possible in order that it be made fair, proper, and understandable, so as to do the thing I am quite sure the majority of the Members of this House wish done, and to meet the wishes of the American people which is to reduce the present number of Federal employees and hence their tax load. As of March 1 of this year, the latest figure, shows total civilian Federal personnel was 2,091,895 costing the taxpayers the enormous sum of almost \$7,000,000,000 each year.

The average turnover in Federal employment is approximately 2 percent a month, which means that we have a turnover on an average annually of about 24 percent. That turnover is caused by deaths, resignations, and separations of all sorts. There are a great many folks working for the Government today who might be hard put to find gainful employment elsewhere if they were taken off the Federal payroll at a time when unemployment rolls are mounting as has been the case during 1949 and 1950. This method of reducing the number of employees was used in many States and cities during the depression and it was very satisfactory and effective. It is the painless way of reducing Federal employment over a period of years to the point which the American people can afford to pay.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I will yield later if time will permit. After I explain the amendment. My time is short, only 10 minutes. I wish I did have the time, for there is no man whose judgment I respect more than the able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Chairman, I want to explain this amendment as best in the time I have so that all may understand we are not hurting the proper functioning of Government by this amendment. I shall explain the amendment section by section. I may say before I begin analyzing it that even though the amendment of the gentleman from New York was adopted by the House and should it become law, which I hope it does, each department, commission, bureau, and agency of the Government numbering around 1,000 will have a certain amount of money made available to them on July 1 next to spend during the fiscal year 1951.

// This amendment if adopted and made law would start operating after July 1, 1950, and would not in itself have the effect of taking anyone off the payroll. So it has in effect no connection with the amendment the gentleman from New York offered and which the committee has adopted today. Naturally, it would

reduce the employees of the Government to the degree that it provides, as time goes on and vacancies occur."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask the gentleman, will he tell the committee what his amendment does and whom it affects?

Mr. JENSEN. I will be glad to explain if the gentleman will permit me to do so.

The language, "No part of any appropriation contained in this act," limits the prohibition on expenditures to the funds made available by H. R. 7786, and would restrict the filling of vacancies by departments or agencies included in the said act only to the extent of the funds appropriated thereby, and would have no effect upon the expenditure of funds available to such departments or agencies from any other source.

The provision, "any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position under the United States Government which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1950" covers any person appointed to fill a vacancy in a civil position in any department or agency of the Federal Government, not included within the exceptions provided, when such vacancy came into being during the fiscal year covered by the said H. R. 7786. It would not restrict the filling of any vacancies which exist on July 1, 1950. Such provision would not apply to any person appointed by an agency or department not included within the appropriation provisions of the said act, and would not include members of the armed forces.

Exception (a) would permit the filling of 10 percent of all vacancies occurring during the fiscal year by reason of separations from the service for all causes, including deaths, resignations, retirement, and transfers to other agencies. Vacancies occurring through promotion or reassignment within the agency would not enter into the computation of the 10 percent.

Exception (b) would permit the filling of any vacancy wholly within the agency, thereby affording the head of an agency greater latitude in utilizing the personnel available to him than would be the case under an absolute prohibition on the filling of vacancies and, at the same time, necessarily would result in an overall reduction of personnel equal in number to at least 90 percent of the total number of employees separated during the year.

Exception (c) was included so that there could be no question but that the funds appropriated by the act would be available in any event to pay the compensation of persons whose appointments are required by law to be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Exceptions (d), (e) and (f) specifically exempt scientific and technical positions in the Atomic Energy Commission and the armed services; nurses and doctors and orderlies in the Public Health Service and in the Veterans' Administration; and all law enforcement officers. These

exceptions are necessary because of the technical qualifications required of such personnel and because it is vital to the public interest that the number of qualified employees in such positions be not further reduced.

Exception (g) would permit the unrestricted filling of vacancies in any temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions in any of the departments. That exception contemplates those positions not required to be filled at all times during the year, and those made necessary by emergency conditions, seasonal requirements, and so forth. If such positions were made subject to the provisions of the proposed amendment it might have the effect of seriously curtailing or abolishing necessary activities, such as forest fire-fighting service, agricultural cooperative work, census enumerating, and so forth.

Exception (h) specifically would permit the filling of certain vacancies occurring in the Coast Guard. That exception is necessary because the Coast Guard is a quasi branch of the armed services, yet, being under the Treasury Department in times of peace, actually is a part of the civilian service of that Department.

Exception (i) exempts any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia from the prohibitions contained in the said section. This exception includes such agencies as the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, Architect of the Capitol, General Accounting Office, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The proviso for impounding the appropriations or parts thereof unexpended because of the operation of this new section will prevent the use of such funds for any other purpose and the savings effected must be returned to the Treasury.

Estimated saving resulting from amendment
[Estimate based upon latest available total employment figures, separations, and average annual salary per employee as compiled by the Civil Service Commission]

Total separations (all causes) per year (estimated from figures released for December 1949)-----	324,000
Adjusted to exclude—	
1. Those who were on extended LWOP-----	18,000
2. Those reappointed in all agencies by transfers-----	19,800
	37,800
Total separations, all agencies-----	286,200
Estimated 2½ percent representing employees in agencies excepted from amendment-----	71,550
	214,650
10 percent authorized to be filled by appointments from outside the agency-----	21,465
Estimated net vacancies which will not be filled under provisions of the amendment--	193,185
Average annual salary per employee-----	\$3,550

Total average annual salary represented by unfilled vacancies-----	\$685,806,750
Total saving resulting from amendment (estimated upon the basis that one-twelfth of the total vacancies will occur each month during the year)-----	\$371,442,562

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would save approximately \$371,000,000 in the fiscal year 1951. I have secured all my facts and figures from top officials of departments of Government who know quite accurately or as accurately as is humanly possible the amount which would be saved if my amendment becomes law.

I sincerely hope it will be adopted by this House today.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, in looking at this amendment, I want to admit that I do not understand it. I do not know anyone here who understands it, and I have been here quite a long number of years, and I have never seen this term before "cooperative position." Does anybody know what that is?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman can explain "cooperative position" to me, I will yield him a minute of my time.

Mr. JENSEN. I will be glad to explain it. The Soil Conservation Service and the PMA cooperate in working together on soil conservation practices. In fact, the committee headed by the gentleman from Mississippi provided 5 percent in fiscal 1950 for the PMA to use to hire technicians for the Soil Conservation Service. There is a good example.

Mr. RABAUT. All right.

Mr. JENSEN. Are there any other questions?

Mr. RABAUT. No.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 93, noes 117.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JENSEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 141, noes 136.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

This act may be cited as the "General Appropriation Act, 1951."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending bill and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word

Mr. Chairman, it is quite obvious from some of the things that have been happening here today that at long last the Members of the House of Representatives, being the representatives of the people back home, are understanding that there is a real demand and an insistent demand in the country for economy in governmental expenditure here in Washington.

We have made some progress today in that direction and I am happy for it, because I know that the people back home, in overwhelming majority, are going to applaud that action.

Today two amendments have been adopted that make real and substantial savings. I assume that they will come on for a vote as we go back into the House. The decisive majority by which the Thomas-Taber amendment was adopted clearly indicates that there will be no retreat from that amendment. However, because the time was so limited on the so-called Jensen amendment, I want to just say a word further about that.

If there is one thing that I have found from talking to my people in Indiana, if there is one thing that my mail demonstrates to me, it is the conviction on the part of the people that in too many places in Government we have too many employees. We have seen the numbers grow by the hundreds of thousands, so there has come this insistent demand that we cut down the number of employees. That is what the Jensen amendment seeks to do. As the gentleman from Iowa so well said, the amendment seeks to do it in a painless way, not to bring about a reckless separation of persons from the payroll, but simply up to 10 percent to see to it that places becoming vacant shall not be filled.

There are contained in his amendment, as he explained here so far as he was permitted by the time limit to go, exemptions and exceptions that have been carefully worked out to the end that no essential function or operation of Government will be interfered with if this amendment goes into operation. On the other hand, however, it does provide a real, practical, effective, decent way to cut down on the Federal payroll and to get off the Federal payroll employees whom we can do without; and what better place could we start to economize than in this direction? I say here to my friends who really want to bring about economy in Government without interfering with any essential function of Government, stand by the Jensen amendment. We will then see that it will work out effectively; it will not unduly prejudice anyone; it will not unduly prejudice the Federal service.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. It should be said again that this amendment does not affect the armed forces; it does not affect the Justice Department, or the FBI; it does not affect doctors and nurses and medical specialists or even orderlies in the veterans' hospitals; it does not affect the Coast Guard or the military or naval

academies; in fact, this amendment has been worked out so carefully that it all makes sense and will not affect any agency of the Government or any person who is actually needed in the working of this Government.

Mr. HALLECK. Why, of course. The gentleman is absolutely correct; and when the roll is called on that amendment anyone who votes against it will put himself definitely on the side of those who are not willing to go even to the extent of 10 percent in cutting the Federal payroll in certain places. This amendment is designed to bring about a reduction in the number of people on the Federal payroll. If you want to take the responsibility for defeating that, O. K. by me. But, as far as I am concerned, I am going to respond to the demand that I know is in the country and act in a way that I know will not adversely affect the real interests of the government at all.

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Chairman, I realize that the few minutes that I have is not sufficient time to say what I want to say to the Members of this House in regard to this very important subject, the \$29,000,000,000 omnibus appropriation bill. We are about to vote on the few remaining amendments and then on the final passage this afternoon of a bill of tremendous importance to all of us as well as every citizen and taxpayer of this great Nation. I would like to express my appreciation to various chairmen and members of the subcommittees as well as the full committee and its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for their months of arduous work and tireless efforts to do a conscientious job in bringing to the House a bill that would be adequate for all needs of the Government and yet save money for the taxpayers. Perhaps they are not entirely satisfied and perhaps many of the other Members are not convinced that they have been able to do both satisfactorily. However, I think everyone will agree that with the great number of indeterminates and uncertainties involved in the past, present, and future of our far-flung foreign problems resulting from both hot and cold wars that have created grave responsibilities which no doubt have weighed heavily upon them in their considerations as will the many difficult and complex domestic situations arising in this postwar period.

So, this, together with the terrific burden of a vast and fast mounting public debt, it has no doubt been a very serious problem for them to proceed either in the direction of strict economy requiring retrenchments of such a nature that they would be unhealthy for our national defense or our domestic economy which requires as near full employment as possible with a corresponding high national income. Likewise it would have been unsound and unwise for this committee to proceed in an entirely opposite direction with no effort being made to consider all the possible avenues of reduction. It is presumed that they have tried to follow a course that would not take them too far in either direction. Making a saving and yet providing ample resources

for any emergency; thereby avoiding the critical and almost fatal mistakes causing the condition of utter unpreparedness that we found ourselves in just before the beginning of the last war and even after we were attacked.

In conclusion I would like to say that I am certainly disappointed that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] did not include the legislative branch of the Government in his amendment instead of making it one of the exceptions to be exempted from any form of economy. It seems to me that it might have shown a little better faith on his part with those he is subjecting to reductions and little more sincerity on his part and those of his colleagues in this matter of economy that they have been talking so loudly about lately. I referred to this matter earlier in the debate today and so far it has been completely ignored, although not even the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], who has just spoken, will deny that many millions of dollars could be saved for the taxpayers if the many economies that they ask the other branches and departments of Government to effect were practiced by this branch itself, and I cannot see how it could possibly effect its efficiency to any noticeable degree. In fact it might increase it. I surely expected my Republican friends on the left would, after my calling to their attention this opportunity to effect really worth-while savings for the country, would jump on it immediately and include it in one of their amendments. No doubt it never has occurred to them, as it is often said that we often fail to see the things nearest to us because of straining to see those farther away. Then again it is better to preach than to practice. And so far this and other reasons that have been advanced here about these amendments I must say that they are not, in my opinion, the best way to effect economies nor reach the objectives that I seek, which are more efficiency, less waste, and real economy and not false economy. However, Mr. Chairman, until we can do better I shall vote for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized.

(Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to yield his time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it was very interesting to listen to the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, but the fact remains that the Taber amendment and the Jensen amendment are inconsistent with each other. The Taber amendment accomplishes one thing; the Jensen amendment is partially and from a marked angle inconsistent with it. We are asked to pass a bill containing two amendments, one inconsistent with the other.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. In just a minute, if the gentleman will let me complete my observation.

Both amendments should be defeated. The Taber amendment is going to result in a greater cut to the Post Office Depart-

ment, as an illustration; it is going to result in a cut to the Veterans' Administration; it is going to result in a cut over and above those already made by the Committee on Appropriations to all other agencies of the Government.

It is one thing for the gentleman from Indiana to talk today; it is another thing to interpret this action tomorrow and to know what actually has happened. So we want the record to be clear. I hope there will be roll calls so that it will be known who brought about the further reduction which in turn will bring about the serious repercussions that are bound to occur as a result of both these amendments.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There is nothing inconsistent in these two amendments. They dovetail into each other.

Mr. McCORMACK. Both amendments are clearly inconsistent with each other. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York cuts the appropriations. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] said his amendment will not result in certain employees being discharged. In that respect there is a very marked inconsistency. The fact remains that the Taber amendment will bring about further reductions in every agency of the Government over and above those already made by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader, permit me to make an observation with regard to the reaction of the American public to the handiwork today of these gentlemen on the other side of the aisle. These same Republican gentlemen have voted billions upon billions of dollars for the Marshall plan and foreign aid and today they are denying the American public Government services to which they have been accustomed and entitled, such as those of the Veterans' Administration, the Post Office Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and research programs in heart, cancer, and mental health, just to mention a few. Yes; you cut the FBI this afternoon.

Mr. McCORMACK. The fact remains that if both of these amendments are retained they are inconsistent with each other. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], reduces the appropriation for every agency. My only purpose in rising at this time is so that the record will be clear to show just what has happened and where the responsibility lies.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts to call attention to the fact that the transcript of today's proceedings in typewritten form now on the table in front of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] shows conclusively, in answer to a question I put to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that the FBI is cut under the provisions of his amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say also it is going to be interesting to find out how many Republican Members offered amendments to increase the bill. That will be very interesting.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to ask the gentleman this question: In the list of people who are excluded from this particular amendment, it does not exclude vital help in veterans' hospitals, such as cooks. If the cooks quit, you cannot hire them again. How are you going to feed the people in the Veterans' Administration hospitals?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman take these two amendments and show the Members of the House just where the two amendments are inconsistent? I am sure the gentleman can do that. He has given us generalities but he has not given us any facts. Will the gentleman take them please and get down to cases?

Mr. McCORMACK. The amendment of the gentleman from New York among other things reduces the appropriation \$600,000,000. That is what, among other things, it provides. That means that there has got to be a cut in every agency of Government over and above the reduction made by the committee. That includes the Post Office Department, that includes the Veterans' Administration, that includes all other agencies of the Government. I personally hope there is a roll call on that amendment.

(Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, in the complicated social, and economic structure of the present day, national and international, the number, size and complexities contained in the preparation of this appropriation bill almost staggers the imagination. We all appreciate, I am sure, the committee members studied tirelessly, scrutinized diligently, and worked endlessly, with conscientious sense, over a long period of time to present this bill. On the whole they did, most of us will agree, a remarkable job and deserve our sympathetic commendation for their personal sacrifices, of time and effort, in a trying task. Nevertheless I deeply feel the American people are entitled to a practical demonstration of economy-mindedness in this body and I fully believe the over-all objective of the reduction which will result from the Thomas-Taber amendments should be adopted.

I am sure nobody here wants to interfere with Federal Government participation in the administration of social-security and unemployment compensation programs, or seriously cripple the efficiency of our postal service. I am certain you would not want to deny to our veterans, especially those disabled for life in our country's service, the aids and benefits to which they are legally, justly, and morally entitled. It would

be a bold prophet indeed who would advocate the diminishment of our national defenses in these threatening, challenging hours. Unbiased authorities advise us the vast foreign commitments to which we are pledged must be sensibly maintained in peril of extinction of freedom here and throughout the democratic world. I do not stand to urge suppression of any of these vital activities. I would be the last to favor any move to paralyze essential Government functions and inflict needless injury and hardship upon individual citizens.

Yet I do want to see every energy exercised to answer, as much as humanly possible, the desperate cry of our taxpayers for some relief from their overpowering burdens. We are, as a Government, spending more money than is collected; we are in debt to the extent of a quarter of a trillion dollars; we are taxed every time we put out our hand. Under these circumstances I want to show our own people, our own citizens, by definite gesture, that we know the great personal sacrifices they have unselfishly been shouldering and that we want to ease their load as much as we can. The reduction proposed seems sensible to me; it will be an honest step toward trying to balance the budget. It may well be accomplished by careful administration and provide a morale lift to the taxpayer, which is why I favor it.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, within a very few minutes the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union will rise and report this omnibus appropriation bill back to the House. The House of Representatives, Mr. Chairman, always appreciates a job well done, and when that job happens to be a difficult and a tedious and a tiring job, the measure of appreciation is all the greater.

I take the floor at the close of this debate to express a very sincere appreciation for the magnificent job done by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] in presiding over this bill in Committee.

I am sure that my sentiments in this respect are shared by every Member of this House on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I want to join, in behalf of the Republican Members of this House, in this commendation of our very able Chairman who has conducted himself with great dignity and fairness. We, on this side, appreciate him as we always have.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. We are all proud of JERE COOPER, not only as a Member of the House, but for the outstanding and the fine manner in which he always has presided over any bill that he has been designated as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House. I have served with my friend for many years. The people of his district and of his State can well be proud of their JERE COOPER.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. Chairman, for more than a month this bill has been before the House. Day after day since about April 3 the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee has demonstrated every hour of every day those qualities of patience and fairness and justice that mark him as a great presiding officer.

In addition to his arduous duties of presiding during consideration of this bill, he has carried his part of the load during all of that time as the ranking majority member of the Committee on Ways and Means as it seeks to write a new tax bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appreciates the very kind references.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Canfield amendment, at page 109, line 1; the Gore amendment, at page 136, line 20; and the Boggs of Louisiana amendment, at page 305, line 14.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Taber amendment to chapter I, page 2, line 3.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Thomas amendment, page 411, after line 21.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is that the Thomas amendment as amended by the Taber amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Case of South Dakota amendment, page 290, line 2, which cuts the appropriation for the administration of the Public Housing Administration.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Jensen amendment at page 425, after line 13. This is the last amendment that was adopted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Will the Chair advise the House in what order the separate votes will be taken?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendments upon which a separate vote has been demanded will be considered by the House in the order in which they appear in the bill, that is, in the following order:

First, the Taber amendment, page 2, line 3, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES].

Second, the Canfield amendment, on page 109, line 1, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Third, the Gore amendment, page 136, line 20, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Fourth, the Case of South Dakota amendment, page 290, line 2, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Fifth, the Boggs of Louisiana amendment, page 305, line 14, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Sixth, the Thomas amendment, page 411, after line 21, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Seventh, the Jensen amendment, page 425, after line 13, on which a separate vote was demanded by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 3, strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$9,800,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 179, noes 104.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANFIELD: On page 109, line 1, strike out "\$135,000,000" and insert "\$136,000,000."

And on line 4, after "attrition", insert "": Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for expenses of reserve training, including pay and allowances of Regular and Reserve personnel on active duty engaged primarily in administration of Reserve training program, and including drill pay at a rate not to exceed those prescribed

by or pursuant to law for the Naval Reserve."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANFIELD and Mr. GREEN) there were—ayes 143, noes 131.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska and Mr. CANNON asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded, the Gore amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE: On page 136, line 20, strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$150,000,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BIEMILLER) there were—ayes 152, noes 111.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 258, nays 131, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

YEAS—258

Addonizio	Doyle	Kelley, Pa.
Albert	Durham	Kelly, N. Y.
Allen, La.	Eberharter	Keogh
Andrews	Elliott	Kerr
Angell	Engel, Mich.	Kilday
Aspinall	Evins	King
Barden	Fallon	Kirwan
Baring	Feighan	Klein
Barrett, Pa.	Fenton	Kruse
Bates, Ky.	Fernandez	Lane
Bates, Mass.	Flood	Lanham
Battle	Fogarty	Larcade
Beall	Forand	Lemke
Beckworth	Frazier	Lesinski
Bennett, Fla.	Fugate	Lichtenwalter
Bennett, Mich.	Fulton	Linehan
Bentsen	Furcolo	Lovre
Biemiller	Gary	Lynch
Blackney	Golden	McCarthy
Blatnik	Gordon	McCormack
Bolling	Gore	McDonough
Bonner	Gorski	McGrath
Bosone	Granahan	McGuire
Breen	Grant	McKinnon
Brown, Ga.	Green	McSweeney
Bryson	Gregory	Mack, Ill.
Buchanan	Gross	Mack, Wash.
Buckley, Ill.	Hagen	Madden
Buckley, N. Y.	Hall	Magee
Burdick	Edwin Arthur	Marcantonio
Burke	Hand	Marsalis
Burnside	Harden	Marshall
Burton	Hardy	Marrow
Byrne, N. Y.	Harris	Miles
Camp	Hart	Mitchell
Canfield	Havenner	Monroney
Carroll	Hays, Ohio	Morris
Case, N. J.	Hedrick	Moulder
Celler	Heffernan	Multer
Chatham	Heller	Murdock
Chelf	Herlong	Murphy
Chesney	Heslerton	Murray, Tenn.
Christopher	Hill	Murray, Wis.
Chudoff	Hinshaw	Nelson
Clemente	Hobbs	Nicholson
Colmer	Hollifield	Noland
Combs	Holmes	Norton
Cooley	Howell	O'Brien, Ill.
Cooper	Huber	O'Brien, Mich.
Corbett	Hull	O'Hara, Ill.
Crawford	Irving	O'Hara, Minn.
Crook	Jackson, Wash.	O'Konski
Crosser	Jacobs	O'Neill
Cunningham	Javits	O'Sullivan
Davis, Ga.	Jennings	O'Toole
Davis, Tenn.	Jonas	Face
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Patman
DeGraffenried	Jones, Mo.	Patten
DeLaney	Jones, N. C.	Patterson
Denton	Karst	Perkins
D'Ewart	Karsten	Peterson
Dollinger	Kearns	Pfeifer
Dolliver	Kee	Joseph L.
Donohue	Keefe	Philbin

Phillips, Tenn. Scott,
Poage Hugh D., Jr.
Polk Secrest
Potter Shelley
Poulson Sikes
Powell Simpson, Ill.
Preston Sims
Price Spence
Priest Staggers
Rabaut Steed
Rains Stigler
Rankin Stockman
Regan Sullivan
Richards Sutton
Riehlman Tackett
Rodino Tauriello
Rogers, Fla. Thomas
Rogers, Mass. Thompson
Rooney Thornberry
Roosevelt Tollefson
Sadowski Trimble
Saylor Underwood
Scott, Hardie Van Zandt

NAYS—131

Abbutt Gavin
Abernethy Gillette
Allen, Calif. Goodwin
Allen, Ill. Gossett
Andersen, H. Carl Graham
Anderson, Calif. Granger
Andresen, Gwinn
August H. Hale
Arends Hall
Auchincloss Leonard W.
Barrett, Wyo. Halleck
Bishop Harrison
Boggs, Del. Harvey
Boggs, La. Herter
Bolton, Md. Hoeven
Bolton, Ohio Hoffman, Ill.
Bramblett Hoffman, Mich.
Brehm Hope
Brooks Horan
Brown, Ohio James
Burleson Jenison
Byrnes, Wis. Jenkins
Cannon Jensen
Chipperfield Johnson
Clevenger Kean
Cole, Kans. Kearney
Cole, N. Y. Keating
Cotton Kennedy
Coudert Kilburn
Cox Latham
Curtis LeFevre
Dague Lind
Davis, Wis. Lodge
Dondero Lucas
Doughton Lyle
Ellsworth McCulloch
Elston McGregor
Engle, Calif. Macy
Fellows Mahon
Fisher Martin, Iowa
Ford Martin, Mass.
Gamble Mason
Garmatz Meyer
Gathings Michener
Miller, Md. Wood

NOT VOTING—41

Bailey Hare
Boykin Hays, Ark.
Bulwinkle Hébert
Carlyle Jackson, Calif.
Carnahan Judd
Case, S. Dak. Kunkel
Cavalcante LeCompte
Davenport McConnell
Davies, N. Y. McMillan, S. C.
Deane McMillan, Ill.
Dingell Mansfield
Douglas Miller, Calif.
Eaton Morgan
Gilmer Morrison

So the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Until further notice:
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Davenport with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. McMillan of Illinois.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Redden with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. BARDEN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 290, line 2, strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,750,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BIEMILLER) there were—ayes 163, noes 124.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 222, nays 163, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

YEAS—222

Abbutt D'Ewart Johnson
Abernethy Dolliver Jonas
Allen, Calif. Dondero Jones, N. C.
Allen, Ill. Doughton Kean
Allen, La. Durham Kearney
Andersen, Ellsworth Kearns
H. Carl Elston Keating
Anderson, Calif. Engel, Mich. Keefe
Andresen, Fallon Kilburn
August H. Fellows Kilday
Andrews Fenton Larcade
Arends Fisher Latham
Auchincloss Ford LeFevre
Barden Frazier Lemke
Barrett, Wyo. Fugate Lichtenthaler
Bates, Mass. Fulton Lodge
Battle Gamble Lovre
Beall Gary Lucas
Beckworth Gathings Lyle
Bennett, Fla. Gavin McCulloch
Bennett, Mich. Gillette McDonough
Bentsen Golden McGregor
Bishop Goodwin Mack, Wash.
Blackney Gore Macy
Boggs, Del. Gossett Marshall
Bolton, Md. Graham Martin, Iowa
Bolton, Ohio Grant Martin, Mass.
Bonner Gross Mason
Bramblett Gwinn Merrow
Brehm Hagen Meyer
Brooks Hale Michener
Brown, Ohio Hall, Edwin Arthur Miller, Md.
Bryson Hall, Leonard W. Mills
Burdick Halleck Monroney
Burleson Harden Murray, Tenn.
Burton Hardy Murray, Wis.
Byrnes, Wis. Harris Nelson
Camp Chatham Nicholson
Chatham Harrison Norblad
Chipperfield Harvey Norrell
Clevenger Herlong O'Hara, Minn.
Cole, Kans. Herter Passman
Cole, N. Y. Colmer Patten
Colmer Heslton Patterson
Cooley Hill Pfiffer, William L.
Cooper Hinshaw Phillips, Calif.
Corbett Hobbs Phillips, Tenn.
Cotton Hoeven Pickett
Coudert Hoffman, Ill. Potter
Cox Hoffman, Mich. Poulson
Crawford Holmes Rankin
Cunningham Hope Reed, Ill.
Curtis Horan Reed, N. Y.
Dague James
Davis, Ga. Jenison
Davis, Tenn. Jenkins
Davis, Wis. Jensen

Rees
Regan
Rich
Riehlman
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass
Sadlak
St. George
Sanborn
Sasscer
Saylor
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Scudder
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Ill.

Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Stanley
Steed
Stefan
Stockman
Sutton
Taber
Tackett
Talle
Taylor
Teague
Thompson
Towe
Trimble
Van Zandt
Velde

NAYS—163

Addonizio
Albert
Angell
Aspinall
Baring
Barrett, Pa.
Bates, Ky.
Biemiller
Blatnik
Boggs, La.
Boiling
Bosone
Breen
Brown, Ga.
Buchanan
Buckley, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.
Burke
Burnside
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Cannon
Carroll
Case, N. J.
Celler
Chelf
Chesney
Christopher
Chudoff
Clemente
Combs
Crook
Crosner
Dawson
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Denton
Dollinger
Donohue
Doyle
Eberharther
Elliot
Engle, Calif.
Evins
Feighan
Fernandez
Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Furcolo
Garmatz
Gordon
Gorski
Granahan
Granger
Green
Gregory
Hand
Hart
Havener
Hays, Ohio
Hedrick
Heffernan
Heller
Holifield
Howell
Huber
Hull
Irving
Jackson, Wash.
Jacobs
Javits
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karst
Karsten
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Keogh
Kerr
King
Kirwan
Klein
Krusse
Lane
Lanham
Lesinski
Lind
Linehan
Lynch
McCarthy
McCormack
McGrath
McGuire
McKinnon
McSweeney
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magee
Mahon
Marcantonio
Marshall
Mitchell
Morris
Moulder
Multer
Murdoch
Murphy
Noland
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
O'Toole
Pace
Patman
Perkins
Peterson
Pfiffer, Joseph L.
Philbin
Polk
Powell
Preston
Price
Priest
Rabaut
Rains
Ribicoff
Richards
Rodino
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sabath
Sadowski
Secrest
Shelley
Sikes
Sims
Spence
Staggers
Stigler
Sullivan
Tauriello
Thomas
Thornberry
Tollefson
Underwood
Vinson
Wagner
Walter
Welch
Wier
Withrow
Wolverton
Woodhouse
Yates
Young
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—45

Bailey Hays, Ark.
Boykin Hébert
Bulwinkle Jackson, Calif.
Carlyle Jennings
Carnahan Judd
Case, S. Dak. Kunkel
Cavalcante LeCompte
Davenport McConnell
Davies, N. Y. McMillan, S. C.
Deane McMillan, Ill.
Dingell Mansfield
Douglas Miles
Eaton Miller, Calif.
Gilmer Morgan
Hare Morrison

So the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Jackson of California against.
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Case of South Dakota against.
Mrs. Douglas for, with Mr. Kunkel against.

Mr. Davenport for, with Mr. Werdel against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. McConnell against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Nixon against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. McMillen of Illinois against.

Mr. Whitaker for, with Mr. Eaton against.
Mr. Hare for, with Mr. Jennings against.
Mr. Bailey for, with Mr. Plumley against.
Mr. Morgan for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Mr. Hays of Arkansas for, with Mr. Wolcott against.

Mr. Deane for, with Mr. Judd against.
Mr. Redden for, with Mr. LeCompte against.

Mr. ANDERSON of California changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS as amended by the Boggs substitute:

On page 305 line 18, strike out "\$2,229,300" and insert "\$3,175,000";

On page 306, line 3, strike out "\$3,342,660" and insert "\$5,886,000"; and

On page 306, line 3, strike out the remainder down to the end of the paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Boggs of Louisiana) there were—ayes 105, noes 156.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Speaker pro tempore appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 137, noes 145.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 411, following line 21, insert a new chapter, as follows:

"CHAPTER X-A—GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

"Reductions in appropriations and contract authorizations contained in this act are hereby made in the sum of \$600,000,000.

"Not more than the following sums may be obligated by any agency or department provided for in this bill, viz: (1) For civilian personnel, not more than an amount 10 percent below the amount proposed in the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951, except that in the Department of Defense where no more than the amount of the President's budget estimate minus 2 percent shall be obligated. This paragraph shall not apply to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration.

"(2) For travel, not more than a total for all departments and agencies of \$319,000,000, and not more than 5 percent less than the estimates provided for military personnel travel and not more than 20 percent less than the amount provided for civilian personnel

travel, than the estimates therefor contained in the President's budget message for the fiscal year 1951.

"(3) For transportation of things, for all departments and agencies, not more than \$720,000,000, provided further that in no case shall the amount obligated exceed a figure 10 percent below the estimates submitted by the President in his budget message for 1951 for each item for all agencies except the Department of Defense, and for the Department of Defense not more than 5 percent less than the estimates of the President, transmitted in said budget message.

"(4) For communications services, not more than \$59,000,000 and not more for any department other than the Department of Defense than the amount of the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent, and for the Department of Defense not more than a figure 5 percent below the President's budget estimates for 1951.

"(5) For rents and utilities, not more than \$205,000,000 and for all establishments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(6) For printing and reproduction, not more than \$52,000,000 and not more in any case than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(7) For other contractual services, not more than \$1,301,000,000 and for all departments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(8) For supplies and materials, not more than \$3,888,000,000 and for all departments of the Government except the Department of Defense and the Veterans' Hospitals not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(9) For equipment, not more than \$3,577,000,000 and for all departments other than the Department of Defense, not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 percent.

"(10) For lands and structures, for all departments of the Government, except the Department of Defense, not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 5 percent."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 274, nays 112, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

YEAS—274

Abbott	Bolton, Ohio	Corbett
Abernethy	Bonner	Cotton
Allen, Calif.	Bosone	Coudert
Allen, Ill.	Bramblett	Cox
Allen, La.	Brehm	Crawford
Andersen,	Brooks	Cunningham
H. Carl	Brown, Ohio	Curtis
Anderson, Calif.	Bryson	Dague
Andresen,	Buckley, Ill.	Davis, Ga.
August H.	Burdick	Davis, Tenn.
Andrews	Burleson	Davis, Wis.
Angell	Burnside	DeGraffenried
Arends	Burton	Denton
Auchincloss	Byrne, N. Y.	D'Ewart
Barden	Byrnes, Wis.	Dolliver
Baring	Camp	Dondero
Barrett, Wyo.	Canfield	Donohue
Bates, Mass.	Case, N. J.	Doughton
Battle	Chatham	Doyle
Beall	Chelf	Durham
Bennett, Fla.	Chesney	Elliott
Bennett, Mich.	Chipperfield	Ellsworth
Bentsen	Clevenger	Elston
Bishop	Cole, Kans.	Engel, Mich.
Blackney	Cole, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.
Boggs, Del.	Colmer	Evins
Boggs, La.	Cooley	Fallon
Bolton, Md.	Cooper	Fellows

Fenton	Kilburn	Rogers, Fla.
Fernandez	Kilday	Rogers, Mass.
Fisher	Kruse	Sadlak
Ford	Lanham	St. George
Frazier	Larcade	Sanborn
Fugate	Latham	Sasscer
Fulton	LeFevre	Saylor
Furcolo	Lemke	Scott, Hardie
Gamble	Lichtenwalter	Scott,
Garmatz	Lodge	Hugh D., Jr.
Gary	Lovre	Scrivner
Gathings	Lucas	Scudder
Gavin	Lyle	Secrest
Gillette	McCulloch	Shafer
Golden	McDonough	Short
Goodwin	McGregor	Sikes
Gossett	McKinnon	Simpson, Ill.
Graham	Mack, Ill.	Simpson, Pa.
Grant	Mack, Wash.	Sims
Gross	Macy	Smith, Kans.
Gwinn	Marshall	Smith, Va.
Hagen	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Wis.
Hale	Martin, Mass.	Stanley
Hall,	Mason	Steed
Edwin Arthur	Morrow	Stefan
Hall,	Meyer	Stockman
Leonard W.	Michener	Sutton
Halleck	Miller, Md.	Taber
Hand	Miller, Nebr.	Tackett
Harden	Mills	Talle
Hardy	Monroney	Taylor
Harris	Morton	Teague
Harrison	Moulder	Thomas
Harvey	Murray, Tenn.	Thompson
Hays, Ohio	Murray, Wis.	Thornberry
Herlong	Nelson	Tollefson
Herter	Nicholson	Towe
Heseltun	Noland	Trimble
Hill	Norblad	Van Zandt
Hinshaw	Norrell	Velde
Hobbs	O'Hara, Minn.	Vorys
Hoeven	O'Konski	Vursell
Hoffman, Ill.	Pace	Wadsworth
Hoffman, Mich.	Patten	Wagner
Holmes	Patterson,	Walter
Hope	Peterson,	Weichel
Horan	Pfeiffer,	Wheeler
Howell	William L.	White, Idaho
Hull	Philbin	Whitten
Irving	Phillips, Calif.	Whittington
James	Phillips, Tenn.	Wickersham
Jenison	Pickett	Widnall
Jenkins	Plumley	Wigglesworth
Jennings	Poage	Williams
Jensen	Polk	Willis
Johnson	Potter	Wilson, Ind.
Jonas	Poulson	Wilson, Okla.
Jones, Ala.	Rains	Wilson, Tex.
Jones, N. C.	Reed, Ill.	Winstead
Kean	Reed, N. Y.	Withrow
Kearney	Rees	Wolverton
Kearns	Regan	Wood
Keating	Ribicoff	Woodruff
Keefe	Rich	Young
Kennedy	Richards	
Kerr	Riehlman	

NAYS—112

Addonizio	Granahan	Magee
Albert	Granger	Mahon
Aspinall	Green	Marcantonio
Barrett, Pa.	Gregory	Marsalis
Bates, Ky.	Hart	Mitchell
Beckworth	Havener	Morris
Biemiller	Heffernan	Multer
Blatnik	Heller	Murdock
Bolling	Hollifield	Murphy
Breen	Huber	Norton
Brown, Ga.	Jackson, Wash.	O'Brien, Ill.
Buchanan	Jacobs	O'Brien, Mich.
Buckley, N. Y.	Javits	O'Hara, Ill.
Burke	Jones, Mo.	O'Neill
Cannon	Karst	O'Sullivan
Carroll	Karsten	O'Toole
Celler	Kee	Passman
Christopher	Kelley, Pa.	Patman
Chudoff	Kelly, N. Y.	Perkins
Clemente	Keogh	Pfeifer,
Combs	King	Joseph L.
Crook	Kirwan	Powell
Crosser	Klein	Preston
Dawson	Lane	Price
Delaney	Lesinski	Priest
Dollinger	Lind	Rabaut
Eberharter	Linehan	Rankin
Feighan	Lynch	Rodino
Flood	McCarthy	Rooney
Fogarty	McCormack	Roosevelt
Forand	McGrath	Sabath
Gordon	McGuire	Sadowski
Gore	McSweeney	Shelley
Gorski	Madden	Spence

Staggers	Underwood	Woodhouse
Stigler	Vinson	Yates
Sullivan	Welch	Zablocki
Tauriello	Wier	

NOT VOTING—44

Bailey	Hays, Ark.	Nixon
Boykin	Hébert	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Hedrick	Ramsay
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Redden
Carnahan	Judd	Rhodes
Case, S. Dak.	Kunkel	Rivers
Cavalcante	LeCompte	Sheppard
Davenport	McConnell	Smathers
Davies, N. Y.	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Ohio
Deane	McMillen, Ill.	Walsh
Dingell	Mansfield	Werdel
Douglas	Miles	Whitaker
Eaton	Miller, Calif.	White, Calif.
Gilmer	Morgan	Wolcott
Hare	Morrison	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Davenport against.
Mr. Werdel for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Morgan against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Bailey against.
Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Walsh against.
Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Rhodes against.
Mr. Redden for, with Mrs. Douglas against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Davies of New York against.
Mr. Hare for, with Mr. White of California against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Deane against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. BARING changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 425, after line 13, add a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 1113. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position under the United States Government which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1950:

"Provided, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 10 percent of all such vacancies in any agency caused by separation from such agency;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to scientific and technical positions in the Atomic Energy Commission and the armed services;

"(e) to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration;

"(f) to law-enforcement officers;

"(g) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions;

"(h) to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets of the Coast Guard, and the undergraduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies; or

"(i) to any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 201, nays 185, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 161]

YEAS—201

Abbott	Gillette	Norblad
Abernethy	Golden	Norrell
Allen, Calif.	Goodwin	O'Hara, Minn.
Allen, Ill.	Gossett	O'Konski
Andersen,	Graham	Pace
H. Carl	Gross	Patten
Anderson, Calif.	Gwinn	Patterson
Andresen,	Hagen	Pfeiffer,
August H.	Ha'e	William L.
Angell	Hall,	Phillips, Calif.
Arends	Edwin Arthur	Phillips, Tenn.
Auchincloss	Hall,	Pickett
Barden	Leonard W.	Plumley
Barrett, Wyo.	Halleck	Poage
Bates, Mass.	Harden	Potter
Beall	Harris	Poulson
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Herlong	Rees
Blackney	Herter	Regan
Boggs, Del.	Heseltun	Ribicoff
Bolton, Md.	Hill	Rich
Bolton, Ohio	Hinshaw	Riehlman
Bonner	Hobbs	Rogers, Fla.
Bramblett	Hoeyen	Rogers, Mass.
Brehm	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Brown, Ga.	Hoffman, Mich.	St. George
Brown, Ohio	Holmes	Sanborn
Bryson	Hope	Saylor
Burdick	Horan	Scott, Hardie
Burleson	Irving	Scott,
Burton	James	Hugh D., Jr.
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenison	Scrivner
Camp	Jenkins	Scudder
Canfield	Jennings	Shafer
Chatham	Jensen	Short
Chiperfield	Johnson	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Jonas	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, Kans.	Kean	Smith, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.	Kearney	Smith, Va.
Colmer	Kearns	Smith, Wis.
Corbett	Keating	Stanley
Cotton	Keefe	Stefan
Coudert	Kilburn	Stockman
Cox	Latham	Sutton
Crawford	LeFevre	Taber
Cunningham	Lemke	Tackett
Curtis	Lichtenwalter	Talle
Dague	Lodge	Taylor
Davis, Ga.	Love	Tollefson
Davis, Wis.	Lucas	Towe
D'Ewart	McCulloch	Van Zandt
Dolliver	McDonough	Velde
Dondero	McGregor	Vorys
Doughton	Mack, Wash.	Vursell
Ellsworth	Macy	Wadsworth
Elston	Martin, Iowa	Weichel
Engel, Mich.	Martin, Mass.	Wheeler
Fallon	Mason	White, Idaho
Fellows	Merrow	Whittington
Fenton	Meyer	Widnall
Fernandez	Michener	Wigglesworth
Fisher	Miller, Md.	Williams
Ford	Miller, Nebr.	Wilson, Ind.
Fulton	Mills	Wilson, Tex.
Gamble	Morton	Winstead
Gary	Murray, Wis.	Wolverton
Gathings	Nelson	Wood
Gavin	Nicholson	Woodruff

NAYS—185

Addonizio	Battle	Breen
Albert	Beckworth	Brooks
Allen, La.	Bentsen	Buchanan
Andrews	Biemiller	Buckley, Ill.
Aspinall	Blatnik	Buckley, N. Y.
Baring	Boggs, La.	Burke
Barrett, Pa.	Bolling	Burnside
Bates, Ky.	Bosone	Byrne, N. Y.

Cannon	Jackson, Wash.	O'Sullivan
Carroll	Jacobs	O'Toole
Case, N. J.	Javits	Passman
Celler	Jones, Ala.	Patman
Chelf	Jones, Mo.	Perkins
Chesney	Jones, N. C.	Peterson
Christopher	Karst	Pfeifer,
Chudoff	Karsten	Joseph L.
Clemente	Kee	Philbin
Combs	Kelley, Pa.	Polk
Cooley	Kelly, N. Y.	Powell
Cooper	Kennedy	Preston
Crook	Keogh	Price
Crosser	Kerr	Priest
Dawson	Kilday	Rabaut
DeGraffenried	King	Rains
Delaney	Kirwan	Rankin
Denton	Klein	Richards
Dollinger	Kruse	Rodino
Donohue	Lane	Rooney
Doyle	Lanham	Roosevelt
Durham	Larcade	Sabath
Eberharter	Lesinski	Sadowski
Elliott	Lind	Sasser
Engle, Calif.	Linehan	Secrest
Evins	Lyle	Shelley
Feighan	Lynch	Sikes
Flood	McCarthy	Sims
Fogarty	McCormack	Spence
Forand	McGrath	Staggers
Frazier	McGuire	Steed
Fugate	McKinnon	Stigler
Furcolo	McSweeney	Sullivan
Garmatz	Mack, Ill.	Tauriello
Gordon	Madden	Teague
Gore	Magee	Thomas
Gorski	Mahon	Thompson
Granahan	Marcantonio	Thornberry
Granger	Marsalis	Trimble
Grant	Marshall	Underwood
Green	Mitchell	Vinson
Gregory	Monroney	Wagner
Hand	Morris	Walter
Hardy	Moulder	Welch
Hart	Multer	Whitten
Havenner	Murdock	Wickersham
Hays, Ohio	Murphy	Wier
Hedrick	Murray, Tenn.	Willis
Heffernan	Noland	Wilson, Okla.
Heller	Norton	Withrow
Holifield	O'Brien, Ill.	Woodhouse
Howell	O'Brien, Mich.	Yates
Huber	O'Hara, Ill.	Young
Hull	O'Neill	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—44

Bailey	Hare	Nixon
Boykin	Hays, Ark.	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Hébert	Ramsay
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Redden
Carnahan	Judd	Rhodes
Case, S. Dak.	Kunkel	Rivers
Cavalcante	LeCompte	Sheppard
Davenport	McConnell	Smathers
Davies, N. Y.	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Tenn.	McMillen, Ill.	Walsh
Deane	Mansfield	Werdel
Dingell	Miles	Whitaker
Douglas	Miller, Calif.	White, Calif.
Eaton	Morgan	Wolcott
Gilmer	Morrison	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Davenport against.
Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Morgan against.
Mr. Werdel for, with Mr. Bailey against.
Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Redden against.
Mr. Hare for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Rhodes against.
Mr. McMillen of Illinois for, with Mr. Deane against.
Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Walsh with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. White of California with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. BATTLE and Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. FISHER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 362, nays 21, answered "present" 2, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

YEAS—362

Abbott	Burleson	Evins
Abernethy	Burnside	Fallon
Addonizio	Burton	Feighan
Albert	Byrne, N. Y.	Fellows
Allen, Calif.	Camp	Fenton
Allen, Ill.	Canfield	Fernandez
Allen, La.	Cannon	Fisher
Andersen,	Carroll	Flood
H. Carl	Case, N. J.	Fogarty
Anderson, Calif.	Celler	Forand
Andresen,	Chatham	Ford
August H.	Chelf	Frazier
Andrews	Chesney	Fugate
Angell	Chipperfield	Fulton
Arends	Christopher	Furcolo
Aspinall	Chudoff	Gamble
Auchincloss	Clemente	Garmatz
Barden	Clevenger	Gary
Baring	Cole, Kans.	Gathings
Barrett, Pa.	Colmer	Gavin
Barrett, Wyo.	Combs	Gillette
Bates, Ky.	Cooley	Golden
Bates, Mass.	Cooper	Goodwin
Battle	Corbett	Gordon
Beall	Coudert	Gore
Beckworth	Cox	Gorski
Bennett, Mich.	Crook	Gossett
Bentsen	Crosser	Graham
Biemiller	Cunningham	Granahan
Bishop	Curtis	Granger
Blackney	Dague	Grant
Blatnik	Davis, Ga.	Green
Boggs, Del.	Dawson	Gregory
Boggs, La.	DeGraffenried	Gross
Bolling	Delaney	Gwinn
Bolton Md.	Denton	Hagen
Bolton, Ohio	D'Ewart	Hale
Bonner	Dollinger	Hall
Bosone	Dolliver	Edwin Arthur
Bramblett	Dondero	Hall
Breen	Donohue	Leonard W.
Brooks	Doughton	Halleck
Brown, Ga.	Doyle	Hand
Brown, Ohio	Durham	Harden
Bryson	Eberharter	Hardy
Buchanan	Elliott	Harris
Bulkley, Ill.	Elsworth	Harrison
Buckley, N. Y.	Elston	Hart
Burdick	Engel, Mich.	Harvey
Burke	Engle, Calif.	Havener

Hays, Ohio	McSweeney	Sadlak
Hedrick	Mack, Ill.	Sadowski
Heffernan	Mack, Wash.	St. George
Heller	Madden	Sanborn
Herlong	Magee	Sasscer
Herter	Mahon	Saylor
Heseltun	Marsalis	Scott, Hardie
Hill	Martin, Iowa	Scott,
Hinshaw	Martin, Mass.	Hugh D., Jr.
Hobbs	Marrow	Scrivner
Hoeven	Meyer	Scudder
Hoffman, Ill.	Michener	Secrest
Hollfield	Miller, Md.	Shelley
Holmes	Miller, Nebr.	Short
Hope	Mills	Sikes
Horan	Mitchell	Simpson, Ill.
Howell	Monroney	Simpson, Pa.
Huber	Morris	Sims
Hull	Morton	Smith, Va.
Irving	Moulder	Smith, Wis.
Jackson, Wash.	Murdoch	Spence
Jacobs	Murphy	Staggers
James	Murray, Tenn.	Stanley
Javits	Murray, Wis.	Steed
Jenison	Nelson	Stefan
Jenkins	Nicholson	Stigler
Jennings	Noland	Stockman
Jensen	Norrell	Sullivan
Johnson	Norton	Sutton
Jonas	O'Brien, Ill.	Tackett
Jones, Ala.	O'Brien, Mich.	Talle
Jones, Mo.	O'Hara, Ill.	Tauriello
Jones, N. C.	O'Hara, Minn.	Taylor
Karst	O'Konski	Teague
Karsten	O'Neill	Thomas
Kearney	O'Sullivan	Thompson
Kearns	Passman	Thornberry
Keating	Patman	Tollefson
Kee	Patten	Towe
Keefe	Patterson	Trimble
Kelley, Pa.	Perkins	Underwood
Kelly, N. Y.	Peterson	Van Zandt
Kennedy	Pfeifer,	Velde
Keogh	Joseph L.	Vinson
Kerr	Pfeiffer,	Vorys
Kilday	William L.	Vursell
King	Philbin	Wadsworth
Kirwan	Phillips, Calif.	Wagner
Klein	Phillips, Tenn.	Walter
Kruse	Pickett	Weichel
Lane	Plumley	Welch
Lanham	Poage	Wheeler
Larcade	Polk	White, Idaho
Latham	Potter	Whitten
LeFevre	Poulson	Whittington
Lemke	Preston	Wickersham
Lesinski	Price	Widnall
Lichtenwalter	Priest	Wier
Lind	Rabaut	Wigglesworth
Linehan	Rains	Williams
Lodge	Rankin	Willis
Lovre	Reed, Ill.	Wilson, Ind.
Lucas	Rees	Wilson, Okla.
Lyle	Regan	Wilson, Tex.
Lynch	Ribicoff	Winstead
McCarthy	Richards	Withrow
McCormack	Riehlman	Wolverton
McCulloch	Rodino	Wood
McDonough	Rogers, Fla.	Woodhouse
McGrath	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
McGregor	Rooney	Yates
McGuire	Roosevelt	Young
McKinnon	Sabath	Zablocki

NAYS—21

Bennett, Fla.	Hoffman, Mich.	Norblad
Brehm	Kean	Pace
Byrnes, Wis.	Kilburn	Reed, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Macy	Rich
Cotton	Marcanonio	Shafer
Crawford	Marshall	Smith, Kans.
Davis, Wis.	Mason	Taber

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

O'Toole Powell

NOT VOTING—45

Bailey	Hare	Multer
Boykin	Hays, Ark.	Nixon
Bulwinkle	Hébert	Quinn
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Ramsay
Carnahan	Judd	Redden
Case, S. Dak.	Kunkel	Rhodes
Cavalcante	LeCompte	Rivers
Davenport	McConnell	Sheppard
Davies, N. Y.	McMillan, S. C.	Smathers
Davis, Tenn.	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Deane	Mansfield	Walsh
Dingell	Miles	Werdel
Douglas	Miller, Calif.	Whitaker
Eaton	Morgan	White, Calif.
Gilmer	Morrison	Wolcott

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Jackson of California.

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Multer with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Davenport with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Judd.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Werdel.

Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

Mr. Redden with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.

Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. HOLIFIELD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion by Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF SECTION AND CHAPTER NUMBERS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may have the right to correct section numbers and chapter numbers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I take this time to ask the acting majority leader, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] as to the program for tomorrow, and next week and as much of the week thereafter as he can possibly inform the House.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the distinguished minority leader that the only legislation scheduled for tomorrow is the bill S. 2599, a bill better known as the Teague bill, which is some amendment to the Veterans' Training Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that all the different forces appear to be in agreement.

Mr. PRIEST. That is my understanding. For some time there was some controversy over the bill, but it is my understanding that most of that controversy has been worked out by some amendments.

It is the intention to ask unanimous consent that we adjourn over until Monday.

As far as the program for next week is concerned, that will be announced to-

morrow. I am not able at this time to give the program for next week.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 597, Rept. No. 2035), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6826) to extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604) for a period of 3 years, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN LICENSES GRANTED TO THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 598, Rept. No. 2036), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2128) to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 599, Rept. No. 2037), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, (S. 2440) to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall

rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 600, Rept. No. 2038), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7764) to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

REORGANIZATION PLANS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give notice that notwithstanding the announcement as to the legislative program for the remainder of this week and next week it is my purpose the first time I can get recognition to call up all of the resolutions which have been reported out by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may state that he was under the impression that he had a talk with the gentleman from Michigan on the subject. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understand what the talk was, but I am making that announcement so that there will be no mistake and so that I will not be shut off when I attempt to call up some resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not know about the phrase "shut off."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, to have a correct ruling from the Chair to the effect that I cannot proceed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The present occupant of the Chair, or any other occupant, will certainly see that the rights of every Member are protected under the rules.

The Chair might observe, of course, that when agreements are made the Chair expects them to be carried out.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And I say in answer to that, as far as I am concerned any agreement I have made will be carried out. But I am not making any more agreements. I have been unable to get those which have been made kept heretofore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair knows nothing about any agreements made with the gentleman that have not been complied with. The Chair had an agreement with the gentleman with reference to next Thursday. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am not stating. As I understand, the Senate is now not going to debate plan No. 12 until Friday. The agreement I made with the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dawson], of course, will be kept.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The only desire of the Chair is to try and protect the House and the Members.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. There will be no advantage, Mr. Speaker, taken by me of any of the House Members; but I do not intend, if I can help it—maybe I cannot—to be—perhaps the word is not strictly parliamentary—"jockeyed" out of any of the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No occupant of the chair would do that, and the present occupant of the chair would not concede that the gentleman from Michigan would permit anybody to "jockey" him.

CORRECTION

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, part of the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole yesterday were inadvertently omitted from the Record.

I ask unanimous consent that my remarks in their entirety may be printed in the Appendix of today's Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix of today's Record.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis] is recognized for 20 minutes.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, some drastic changes affecting the Veterans' Administration hospital program were announced by President Truman on last Wednesday, May 3.

I am particularly interested in that portion of the President's announcement that he has directed that Oliver General Hospital at Augusta, Ga., be transferred to the Veterans' Administration, to be utilized in lieu of a 500-bed general hospital previously ordered to be constructed at Atlanta, Ga. As a result of this order, plans for the construction of the new 500-bed veterans' hospital at Atlanta have been canceled.

As a further result of that order, instructions have been issued to close Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta; also, to reconvert Peachtree Hospital No. 48

dustries of Germany and France. I am confident the free world will welcome the rebirth of leadership being shown by the great French nation. There can be no lasting peace until western Europe learns to work together. At long last, France is helping to show the way for western Europe to work together. This proposal, if earnestly and sincerely followed through, may become one of the important steps of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RAMSAY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following the legislative program and any other special orders heretofore entered.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN-MADE SHOES

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly disturbed about the growing imports of shoes coming into this country from behind the iron curtain and competing with our own American produced shoes.

It is true that the well-being of many communities in my section of the country depends upon the shoe and leather industry, which employs thousands of workers at high wages.

Today, in Boston stores and in stores throughout Massachusetts and the Nation, women's shoes made in Czechoslovakia are being offered to the public.

These shoes are shipped into the United States from behind the iron curtain and are sold to importers at prices which are less than the American manufacturer must pay for leather and other materials and not allowing for the high wages paid American workers.

There is no question but that every pair of these Czechoslovakian shoes purchased in this country, feeds good American dollars into Communist-dominated areas, encourages and builds up totalitarian labor methods and undermines American prosperity and the free labor of our own shoe industry.

It is estimated by the trade that at the present rate of imports, over a million pairs of Czechoslovakian shoes will come into this country in 1950. These

will be dumped here by an economy organized on totalitarian principles at below the American costs of production. In fact, some state that they can be sold in American markets at half the price of American-made shoes.

I think that Members of the House will agree that this is a very serious and alarming situation. I have strongly protested it many times with appropriate officials of this Government. It is unconscionable in my mind that it should be permitted to continue when it can be shown clearly that these imports, these Soviet-dumped goods, constitute a direct attack upon American labor, American business and American prosperity.

I am again urging that these imports be stopped at once in the national interest and hope that Government officials will move to this end at an early date.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. I am very interested to hear the gentleman speak as he has, because we are having the same trouble in our own district in the glove industry in Fulton County.

Mr. PHILBIN. I think it applies to many industries, and I am glad to have the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Is not the thing which the gentleman complains about right in line with the administration, the very thing that is being done by the Economic Administration every day, flooding this country with foreign products and foreign metals? Is that not in line with the policy of the administration?

Mr. PHILBIN. The distinguished gentleman has put his finger on a very serious and grave condition, and I hope it may soon be remedied.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am glad the gentleman has called this to the attention of the House, because the same situation exists in the pottery and glass industry in my own State.

Mr. PHILBIN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINANCES

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], frequently berates the Democratic administration for deficit spending, socialism, and confusion within the Democratic Party.

I want to call to the attention of my friend from Pennsylvania that all is not serene in his home State.

In fact, Governor Duff issued a statement last week in which he said that the boasted \$200,000,000 surplus of his predecessor, Governor Martin, was actually a \$23,000,000 deficit.

I also note with interest that Governor Duff's administration has supported a \$500,000,000 bonus for veterans, but they have not levied taxes to take care of this obligation which was incurred over 6 months ago.

It therefore appears that the Republican Party administration in the State of Pennsylvania is also resorting to deficit financing.

Now as to confusion and dissension in the Democratic Party, I am sure that my friend obtains little comfort from the situation of his own party in Pennsylvania.

In the April 3 issue of Newsweek, there is a very interesting article on the internecine Republican Party fight between Governor Duff and what the Governor denounces as the "old guard reactionaries in the Grundy machine."

The article states that—

Last week Jim Duff was having the brawl of his life. It was a brass-knuckle battle with Pennsylvania's powerful Grundy machine, fought under boom-town-barroom rules. Everything went, including rabbit punching, eye gouging, and kneeling in the clinches. Duff swore that he would smash the machine into a heap of twisted junk. It was that, he said, or else the machine would destroy the Republican Party in Pennsylvania and nationally.

So I say to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whom I admire for his unfailing service to his constituents and his frequent good-humored chastisements of the Democratic Party, "Save some of your energy and advice for the benefit of the strife-ridden and deficit-spending Republican Party in Pennsylvania."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from California very graciously notified me in advance that he was going to say something about Pennsylvania politics. I want to say to him and to all Members from other States that if they will leave Pennsylvania alone we will wash our

own linen. We do not have to rely on the Crump machine in Tennessee, the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago, the Hague machine in New Jersey, the Curley machine in Massachusetts, or the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, and ask for any help from any of them. We will do the job ourselves. To our own satisfaction and to the honor of the Republican Party and for the good of our country.

We have a contest up there in Pennsylvania and when we get through we will support the Republican Party, whoever is nominated, because we believe in the primary system. The fellow who is nominated honestly by the majority of our party we will support because we want good honest politics and good government. We believe in the two-party system. When the two-party system in this country fails, then we will not have any Government at all. We are builders. We are for a good government; we will have it if Republicans have charge.

Mr. Speaker, watch the train that is going out there to the West. Whenever the President of the United States can take a TAYLOR, knowing what a tailor will do in manufacturing his suit, when the time comes that he finds this suit does not fit him, he will determine then it has been wrong in the cut. The Democrats fight one year and condemn each other, then ride on the same train together in Idaho. Birds of a feather should travel together. Toot-toot, the train is off again. Whistle stop. Woo, woo, woo. The President says all will get a salary of \$4,000 a year in sixty. He does not say that if that happens by his inflation their eggs will not be 60 cents a dozen, but \$1.20 a dozen; bread 20 cents a loaf to 50 cents a loaf; milk 20 cents a quart to 45 cents a quart; a pair of shoes made in America, \$50 a pair, but an imported pair of shoes, \$15; and our shoemakers out of a job. Let Pennsylvania alone you other States. We will elect good Republicans this fall. We are sound Americans.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in the statement made by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] although I was not surprised. The Republicans in Pennsylvania have supported the Republican ticket, but I am just wondering what the Republicans will do this fall when they hear played back over the radio the things that the Republicans have been saying about Republicans.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

HAROLD E. STASSEN

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I hate to join in this attack which may embarrass the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. The gentleman cannot embarrass me.

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to know that.

Mr. RANKIN. He is a gentleman whom no compliment can flatter and no criticism can embarrass.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, last week the people of the United States heard an extraordinary speech. It was extraordinary in its bitterness, it was extraordinary in its irresponsibility and also in its attempt to confuse the people of the United States. It was all the more extraordinary in that this bitter, disrespectful, misleading, and irresponsible speech was made by a man who is now president of the University of Pennsylvania and one who himself has sought the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. If that statement is being made about a speech of the President of the United States, I must object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. McCARTHY. It is made in reference to a speech made by the president of the great University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, it is a cause of great embarrassment to me as a citizen of the State of Minnesota to admit that the author of this address was at one time the Governor of the State of Minnesota. It is a cause of embarrassment to me as a former member of the academic profession to see the president of a great university show such lack of responsibility in a public address.

There is slight consolation in the fact that Minnesota no longer claims Mr. Stassen as a citizen. He is Pennsylvania's responsibility by adoption. And to judge from a recent statement by Governor Duff, Pennsylvania seems to have discovered faults in its adopted son. Referring to another recent statement by Mr. Stassen, Governor Duff is quoted by the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph as declaring.

It is beyond belief to me that the president of a university would make such a completely false and misleading statement to the people of this great State.

Governor Duff went on to say:

Mr. Stassen either knew what he said was false, and is, therefore, subject to the highest possible condemnation; or he failed to get the facts, and as president of one of the great universities of Pennsylvania, he had a distinct obligation not to be a traitor to the facts.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SHOE IMPORTATION

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] in the statement he has made about shoes. As the Representative of 20,000 Endicott Johnson shoe workers I wish to object loudly to a proposal recently made and introduced as a bill in this House which will eliminate the American selling price as a basis for computing the duty on imported rubber footwear. Such a proposal, if it is made law, will throw many Endicott-Johnson workers out of their jobs and will permit Japanese shoes to be brought into this country for about 70 cents a pair. It will enable shoes made behind the iron curtain to come into direct competition with American shoes being made up in my district. The American selling-price method of computing the duty on shoes is the only possible way that rubber-soled canvas oxfords and rubber-soled footwear can be adequately produced by American manufacturers. I think those in the State Department and the Treasury Department who are making these proposals and bringing them in here in the form of legislation had better think about the welfare of the American shoe industry before they do anything else.

If H. R. 8304, the bill I am referring to, is passed, the bars will be let down to such an extent that shoes made by slave labor from iron-curtain vassal states and also those produced in the sweatshops of Japan will flood the markets of America in direct competition with the products of American shoeworkers who enjoy the highest wage standard in the world.

This action can only result in the crippling of the rubber-footwear industry, with the accompanying loss of thousands of jobs in these plants. This action will force Americans, whose life work consists of the skilled and time-honored profession of building shoes, to accept unemployment insurance and eventually to seek unfamiliar lines of endeavor.

Such action can only lead to disastrous results to our domestic rubber-footwear industry.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, there is not a Member of this House who does not believe in intelligent economy. The Cannon amendment yesterday which I supported, would have helped in that direction. But I think that yesterday was a very black day for the Government services that the American people expect, and for the Government employees themselves. We were guilty, I think, in this House, of meat-ax economy. We ask for nothing but trouble when we apply indiscriminate across-the-board cuts. I

refer specifically to the Taber amendment and to the Jensen amendment.

I want to illustrate briefly with just one type of service that will be greatly hit as the result of our action if it is allowed to stand by the other body. All of us have been haranguing for the last several years about the need for modernization of equipment in the Post Office Department. We deplore the ancient trucks that are still in use, and the antiquated equipment of other sorts. We all want better service for the American people. As the result of yesterday's action we have slashed by 10 percent the funds available for modernization of the Post Office Department.

Secondly, many of us have been receiving loud protests from the people in our constituencies about the curtailment of mail service that has been put into effect by the Postmaster General. If the Jensen amendment is permitted to stand you are now faced with this situation, that if 10 carriers retire in your district during the next year, only 1 new carrier may be appointed; only 1 vacancy may be filled. How are you going to carry the mail under such circumstances? Better search your souls, you gentlemen who voted for these amendments.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, we read that the President's train, by reason of special privilege, is to be exempted from the operation of the railway strike in that the Brotherhoods have given instructions that there is to be no strike or interference with the President's train. Of course, we are glad to hear such courtesies extended to the Chief of our Government, but at the same time, by the acceptance of a favor from one side of a controversy as against the other side, does not the President disqualify himself either as an impartial mediator in his own person, or by reason of having accepted a favor, can anyone thereafter trust the President's good faith in a genuine effort to solve this strike by which the millions of Americans are inconvenienced, he himself having accepted convenience in preference to justice and impartiality?

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED, AND LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE] be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes and to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to object, I simply take this opportunity to ask the distinguished acting majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to respond to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader.

The Consent Calendar will be called on Monday, and following that will be the consideration of the bill H. R. 5990, relating to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called, followed by the consideration of the bill H. R. 7058, which provides for some technical amendments to the laws with reference to the United States Naval and Military Academies. Following the disposition of that bill we will consider H. R. 5074, a bill relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

On Wednesday the regular Memorial Services of the House of Representatives will be held.

On Thursday and Friday we hope to consider some reorganization resolutions. Following the disposition of any reorganization resolutions that may be considered on either of those days, we will take up for consideration H. R. 7941, the Federal Aid Road Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the distinguished gentleman, and withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, in view of what has happened heretofore in the House with reference to unanimous-consent requests and also the announcement of the various legislative programs, I wish to give notice for myself and such other Members of the House as may desire to avail themselves of the privilege that I reserve the right to call up any privileged resolutions or motions which may be in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

TRAINING OF VETERANS UNDER SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 447 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question

shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2596) which relates to the education and training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which was passed by the other body.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate.

So far as I know, Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman kindly explain the provisions of the bill?

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. This bill writes into permanent law what is now a regulation and what has been put in the appropriation bill for the last 3 years. It continues the ban against avocational and recreational training and the ban against a school taking veteran students, unless it has been in operation for a year. It puts into law a number of standards that the President recommended to the Congress on February 13, 1950, concerning the GI bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does the passage of this bill mean that it will cost more to operate and handle the program?

Mr. LYLE. Yes, it will cost a little more.

Mr. TEAGUE. This bill will cost an additional \$2,300,000, according to the Veterans' Administration. That money is to be used for the State approving agencies to check the schools to see that they are complying with the law. The Veterans' Administration and the President recommended that. My State approval agency tells me our inspection service and on-the-job training and farm training has gone down because no additional money was included, but the Veterans' Administration says it will cost \$2,300,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. In other words, all the bill does is reducing to a statute the practice that has been carried on under their regulations.

Mr. TEAGUE. That is correct.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. I would like to be clear in my own mind concerning which particular bill is under discussion. Is it Senate bill 2596?

Mr. LYLE. That is correct.

Mr. KEARNEY. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that while this committee has held no hearings on this particular bill, the testimony before the Committee on Appropriations was to the effect that if this bill passed, it would cost \$2,500,000,000 a year, is that correct?

Mr. TEAGUE. The Veterans' Administration did testify that, but I wrote them and asked them to explain how it would cost that much. They said the preamble of the bill destroyed the expiration date of the GI bill. I wrote back to the Veterans' Administration and asked them to write an amendment which would correct that. That amendment will be offered.

I do not agree with the Veterans' Administration. I sent the bill to the legislative reference service and asked them for a report. They said there was nothing in the bill which changed the expiration date, but to be sure that there is no doubt about it the amendment prepared by the Veterans' Administration will be put in the bill.

Mr. KEARNEY. Is it the intention to offer the House bill, H. R. 8465, as a substitute?

Mr. TEAGUE. Yes; I intend to offer that as a substitute for the Senate bill 2596.

Mr. KEARNEY. If that is so, what would be the difference in the cost of the bill as it passed the Senate and the cost of the proposed amendment?

Mr. TEAGUE. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] heard the same testimony that I heard concerning S. 2596, in executive session in our committee. At that time the Veterans' Administration did not mention the expiration date of the GI bill. It would not change anything as pertains to the expiration date of the GI bill.

Mr. KEARNEY. But as I get the picture it changes the figures in the Senate bill from \$2,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000. If that is so I am going to ask the question now. How can we reconcile any differences in any conference committee between the sum of \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000?

Mr. TEAGUE. The gentleman from New York knows that when the Senate passed this bill there was no thought of any such cost as that. The Veterans' Administration came up with that figure before the Appropriations Committee, after they had testified before our committee. There was no Senator that ever mentioned changing the expiration date of the GI bill. There is no Senator who will object to this amendment.

Mr. KEARNEY. You understand I am not criticizing my good friend from Texas, because there is not a harder worker on the Veterans' Affairs Committee than the gentleman from Texas, but I do say that as far as this particular legislation is concerned, as it stands now I am opposed to it, for the simple reason that we have never had any hearings on this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask my colleague from Texas this question. About 3 days ago, Mr. Lawton, the present Director of the Bureau of the Budget, sent to the Committee on Appropriations covering the independent agencies a letter stating that S. 2596 will cost an additional \$1,000,000,000 a year. If my memory serves me correctly, we appropriated for education and training for

the fiscal year 1950, \$2,900,000,000. He says this bill S. 2596 will cost an additional \$1,000,000,000. I wonder if the gentleman is prepared to break down at this time the difference in cost of S. 2596 and H. R. 8465? I believe the gentleman intends to substitute H. R. 8465; is that correct?

Mr. TEAGUE. Yes, sir. Does the gentleman have a copy of H. R. 8465 before him?

Mr. THOMAS. Can the gentleman break down the difference in cost and give that more or less in round figures?

Mr. TEAGUE. I have not seen the letter from Mr. Lawton, but I did read the testimony before your subcommittee where they said it would cost an additional \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. That was the Director of the Veterans' Administration, General Gray.

Mr. TEAGUE. I, in turn, wrote to them and asked them to explain where that could possibly happen. They said it was because of the preamble. There is one section in H. R. 8465, section 4, that contains the cost of \$2,300,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman again state how he feels assured that in the event his substitute bill is passed how we can be assured that in conference they will not split the difference, or do something like that, and run it into billions of dollar on this legislation.

Mr. TEAGUE. I will say to the gentleman that there was no intent by the people who passed this bill in the Senate to change the expiration date of the GI bill. As far as I am concerned, I am sure I can state for the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] that we would not agree to any such thing as that in conference.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am glad to have that assurance.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. I bring up again my original thought about a compromise. How can you or any member of the conference committee adjust the differences between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000?

Mr. TEAGUE. If the gentleman from New York introduced a bill by which he intended to do something, and the agency involved came back and said that because of language that he had in the bill, an amount that he had never dreamed of, would be required, and he wrote the agency and asked for an amendment, would he worry about the amount then?

Mr. KEARNEY. Well, I am particularly worried about the amount in these two bills, I will say very frankly to the gentleman from Texas. I have here a statement which I referred to previously of the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] stated:

General Gray's figure was about \$2,500,000,000 additional cost per annum. That would

make a total expenditure of over \$5,000,000,000 a year if S. 2596 goes through.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I want to know if this changed expiration date is the thing that changed the \$2,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. TEAGUE. That is it exactly; the gentleman is correct.

Mr. MASON. Then if that change in the expiration date is corrected it will be approximately \$2,000,000.

Mr. TEAGUE. Correct.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may need.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me obvious to everyone in this room after hearing the discussion here that the committee themselves do not agree on what the cost of this measure is going to be. Some say \$2,000,000; some say \$2,000,000,000; some say \$5,000,000,000.

I personally am sorry that this bill is here before the Congress under these conditions, a bill on which they have had no hearings. I have attempted to obtain some information as to the provisions, cost, and so forth, but have been unable to do so. If this committee wants to come in where they themselves do not understand what is contained in the bill and ask Congress to pass something like that, I just think it is bad procedure.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. There have been no specific hearings on this bill, but before the Senate committee, before our Committee on Appropriations, before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, there have been hearings on this same provision.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. As a matter of fact, is it not true that we adopted the hearings of the other body with reference to a bill we had on the floor here a short time ago which caused quite a bit of confusion? That was the 16,000-bed hospital bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is true. We do not know who appeared before the Senate committee, we do not know who appeared in opposition to the bill or in favor of it; no one knows that.

Mr. TEAGUE. Most of the hearings in the Senate were in executive session of the Committee on Education and Labor and they heard representatives of the Veterans' Administration. There were a number of conferences and my colleague from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] can verify this or tell whether it is true or not, that there were conferences between the Appropriations subcommittee and the Veterans' Administration trying to work out the language of this bill; and there were about 2 weeks of hearings over in the Senate before the Committee on Education and Labor. The bill was

When we get to the pages' side of this, the biggest boy that came to me said, "You all know that we are not just playing Democrats in this, don't you?" I said I presumed that all the pages were going to participate, and they came out. The pages participated on both sides. We did not have enough to fill the uniforms. May I tell you seriously we are urging the Republicans to turn out so that we will have enough to fill all the uniforms on the night of the nineteenth, but with the help of the pages assigned to us we made a few innings out there and the actual score was 6 to 4, by calling the game so that we could get back to our offices and do some work. Of course I do not know how many were on bases at the time, but there were not over three.

Mr. HARRIS. We are glad to have that clarification.

There is another development that my team mates had better take notice of. One of the ladies in this House may participate in this game. She has notified us by letter and I talked to her about it. So I can say to these so-called hold-outs that we are going to have a great deal of rivalry on this team and a lot of competition. However, seriously speaking, the game is to be played for a very worthy cause, and we would appreciate a good attendance.

Mrs. BOSONE. To clear this up, I am not that woman.

Mr. HARRIS. I would say to my distinguished colleague we would be very happy for her to join with us.

Mr. BISHOP. The ladies on our side have been invited but they said they loved baseball but they did not think they would be there in uniform that evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 5, President Truman requested the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee to direct his attention to the establishment of statehood for the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. I am inserting President's Truman's letter in today's RECORD.

The momentum of recent events makes it certain that before long both Alaska and Hawaii will possess an equal voice in directing the affairs of this great Nation. Just how imminent is a 50-State Nation depends on the swiftness of Senate action. And there is every indication that such action may come sooner than anyone expects.

One of the corollary problems attendant to the establishment of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is the significant change which will take place in the American flag when these new

States are added. These are momentous times for Old Glory too. In the past, our flag has been changed without rhyme or reason, or to be more exact, without congressional direction, whenever a new State has come into the Union. For this reason, I have introduced a resolution to establish a committee of this great body to hold hearings and make recommendations regarding the appearance of our new flag, or should I say, our New Glory. I am certain that the passage of this resolution will insure us of a New Glory worthy of our hallowed institutions.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 5, 1950.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I am highly gratified by the thorough and objective consideration which your committee is giving to H. R. 331 and H. R. 49, bills which would enable the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii to take their rightful place as members of the Union. As you know, I have long supported the objectives of these important bills which carry out the pledges made to the people of the two Territories. I sincerely hope that the Congress, during its present session, will enact legislation granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. The need is more urgent today than ever before. By such action, we will not only promote the welfare and development of the two Territories, but also greatly strengthen the security of our Nation as a whole.

It should not be forgotten that most of our present States achieved statehood at a relatively early period of their development. The stimulus of being admitted as full partners in the Union, and the challenge of managing their own affairs were among the most significant factors contributing to their growth and progress. Very few of our existing States, at the time of their admission to the Union, possessed potential resources, both human and natural, superior to those of Alaska and Hawaii. I am confident that Alaska and Hawaii, like our present States, will grow with statehood and because of statehood.

There is no necessity for me to repeat at this time the arguments for statehood. The many qualified witnesses who have appeared before your committee have, I am sure, presented convincing evidence both as to the need for and the tangible benefits to be derived from statehood. There is, however, one objection made by opponents of H. R. 331 and H. R. 49 which I believe requires further discussion because it goes beyond the question of statehood and raises a fundamental constitutional issue. I am referring to the objection that Alaska and Hawaii as States would be entitled to representation in the Senate of the United States disproportionate to their population.

This argument is not only entirely without merit, but also directly attacks a basic tenet of the constitutional system under which this Nation has grown and prospered. Without the provision for equal representation in the Senate of all States, both great and small, regardless of population, there probably would have been no United States. This was one of the great compromises which the Federalist says was a result "not of theory, but of a spirit of amity, and that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." There is no justification for denying statehood to Alaska and Hawaii on the basis of an issue which was resolved by the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

America justly takes pride in its record of fulfilling to the letter its obligations to foreign nations. We should be no less scrupulous in carrying out the promises made to our own citizens in Alaska and Hawaii. The case for statehood rests on both legal and moral grounds.

These are troubled times. I know of few better ways in which we can demonstrate to the world our deep faith in democracy and the principal of self-government than by admitting Alaska and Hawaii to the Union as the forty-ninth and fiftieth States.

Sincerely,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 157 of yesterday I was recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THE TABER AND JENSEN AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in perusing the morning paper, the Washington Post, I noticed an article which purported to give an estimate of the Civil Service Commission in which they said that in the fiscal year 1951 there would be 310,000 vacancies in the Federal personnel. This is around 15 percent, I believe, of the total civilian personnel.

The Taber amendment, of course, and the Jensen amendment also, will have a direct bearing on the filling of these vacancies.

The Jensen amendment exempts doctors and nurses in the Veterans' Administration and the Public Health Service, but it is very interesting to note that it does not exempt St. Elizabeths Hospital; the doctors and nurses there are not exempted. This is the largest mental hospital in the world. It has a patient load of over 8,000. If we have a possible loss through resignation or otherwise of 15 percent in the doctor and nurse personnel at St. Elizabeths you can see the problem we are going to have confronting us. It is just another indication of passing a broad and sweeping amendment without knowing its effect. I predict that many other problems will arise. I think the adoption of the Jensen amendment is something which will be long regretted by this House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman comment on the impact that yesterday's action of the House of Representatives, if it were to be sustained, would have with regard to the layoff of from 200,000 to a quarter of a million Government employees, the effect it would have on the economy of our country?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Undoubtedly it will add to the rapidly growing unemployment situation. But I am concerned even more with the Jensen amendment which will permit only one in ten of these vacancies to be replaced.

I certainly hope that the conferees on the Appropriations Committee in their conference with the Senate will revise this amendment to the point where it will at least be practical and workable.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the gentleman will recall that there were only 21 votes against the bill as it finally passed the House yesterday.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I do not remember the size of the vote; the gentleman may be right. But it would not be the first time that the House of Representatives made a mistake. I can even remember some instances where the Supreme Court has overruled some of the decisions that have been made by this House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the number of votes against the bill yesterday on final passage is no true indication of anything, for the reason that the real vote was on the Thomas-Taber amendment?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the gentleman is speaking the truth in that regard.

FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, an ever-increasing burden is being imposed upon the taxpayers of the Nation.

Not only do the annual appropriation bills constantly grow larger—the present one calls for something more than \$29,000,000,000—but, with this year's increase of more than \$5,000,000,000 in the Federal debt, the total debt now being around \$260,000,000,000, there is an annual interest charge on that debt of some \$5,000,000,000. That interest charge continues to increase.

To date, while Congress talks economy, it takes no steps to give you economy.

But the ever-increasing tax burden, which now forces you to work 1 day out of 4 for Uncle Sam, is not our greatest concern.

Just a few days ago, President Truman, on his across-the-country speaking trip, told us the international situation was

not as threatening today as it was in 1946; said he expected to reduce the defense budget next year.

It is my hope that the President knew what he was talking about, that the situation justified his hope.

But not so long ago, Defense Secretary Johnson, Gen. Omar Bradley, and George Kennen, spokesman for the State Department—three men who have all possible available information about military and political conditions—expressed grave concern over our defense problems.

All three stated they hoped that war would not come to us this year, but they admitted they have no way of accurately forecasting the plans of Russia. They did insist that they would be remiss in their duty if they failed to call for improvement of our present military preparedness situation.

Recently, Defense Secretary Johnson was striving to cut defense expenditures, but now all three are calling for an immediate greater national defense program.

In addition to dollars, Secretary Johnson is calling for a continuation of the law to draft into the Armed Services the youth of our land.

Now, folks, listen, and especially you wives and mothers. It is one thing to take from the wage earners, the people of this country, \$1 out of every 4 they earn. That is a grievous burden. We may be able to survive that, if we stay out of war.

But, if we must pay that exorbitant tax, can this country survive a course which will again, and for the third time within 40 years, force the youth of this land to fight on foreign soil under other than the command of their own officers?

There is either something radically wrong with our system of government, or with those who administer it, when American young men are called repeatedly to fight and die everywhere in the world.

At the moment, it is the policy of our State Department, while thousands of our young men are maintaining order in Japan and Germany, to conscript other young men and send them to Indochina, there to fight in a prelude to third world war.

While demanding less spending and more efficient service in our Federal Government here at home, we should give the gravest consideration to the question of whether this country shall again, for the third time, send its boys and girls across the seas, to fight a third civilization-destroying world war.

It may be ruinous to send our dollars and strip our country of its natural resources to aid other nations.

It will be national suicide, to sacrifice our own flesh and blood on foreign soil, in a futile effort to make other nations live together in peace when they will do little or nothing to help toward that end.

It is silly and foolish, if we must have a war to get out of the mess in which we have become involved, to leave that "getting out" to those incompetents who have not been able to keep us out of the situation in which we are now bogged down.

Instead of waiting until we get into the middle of the stream, let us change horses before we wet our feet.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PLAN NO. 12 WOULD MAKE FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, some opponents of plan 12 have contended that the plan would increase delay in case handling, because certain duties would be restored to the Board.

I believe that the contrary result will follow. Who can deny that the spectacle of agency heads wrangling among themselves has a most demoralizing effect on staff work? The differences between the Board members and the general counsel which have arisen have not been kept secret or confidential. They have been fully aired before Congress and in the public press. Anyone familiar with Government knows the result of such public division. Factions develop within the staff. Gossip and malice are fostered. Employees are diverted from attention to their duties. Interest in the immediate internal conflict takes precedence over the performance of public service.

These are the inevitable consequences of a notorious inability of agency heads to agree. In this case both the general counsel and the members of the Board insist that no personal antagonism is involved. This is true, but it is no guaranty that subordinates on the staff can maintain the same objectivity. There must necessarily be a tremendous loss in agency output.

The general counsel and the Board are proceeding at cross purposes. They must devote much time to praiseworthy, but futile, efforts to compose their differences. These differences cannot be composed; they flow inevitably from the confusing and conflicting provisions of the law regarding the respective powers and duties of the officers concerned.

A third cause of loss in output under the present system is the necessity of processing cases which must ultimately be dismissed. These are the cases processed by the general counsel on his theory, which are later dismissed by the Board on the application of its theory.

Impartial minds must agree that the elimination of these present obstacles to output will more than offset the added responsibilities upon the Board members resulting from the restoration of their policy-making duties.

PLAN NO. 12 IS IN ACCORD WITH THE HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Speaker, we have heard much during debate and have read in the papers in the recent past the oft-repeated assertion that the provisions of plan No. 12 were not recommended by the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for the NLRB.

REPORTS DISTURBING

Osnaburgs have been quiet in the domestic cotton textile market recently and mills specializing in that type of cloth have been disturbed by reports that substantial additional quantities of Japanese osnaburgs are scheduled to arrive here to compete with the American product.

Recently trade sources reported as much as 500,000 yards of Japanese osnaburgs had been sold here at 1 cent a yard under the comparable domestic fabric.

The domestic market for cotton textiles has been slow for some weeks. But most trade sources feel that the fourth quarter will be good. They do not expect a robust third quarter but they point out that normally is a slack period of vacation slowdowns. At the minute folks just aren't buying. Hand-to-month purchasing has returned to the retail and converter markets.

The fabric-making mills have curtailed production by cutting back premium shifts—shifts on which overtime is paid. They prefer this to piling up inventories in slow times.

Many trade sources look on this type of action as healthy. They say mills are a little gun shy after a depressing experience a year ago.

KEEP GOODS MOVING

Rather than be left with a warehouse full of unsold goods they slow production a bit, confine their operation to filling orders they have in hand. And when buying starts again they'll be set to roll again full tilt.

The slackness in recent weeks has been noticeable in woollens and worsteds as well as in cottons.

But the wool men, too, feel it is a temporary situation. One wool-trade spokesman termed it a great waiting period during which everyone is attempting to determine a level at which to stabilize.

Keen competition for the consumer dollar has brought the slow buying at retail levels. This in turn has delayed orders for fall goods by the converter—the garment maker.

But comes fall, he adds, business should be excellent. One source even went so far as to forecast a scramble for delivery of fabrics.

Meanwhile the Government is calling for bids on various types of cloth. Recent Government orders for woolen and worsted goods amount to around 5,000,000 yards. And in the cotton field, the Army Quartermaster has asked for bids on a total of 5,670,000 yards of gray cotton duck.

These orders probably will help several mills bridge a gap.

Prices for civilian goods in the fall? Most textile men think there will be no significant change. They say they just don't see how there can be with raw material and labor costs high and no likelihood of material changes in either category.

FOREIGN TEXTILES SEEN SOUTH CAROLINA PAY-ROLL THREAT

UNION, May 9 (AP).—South Carolina's economy is inescapably linked with the textile industry, now harassed by a potential influx of goods from cheap-labor foreign countries, a writer-lecturer on textiles said here today.

Mrs. Mildred Barnwell Andrews, long identified with the cotton and cotton-textile industries, said American textile exports have shrunk sharply and that a large quantity of Japanese osnaburgs sold cheaply on the American markets recently.

Mrs. Andrews, who addressed the Union Rotary Club, said the loss of a billion-yard annual market by American mills—exports were that much in 1948, but shrank drastically last year—can be translated into the equivalent of 50,000 jobs and an annual payroll of \$104,000,000.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, she added, believes United States tariff policy should provide proper safeguards to the American textile industry and its more than 500,000 employees. A joint Anglo-American textile group now is in Japan on a fact-finding mission.

Only in recent years have textile mills been able to earn profits comparable with those of American industry as a whole, Mrs. Andrews declared. A large part of these earnings had been plowed back into modernization and research, she said.

She cited State labor department statistics showing that South Carolina cotton-manufacturing plants began 1950 with \$358,901,038 capital investment, an increase of \$110,081,983 over 1948. She said average employment increased from 95,181 in 1937 to approximately 125,000 in 1949.

"You get a payroll in this State from the textile industry of approximately \$284,000,000 a year (the 1949 figure, which reflected a recession in the industry) but which nevertheless is an amazing increase from the \$72,000,000 in 1937," she said.

"Just visualize the enormous purchasing power represented by the textile-mill employment in South Carolina, and you get some idea of why continuous employment in the textile industry is important."

Senator McCarthy's Charges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 11 (legislative day of
Wednesday, March 29), 1950

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Saturday Review of Literature, an eminent and respected periodical published in New York, recently ran an editorial entitled "Subversion in the Senate." The editorial is an exercise in irony and is thought provoking. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to insert it in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUBVERSION IN THE SENATE

The editors of the Saturday Review have carefully studied the records of the congressional hearings into the charges against communism in the State Department. As a result we have reluctantly come to the inescapable conclusion that the chief participant must inevitably be a Communist. We refer to Senator McCARTHY of Wisconsin. This conclusion is based on a working definition of Communists and secret agents as used by Senator McCARTHY. We are glad to present the documentary evidence:

First, guilt by association. For 4 years Senator McCARTHY has belonged to an organization of which a well-known member has been a prominent supporter of the policies of the Soviet Union. Moreover, Senator McCARTHY has actually worked full-time for that organization. We refer to the Congress of the United States, of which VITO MARCANTONIO, a consistent party liner, has been a Member since 1935.

Second, guilt by smokescreen. Senator McCARTHY, inferentially and otherwise, has stated that the public anti-Communist activities of such persons as Dorothy Kenyon and Philip Jessup are ostensibly only a cover-up for their real activities and sym-

pathies. The greater the apparent opposition to communism, the greater the real affiliation. This being the case, it is clear that Senator McCARTHY's violent outbursts are merely intended to conceal his real sympathies somewhere on the other extreme. What better smokescreen than to attack the State Department of the United States?

Third, guilt by imitation. This is the most incriminating count of all, for it is apparent that Senator McCARTHY has modeled his tactics after the notorious Russian purge trials. All the elements of justice in a democracy—due process of law, grand jury, presentation of direct evidence, the assumption that an individual is innocent until proved guilty—all these have been spurned by the Soviet as outworn bourgeois niceties. The Senator from Wisconsin has paid high honor to this Soviet conception of justice in his tactics on this matter; indeed, his use of slander and vilification under immunity bears an uncanny resemblance to the privileged position enjoyed by official character assassins of the Soviet Union.

Fourth, service to the cause. The easiest way to black any reasoned, impartial, and effective examination of subversion is through a helter-skelter, wild-jamboree approach that obscures the real problem. In addition, the damage to America's reputation abroad must be heartfelt satisfaction to those who have a large stake in the defamation of the United States. For this service to the cause the Senator is entitled to whatever distinctions the Kremlin can bestow.

Spending by Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1950

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, in my several visits to my district, I repeatedly said that I would vote for every cut offered in the appropriation bill, and that I would vote against all attempts to increase the amounts.

Mr. Speaker, the country is deeply disturbed about the spending of the Federal Government. They are disturbed about the 16 years of deficit spending under the Democrats. They realize their money is being polluted and the dollar buys less and less. They realize that inflation and increased taxes are two Frankenstein monsters that can destroy our economic system.

Mr. Speaker, the committee has been considering the one package appropriation bill for 5 weeks. It is interesting to note that 45 amendments have been offered to increase items of expenditures and 35 of them came from the Democratic side of the aisle. There were 36 amendments offered to reduce various items, and only 5 of them came from the Democratic side. The other 26 came from the Republican side, and they were rejected. We never did have more than five or six votes for reductions from the Democratic side of the House. That, Mr. Speaker, is the record to date. Your party has voted for continued deficit spending and high taxes. You did not vote for economy.

The amendments offered by Mr. TABER, of New York, and Mr. JENSEN, of Iowa, should be adopted. They will mean a further reduction in the Federal Government of about 300,000 people and will cut appropriations about \$1,500,000,000. I voted for these amendments and I hope that they stay in the final bill.

The administration is full of expensive plans and programs for leading the American people down the road to socialism. The programs grow and multiply. They all cost money. It means more taxes, inflation, and deficit spending.

The only way to stop deficit spending and balance the budget is to stop spending. It is just as simple as that. The Government is no different than the people. We must stop spending money for things we might want but do not necessarily need.

Mother's Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1950

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, May 14th, the second Sunday in May, will be observed throughout the land as Mother's Day. Each of us in his own way will bestow love and devotion upon the best mother who ever lived, our own, and in so doing give honor where honor is due. It will be a wonderful day indeed.

This beautiful custom of setting apart one day in each year to pay just tribute to our mothers should never be abandoned or forgotten. We regard mother as the noblest, sweetest and best of all God's creations and in appreciation of her love and devotion pause to pay especial tribute to her this sacred day.

The real origin of Mother's Day dates back to the period immediately following the Civil War, when Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, organized the mothers of her community in West Virginia. The avowed purpose at that time was the reunifying of families and invitations were extended to Union and Confederate soldiers and their families to meet, reestablish friendships and pleasant associations. The results were so encouraging and successful as to instill in the Jarvis family a sincere desire to promote on a national scale the spirit of love and honor. Miss Anna Jarvis, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, a woman of keen intellect, broad vision, high ideals and commanding personality, developed and promoted the idea of honoring the Mothers of America, both living and dead. It was through her persevering efforts over a long period of time that Mother's Day has been officially recognized and proclaimed. Therefore, when paying tribute to our mothers, let us spare a fine thought of appreciation for Miss Jarvis, whose efforts made this special day possible.

The Biggest Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1950

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include the seventeenth article by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop on the infiltration of communism in our country:

BIGGEST STORY

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

Communism, today, is an all-Russian power play. In every important country in the world there is now a tightly organized and carefully trained force of Russian agents whose sole aim and object is to carry out the purposes of Russian foreign policy.

There is a very simple way to distinguish between these Communists and the local political groups in any country.

In our own, for instance, we have a number of legally qualified political organizations seeking to elect their candidates to public offices.

The Communists here claim themselves, too, a political party with all the legal rights and powers of any other. But unlike any other group on these shores, the Communists take oaths of allegiance to something they called the Marxist-Leninist line.

That oath ties them to the Communists in France in Britain, in Germany—wherever other Communists may be—to fight and when need be, to die for Stalin in Moscow.

Such is the Red thread that tied Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German who became a Briton, to persons as yet undisclosed in the United States of America, and so resulted in the atom bomb being stolen for the Kremlin.

Such is the thread that binds the Harvard prize package, Alger Hiss, to the events of long ago and far away being reviewed here.

When you know how all this began, you know with certainty why things happen now and what to do about them.

And so it means something to us now that as soon as the Communists set up a government in Moscow in March 1918, they rebuilt the musical clock on the Spassky tower in the Kremlin so it would play not God Save the Czar, as of old, but the Internationale, world communism's fighting song.

Lev Davidovitch Bronstein, alias Leon Trotsky, knew why. He was home after years of exile and busy at the right hand of Lenin, the organizer of the Soviets.

In rapid order, Trotsky joined the Bolsheviks, became head of the Soviet foreign office, negotiated the peace of Brest-Litovsk with Germany that was the Kaiser's balance against United States entrance into Europe's war of 1914-18.

And then Trotsky became commissar for war, for he wanted to send Communist armies out against all the rest of the nations as soon as possible.

He was rolling high and wide with a private railroad train, a special commissary out of which to dole judicious gifts to factions that would remember him. For it was already obvious that among Communists as among all others, one boss follows another, sooner or later.

Trotsky, as Lenin's most spectacular lieutenant, was running with all his hands and feet and his lightning brain, to be next when Lenin would go over the river.

Trotsky was a really able soldier and he was a very clever plotter and deceiver. But

Trotsky had one great weakness that turned out to be fatal. He was so vain that he could never see himself as others saw him.

He took flattery to be faithful adoration. And he was so interested in forming the Communist International that was to breed revolution abroad he overlooked something at home.

The consequences killed him.

He had failed to take care against somebody who was not a Russian at all, who did not care for drinking tea from a glass or wiggling his toes while he talked airily about "historical necessity" or "dialectical materialism" or explained to friends abroad the regrettable incident of machine-gunning the streets of Petrograd to "keep revolutionary discipline."

No. Lenin died, and Petrograd, which had been St. Petersburg, now became Leningrad. And Trotsky, unfortunately, was out of town when the boys got together to see who would be next up.

That was in 1924.

It took time, but just the same on January 20, 1929, the Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye, which means "state political board," and which we know as the GPU, issued the following order:

"Considered, the case of citizen Trotsky, Lev Davidovitch, under article 58/10 of the criminal code, on a charge of counterrevolutionary activity expressing itself in the organization of an illegal anti-Soviet party, whose activity has lately been directed toward provoking anti-Soviet activities and preparing for an armed struggle against the Soviet power.

"Resolved, citizen Trotsky, Lev Davidovitch, to be deported from the U. S. S. R."

The revolution was beginning to eat its own children.

Curtailment of Postal Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 11 (legislative day of
Wednesday, March 29), 1950

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD excerpts from a letter which I have received from a highly respected constituent, a close friend, and a leading surgeon in the city of New York, Dr. Richard Lewisohn, of 1155 Park Avenue, protesting against the curtailment of postal deliveries. The letter is typical of a large number of protests which I have received. I believe that it will interest the Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I was delighted to see that you spoke against curtailment of postal deliveries in New York. I hope you will get strong support from your colleagues in the Senate. It seems ludicrous that the richest city in the world should cut down on mail service. They have three deliveries in the residential section of London and four in the business section; one delivery a day seems a joke, like RFD.

This is the first time in my life that I write to a Member of Congress. So please don't disappoint me.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7786

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 11 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
- 4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the
- 5 support of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June
- 6 30, 1951, namely:

1 CHAPTER I—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 For the general fund of the District of Columbia,
3 \$9,800,000, and for the water fund, established by law
4 (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), \$1,000,000, both amounts
5 to be advanced July 1, 1950.

1 tion by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designa-
2 tion of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
3 herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto:

4 *Provided*, That the provisions relating to positions and sal-
5 aries thereof carried in H. Res. 255, 303, 315, 370, 394,
6 414, and 453 (Eighty-first Congress) shall be the per-
7 manent law with respect thereto.

8 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 chapter shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
10 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of
11 the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be
12 prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:

13 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
12 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
13 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

14 This chapter may be cited as the "Legislative Branch
15 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER III—DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUS-
2 TICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
6 otherwise provided for, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia; expenses authorized by the Foreign
8 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158),
9 not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Com-
10 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooper-
11 ation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of
12 July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses
13 of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
14 provided for under this appropriation; hire of passen-
15 ger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft
16 outside the continental United States; printing and binding,
17 including printing and binding outside the continental United
18 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
19 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
21 not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of tort claims pursuant
22 to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as
23 authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official
24 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law
25 of such countries; dues for library membership in organiza-

1 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
2 bers at a price lower than to others; rental of tie lines and
3 teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for
4 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid
5 for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of
6 passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of
7 appropriations in the field; ice and drinking water for use
8 abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss
9 by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance
10 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
11 similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of
12 American seamen, and alien seamen in foreign countries
13 and in the United States Territories and possessions; ex-
14 penses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and
15 crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American
16 seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catas-
17 trophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt,
18 Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts
19 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
20 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
21 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of
22 bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons
23 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
24 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
25 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical infor-

1 mation, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
2 graphic aids, (4) maintenance, improvement, and repair
3 of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries,
4 including minor construction on Government-owned prop-
5 erties, (5) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and
6 operation of commissary and mess services, (6) fuel and
7 utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad,
8 and (7) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years,
9 of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the
10 use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be
11 made in advance; \$77,300,000: *Provided*, That pursuant
12 to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
13 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the
14 Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the
15 exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be
16 available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of
17 an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including
18 the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not
19 exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile
20 at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all
21 other such vehicles except station wagons: *Provided further*,
22 That of the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed
23 \$30,000 shall be expended for carrying out the provisions
24 of the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$675,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,233,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

BUILDINGS FUND

For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$8,000,000, which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to payments representing the value of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of not less than ten years.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
2 SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
4 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
5 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
6 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
7 (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the
8 District of Columbia, \$10,600,000: *Provided*, That the
9 Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the
10 authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised
11 Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

12 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

13 For expenses necessary to meet annual obligations to
14 international organizations, the Government of Panama, and
15 Gorgas Memorial Institute, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
16 or specific Acts of Congress, \$55,178,297, together with such
17 additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the
18 Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secre-
19 tary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign cur-
20 rencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several
21 treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the
22 obligation: *Provided*, That the Department of State, when
23 requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire
24 surplus property for the United Nations in accordance with
25 existing surplus property disposal laws and regulations, and

1 the contribution of the United States to the United Nations
2 shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and
3 necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental
4 to the acquisition thereof.

5 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
7 certain international organizations in which the United States
8 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
9 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
10 Acts and Conventions providing for such representation;
11 attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned
12 with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and
13 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
14 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.
15 801-1158); purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement
16 only, including one at not to exceed \$3,000) and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
18 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and
20 chauffeurs, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of
21 section 8 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,
22 as amended, and regulations thereunder, applicable to ex-
23 penses incurred pursuant to that Act, shall be applicable to
24 the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with

1 United States participation in the International Civil Avia-
2 tion Organization.

3 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

4 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
5 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in
6 international activities which arise from time to time
7 in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific
8 appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties,
9 conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without
11 regard to civil-service and classification laws; salaries, ex-
12 penses and allowances of personnel and dependents as author-
13 ized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22
14 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; employment of aliens; travel expenses
15 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Reg-
16 ulations and without regard to the rates of per diem allow-
17 ances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Ex-
18 pense Act of 1949; transportation of families and effects
19 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
20 scribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for
21 persons serving without compensation in an advisory ca-
22 pacity while away from their homes or regular places of
23 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
24 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
25 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses

1 of international organizations; and printing and binding
2 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
3 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed
4 a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation
5 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act
6 of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for enter-
7 tainment.

8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

10 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
11 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
13 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
14 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including
15 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
16 canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence,
17 and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys,
18 and investigations; detailed plan preparation and construc-
19 tion (including surveys and operation and maintenance and
20 protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency
21 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging
22 stations; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction ma-
23 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)

1 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem;
2 travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commis-
3 sioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of
5 the International Boundary and Water Commission which
6 may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the respon-
7 sibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase
8 of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire,
9 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
10 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft and
11 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-
12 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of
13 abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking
14 water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by
15 contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,
16 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs
17 and lithographs; leasing of private property to remove there-
18 from sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
19 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
20 U. S. C. 5) ; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28
21 U. S. C. 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as
22 amended (22 U. S. C. 277e) ; and payment of official tele-
23 phone service in the field in case of official telephones
24 installed in private houses when authorized under regulations
25 established by the Commissioner; as follows:

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
3 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
4 gations, \$1,000,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For detail plan preparation and construction of projects
7 authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933,
8 between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved
9 August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d),
10 August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public
11 Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the
12 projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States
13 and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,
14 \$5,035,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
15 That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande
16 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
17 easement in connection with this project except such as has
18 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
19 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
20 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
21 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions
22 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said
23 project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
24 1945 (59 Stat. 89): *Provided further*, That unex-
25 pended balances of appropriations for construction under

1 the International Boundary and Water Commission available
2 for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this
3 appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

4 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

5 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
6 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
7 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
8 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
9 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
10 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties be-
11 tween the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
12 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
13 \$30,000, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the
14 appropriation for this purpose for the next preceding fiscal
15 year, and to remain available until expended.

16 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

17 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
18 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to con-
19 ventions between the United States and Canada signed May
20 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355) and January 29, 1937 (50
21 Stat. 1351), and treaties between the United States and
22 Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11,
23 1909 (36 Stat. 2448) and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat.
24 2102), including personal services in the District of Colum-
25 bia; stenographic reporting services by contract; printing and

1 binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; the United States
2 share of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon
3 Fisheries Commission and the International Fisheries Com-
4 mission, which except for the expenses of the members, may
5 be advanced to the respective Commissions; \$500,000, to be
6 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State and
7 to be available also for additional expenses of the American
8 Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

9 International Joint Commission, United States and
10 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
11 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
12 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity with-
13 out compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-
14 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the
15 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of
16 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
17 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
18 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Amer-
19 ican Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
20 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
21 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction, including
22 purchase for replacement only of two passenger automob-
23 iles: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized to
24 transfer to any department or independent establishment of
25 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, funds

1 from this appropriation for direct expenditure by such de-
2 partment or establishment for such investigations.

3 International Boundary Commission, United States,
4 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
5 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boun-
6 dary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
7 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
8 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$6 per day each
9 (but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field
10 party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger
11 motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment
12 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

13 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
14 ACTIVITIES

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
16 State to carry out international information and educational
17 activities as authorized by the United States Information
18 and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
19 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501),
20 and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b)
21 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
22 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) and the program authorized
23 by the Act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 265), includ-
24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; employ-
25 ment, without regard to the civil-service and classification

1 laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed
2 \$60,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries,
3 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
4 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
5 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
6 with activities provided for under this appropriation (not
7 to exceed \$11,000); printing and binding; entertainment
8 within the United States (not to exceed \$5,000); hire of
9 passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by sec-
10 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
11 advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Re-
12 vised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
13 and transporting to their former homes the remains of
14 persons, not United States Government employees, who
15 may die away from their homes while participating in
16 activities authorized under this appropriation; establish-
17 ment and operation of agricultural and other experiment
18 and demonstration stations in other American countries,
19 on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of neces-
20 sary buildings thereon; radio activities and acquisition and
21 production of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-
22 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
23 narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise; and
24 purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments,
25 schools, or organizations; \$34,000,000, of which not to

1 exceed \$3,000,000 may be transferred to other appro-
2 priations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, not-
3 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
4 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
5 authorized in making contracts for the use of the international
6 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
7 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
8 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
9 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
10 damage on account of injury to persons or property aris-
11 ing from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests
13 payments may be made in advance for the entire term
14 or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein
15 appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75
16 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from
17 any person or corporation holding an international short-
18 wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communica-
19 tions Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be
21 available for payment to private organizations abroad in
22 pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and
23 distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, \$13,000,000, to be consolidated with appropriations heretofore made under said head; and the unobligated balance of such consolidated appropriation shall remain available during the current fiscal year upon the terms and conditions specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950, for carrying out the purposes of sections 302 (a) and 303 (a) of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1782, 1783), as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1949 (Public Law 295), and for carrying out the purposes of section 311 of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 882).

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5, 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), as amended by the Act of September 3, 1949 (Public Law 283), including purchase (not to exceed eighteen for replacement only) and hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles, \$5,500,000, to remain available
2 until expended.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
5 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
6 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
7 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

8 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
9 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
10 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
11 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds
12 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
13 State or the Department of State.

14 SEC. 104. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
15 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
16 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
17 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
18 U. S. C. 543).

19 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available
20 for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside
21 the continental United States, including travel of de-
22 pendants and transportation of personal effects, household

1 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, shall be available
2 for such expenses when any part of such travel or transpor-
3 tation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel
4 orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such
5 travel or transportation may not be completed during the
6 current fiscal year.

7 SEC. 106. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a
8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78 (a)),
9 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-
10 tries for transportation of United States Government em-
11 ployees from their residence to the office and return when
12 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available:
13 *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior au-
14 thority from the Secretary of State to approve such trans-
15 portation.

16 SEC. 107. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
17 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions
18 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-
19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
20 guard services for protection of confidential files.

21 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
22 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 **TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

2 **LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

3 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

4 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
5 Department of Justice and for investigation of the official
6 acts, records, and accounts of officers and offices of United
7 States and territorial courts, including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
9 vehicle at not to exceed \$4,000, for replacement only; serv-
10 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; miscellaneous and emergency expenses
12 authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Ad-
13 ministrative Assistant; special attorneys and special assistants
14 to the Attorney General; and examination of estimates of
15 appropriations in the field; \$2,175,000.

16 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES**

17 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
18 Department of Justice not otherwise provided for, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia; services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 55a) ; miscellaneous and emergency expenses au-
22 thorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Admin-
23 istrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant
24 to law (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$7,300,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

2 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-
3 trust and kindred laws, including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia and services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
6 \$3,850,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available ex-
7 clusively for activities in connection with railroad repara-
8 tions cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall
9 be expended for the establishment and maintenance of
10 permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

12 AND MARSHALS

13 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
14 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
15 in Alaska, including purchase of not to exceed six passenger
16 motor vehicles (including four for Alaska at not to exceed
17 \$2,200 each, one van for replacement only at not to exceed
18 \$2,500, and one bus for replacement only at not to exceed
19 \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
20 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses incident to
21 the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States
22 marshals to narcotic farms; services in Alaska in collecting

1 evidence for the United States when specifically directed
2 by the Attorney General; meals and lodging for deputy mar-
3 shals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court;
4 notarial fees or like services; and firearms and ammunition;
5 \$12,600,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
6 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
7 lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

8 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

9 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
10 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;
11 and not to exceed \$115,000 for such compensation and
12 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
13 formants as may be authorized or approved by the At-
14 torney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
15 approval shall be conclusive; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
16 no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to
17 pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one
18 calendar day.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

20 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

21 For expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons
22 of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948
23 (50 U. S. C. 1981-1987), including personal services in

1 the District of Columbia, \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed
2 \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
6 cution of crimes against the United States; protection
7 of the person of the President of the United States;
8 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of
9 identification and other records and their exchange with
10 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
11 States, cities, and other institutions; and such other
12 investigations regarding official matters under the control of
13 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
14 may be directed by the Attorney General, including per-
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not
16 to exceed five hundred for replacement only) and hire of
17 passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000,
18 for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms
19 and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to
20 be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
21 graph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attend-
22 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
23 purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed \$3,000
24 for membership in the International Commission of

1 Criminal Police; payment of rewards when specifically au-
 2 thorized by the Attorney General for information leading
 3 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
 4 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
 5 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
 6 the Attorney General and to be accounted for solely on his
 7 certificate; \$57,400,000: *Provided*, That of the amount
 8 herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for
 9 emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,
 10 and bank robbery, to be released for expenditure in such
 11 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may
 12 determine: *Provided further*, That the compensation of the
 13 Director of the Bureau shall be \$20,000 per annum so long
 14 as the position is held by the present incumbent.

15 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
 16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
 17 any civil-service employee.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
 21 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
 22 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-
 23 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; advance
 24 of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; pay-
 25 ment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day)

1 to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws,
2 for work performed; payment of rewards for information
3 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of
4 the immigration laws; not to exceed \$20,000 to meet
5 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be
6 expended under the direction of the Attorney General and
7 accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed
8 \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
9 tions concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replacement
11 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not
12 to exceed four for replacement only) and maintenance and
13 operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; free distribu-
14 tion of citizenship textbooks; refunds of head tax, main-
15 tenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
16 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
17 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
18 money; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; operation, maintenance,
20 remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of
21 equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General
22 Services Administration for security guard services for pro-
23 tection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention,
24 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and
25 their wives and dependent children, including return of such

1 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place
2 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$31,400,000:
3 *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and
4 Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for
5 the use, on official business, of privately owned horses:
6 *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or re-
7 stricting the employment of aliens in the Government serv-
8 ice shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the
9 Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten
10 permanent and such temporary employees as are required
11 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are
12 not available.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
16 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
17 institutions, including not to exceed \$425,000 for depart-
18 mental personal services; not to exceed \$13,500 for expenses
19 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
20 the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to ex-
21 ceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
22 including two busses at not to exceed \$20,000 each; services
23 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a); compilation of statistics relating to
25 prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correc-

1 tional institutions; furnishing of insignia, uniforms, and
2 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees
3 in the performance of their official duties; payment pursuant
4 to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruc-
5 tion of personal property (63 Stat. 167); firearms and
6 ammunition; payment of rewards for the apprehension, or
7 for information leading to the recapture, of escaped prison-
8 ers; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
9 construction of buildings at prison camps; and not to exceed
10 \$35,000 for acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
11 penal or correctional institution when in the opinion of the
12 Attorney General the additional land is essential for health
13 or safety; \$21,730,000: *Provided*, That collections in cash
14 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and
15 any other items for which payment is made originally from
16 appropriated funds may be deposited in the Treasury to the
17 credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That there
18 may be transferred to the Public Health Service such
19 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the At-
20 torney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for
21 medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional
22 institutions.

23 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

24 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
25 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional

1 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
2 by contract or force account, \$900,000, of which \$540,000
3 is for liquidation of authority granted under this head in
4 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950, to
5 enter into contracts for replacement of a power plant at
6 the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and
7 of which \$270,000 is for replacement of a power plant at
8 the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia; and in
9 addition, the Attorney General is authorized to enter into
10 contracts and incur obligations in an amount not to exceed
11 \$700,000 for completion of the latter project at a total
12 cost not to exceed \$970,000: *Provided*, That labor of
13 United States prisoners may be used for work performed
14 under this appropriation.

15 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

16 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
17 institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including neces-
18 sary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards for
19 the apprehension, or for information leading to the recap-
20 ture, of escaped prisoners; \$1,875,000.

21 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
24 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
25 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him

1 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy
2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),
3 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
4 duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said
5 Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,240,000 shall be
6 available in the current fiscal year for the general adminis-
7 trative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including
8 rent of private or Government-owned space in the District
9 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed three passenger
10 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services
12 in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance
13 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of
14 this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before
15 November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General
16 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of
17 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
18 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
19 penses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in
20 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
21 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein author-
22 ized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the
23 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general adminis-
24 tration", Department of Justice.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 SEC. 202. Not to exceed \$350,000 in the aggregate
3 from the appropriations made in this title for general ad-
4 ministration, general legal activities, and United States
5 attorneys and marshals shall be available, without regard
6 to the Classification Act of 1949, for compensation (not to
7 exceed \$11,000 per annum) of special attorneys and special
8 assistants to the Attorney General and to United States
9 attorneys not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That reports
10 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
11 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
12 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
13 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
14 duties.

15 SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated by this
16 title may be used to pay the compensation of any person
17 hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel
18 employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
19 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
20 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 204. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
22 the offices of the United States attorney and the United
23 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
24 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United

1 States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States
2 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
4 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for pay-
5 ment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

6 SEC. 206. Appropriations and authorizations made in
7 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for a
8 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
9 150).

10 SEC. 207. Appropriations and authorizations made in
11 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
12 printing and binding.

13 SEC. 208. Appropriations and authorizations made in
14 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
15 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
16 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
18 Appropriation Act, 1951".

19 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
23 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
2 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50
3 per diem; and teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000);
4 \$1,300,000.

5 Technical and scientific services: For necessary
6 expenses in the performance of activities and services relating
7 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
8 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
9 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000
11 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and printing and bind-
13 ing, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized,
14 upon request of any public or private organization or indi-
15 vidual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently
16 or through any other agency of the Government, any
17 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive
18 material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for
19 public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a
20 price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing
21 and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secre-
22 tary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited
23 in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be
24 available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have
25 borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination

1 and making refunds to organizations and individuals when
2 entitled thereto.

3 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

4 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

5 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
6 supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions
7 of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements
8 with respect to age and citizenship certification, including
9 personal services at the seat of government, travel, micro-
10 film, printing and binding, and photographic supplies,
11 \$109,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
12 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
13 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
14 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
15 Administration.

16 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
17 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
18 provided for by law; enumerators at rates to be fixed with-
19 out regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding;
20 the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records;
21 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other
22 work of specialized character by contract; and purchase,
23 construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical
24 tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices;

1 \$6,000,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively
2 for vessel shipping statistics.

3 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
4 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth decen-
5 nial census including the census of housing as authorized by
6 law (13 U. S. C. 201-219; Public Law 171, approved July
7 15, 1949), including personal services at the seat of govern-
8 ment and elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
9 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949
10 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended;
11 printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health service
13 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and com-
14 pensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and
15 other departments and independent establishments of the
16 Government who may be detailed for field work;
17 \$29,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952,
18 and to be merged with the appropriation made under this
19 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
20 1950.

21 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
22 penses necessary for general administration, and printing
23 and binding, \$898,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$420,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed ten, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection therewith, of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other organizations serving aviation;

1 \$97,000,000, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army
2 and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics
3 Administration without charge, subject to the approval of
4 the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only),
5 aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line,
6 and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Depart-
7 ments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
8 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities,
9 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
10 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

11 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
12 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire
13 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
14 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction
15 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
16 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
17 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
18 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease, condemnation or
19 grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related
20 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-
21 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at
22 remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommoda-
23 tions are not otherwise available; personal services in the
24 District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
25 printing and binding; and not to exceed \$200,000 for emer-

1 gency repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by
2 fire, flood, or storm; \$32,000,000, of which \$26,500,000
3 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority
4 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing
5 purposes; and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
6 tration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
7 tions for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount
8 not exceeding \$13,461,500: *Provided*, That authority here-
9 tofore granted under this head to enter into contracts for
10 such purposes may be exercised until June 30, 1951: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the consolidated appropriation under
12 this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby consoli-
13 dated with and made a part of this appropriation to be
14 disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*,
15 That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
16 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Ad-
17 ministration," for costs of maintenance and operation of
18 aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under
19 this appropriation (not to exceed \$171,000); for necessary
20 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
21 from and within the Territories of the United States of
22 materials and equipment secured under this appropriation
23 (not to exceed \$115,000); and for necessary administra-
24 tive costs (not to exceed \$389,000): *Provided further*, That

1 the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are
2 authorized during the current fiscal year to transfer without
3 charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
4 air-navigation and communication facilities, including appur-
5 tenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

6 Technical development and evaluation: For expenses
7 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
8 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), rela-
9 tive to such developmental work and service testing as
10 tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities,
11 including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers,
12 appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of neces-
14 sary sites by lease or grant; operation and maintenance of
15 five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number
16 authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and
17 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; and printing
18 and binding; \$1,375,000.

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
21 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
22 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
23 ment only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$3,380 for
24 the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
25 and ammunition; \$1,300,000.

1 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
2 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-
3 tional Airport, including acquisition of an existing fuel sys-
4 tem and necessary related facilities, \$540,000, to remain
5 available until expended.

6 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
7 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
8 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until
9 June 30, 1953, \$45,000,000, of which \$42,000,000 is for
10 liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore
11 granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes;
12 and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is
13 authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and
14 incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount
15 not exceeding \$36,700,000, of which \$36,000,000 shall be
16 for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of
17 said Act, \$500,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, \$150,000
18 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, and \$50,000 for
19 projects in the Virgin Islands: *Provided*, That of the amount
20 appropriated herein, \$3,000,000 shall be available as one
21 fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative
22 expenses; including personal services in the District of
23 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed twenty-five for replace-
24 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and print-
25 ing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed

1 \$600,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
2 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide
3 for necessary administrative expenses, including the main-
4 tenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding:
5 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for
6 the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this
7 appropriation.

8 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
9 For an additional amount for construction of public airports,
10 Territory of Alaska, \$3,200,000, to remain available until
11 expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under au-
12 thority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
13 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

14 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary
15 for planning and developing a national system of aids
16 to air navigation and air traffic control common to
17 military and civil air navigation, including research, ex-
18 perimental investigations, purchase, and development, by
19 contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids
20 (including plans, specifications, and drawings); personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles and aircraft; printing and binding; services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
25 of \$50 per diem; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or

1 grant; payments in advance under contracts for research or
2 development work; and not to exceed \$130,000 for admin-
3 istrative expenses; \$6,000,000, of which \$2,885,000 is
4 for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority
5 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing
6 purposes, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
7 tration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obli-
8 gations for the purposes contained in this paragraph in
9 an amount not exceeding \$2,250,000.

10 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

11 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
12 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract steno-
14 graphic reporting services; employment of temporary guards
15 on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses of
16 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
17 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
18 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
19 hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, operation, mainte-
20 nance, and repair of aircraft; and printing and binding;
21 \$3,400,000.

22 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

23 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
24 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-
25 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (88 U. S. C. 883a-

1 883i), including personal services; purchase of maps
2 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an
3 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal-
4 working and woodworking supplies and equipment; chart
5 paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and print-
6 ing supplies and equipment; printing and binding; instru-
7 ments (except surveying instruments); and stationery for
8 field use; \$3,800,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
10 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August
11 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation
12 and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement
13 of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;
14 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
15 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
16 and seismological buildings; hire of aircraft; operation,
17 maintenance and repair of an airplane for photographic sur-
18 veys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household
19 effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one
20 official station to another, and of commissioned officers who
21 die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
22 officers, as authorized by law; and extra compensation at
23 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew
24 of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
25 reader or duties of a similar nature, and at not to exceed \$1

1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agen-
2 cies while observing tides or currents or tending seismo-
3 graphs; \$6,200,000: *Provided*, That the Departments of
4 the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
5 current fiscal year to transfer to the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
7 landing craft, launches, marine engines, electronic equip-
8 ment, automotive vehicles, parts, equipment, and supplies,
9 excess to the needs of such Departments, which will serve to
10 expedite surveys in Alaska for the national defense.

11 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
12 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and sev-
13 enty-one commissioned officers on the active list and of
14 officers retired in accordance with existing law, including
15 payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
16 \$1,515,000.

17 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
18 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
19 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
20 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
21 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

22 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

23 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal ser-
24 vices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
25 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-

1 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and
2 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
4 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That expenses of
5 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental per-
6 sonnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount
7 herein appropriated.

8 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
9 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
10 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
11 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
12 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
13 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 and printing and binding, \$2,050,000.

15 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying out
16 the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
17 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
18 controls, including personal services in the District of
19 Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to
21 exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and
22 binding, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$828,000
23 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury
24 Department, for enforcement of the export control pro-
25 gram, and of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be trans-

ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography, \$11,300,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding, purchase of periodicals, purchase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research

1 and investigational studies, either independently or in co-
2 operation with State highway departments, or other agencies,
3 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
4 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
5 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
6 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
7 methods of road making, especially by the use of local
8 materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appli-
9 ances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods
10 of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of dif-
11 ferent localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental
12 highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects;
13 for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same;
14 and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
15 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
16 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
17 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
18 provided.

19 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
20 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
21 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as
22 amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
23 of the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau of
24 Public Roads during the current fiscal year shall be paid
25 to any State on account of any project on which con-

1 vict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
2 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
3 or probation: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,
4 whenever performing authorized engineering or other serv-
5 ices in connection with the survey, construction, and mainte-
6 nance, or improvement of roads for other Government agen-
7 cies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
8 agencies the charge for such services may include depre-
9 ciation on engineering and road-building equipment used,
10 and the amounts received on account of such charges shall
11 be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
12 *further*, That during the current fiscal year the appropria-
13 tions for the work of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be
14 available for meeting the expenses of warehouse mainte-
15 nance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies,
16 materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to
17 projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads,
18 and for sale and for distribution to other Government activi-
19 ties, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
20 agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the
21 value of such equipment (including the cost of transporta-
22 tion and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations cur-
23 rent at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment
24 are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the
25 cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the appropriations available to the Bu-
2 reau of Public Roads may be used in emergency for medical
3 supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the
4 immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work
5 under that Bureau, and for temporary services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
7 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per
8 diem: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000,
9 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under
10 the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented
11 (23 U. S. C. 21), shall be available until expended for
12 continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site al-
13 ready acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and
14 research work of the Bureau of Public Roads.

15 For all necessary expenses to enable the President
16 to utilize the services of the Bureau of Public Roads
17 in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under
18 the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between
19 the United States and Other American Republics, signed
20 at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed
21 September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation
22 of cooperation with several governments, members of the
23 Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and
24 construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in
25 public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolu-

tion 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1944 and 1948 (58 Stat. 838; 62 Stat. 1105), to remain available until expended, \$405,000,000, which sum is composed of \$263,491,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the third postwar fiscal year by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, \$135,509,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1950 by section 1 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948, and \$1,828,050 and \$4,171,950, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 3 of the Act approved June 18, 1934, and section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (23 U. S. C. 13a and 13b).

Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-

1 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
2 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, to
3 remain available until expended, \$4,600,000, which sum is
4 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
5 fiscal year 1943 by section 5 of the Act approved Septem-
6 ber 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

7 Forest highways: For expenses necessary for carrying
8 out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act
9 of November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a),
10 in accordance with section 3a of the Federal-Aid Highway
11 Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1105), to remain available until
12 expended, \$22,500,000, which sum is composed of \$4,900,-
13 000, the remainder of the amount authorized by section 9
14 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 842)
15 to be appropriated for the second postwar fiscal year and
16 \$17,600,000, a part of the amount authorized by section 3
17 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948, to be appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1950: *Provided*, That this appropriation
19 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or
20 alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and
21 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction
22 and maintenance, but the total cost of any such item under
23 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

24 Access roads: During the current fiscal year, not to
25 exceed \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon com-

1 pletion of access road projects authorized to be constructed
2 under the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941,
3 as amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
4 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads on
6 Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

7 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
10 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
11 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
12 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
13 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
15 in the field; repairs and alterations to buildings and
16 other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$540,000
17 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant
18 facilities including construction of minor buildings and other
19 facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to house
20 special apparatus or material which must be isolated from
21 other activities; building of temporary experimental struc-
22 tures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of
23 the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise
24 as may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and
25 cleaning of uniforms for guards; printing and binding; not

1 to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
3 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
4 of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as
5 follows:

6 Operation and administration: For the general operation
7 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care
8 of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
9 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
10 \$1,270,000.

11 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
12 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
13 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
14 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
15 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
16 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
17 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
18 the maintenance and development of national standards of
19 measurement; the development of improved methods of
20 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
21 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
22 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
23 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids
24 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
25 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of

1 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investi-
2 gation of the properties of rare substances; investigations
3 relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants
4 and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
5 of fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connec-
6 tion with standards; cooperation with Government purchas-
7 ing agencies, industries, and national organizations in
8 developing specifications and facilitating their use; encour-
9 agement of the application of the latest developments in the
10 utilization and standardization of building materials; the
11 development of engineering and safety codes, simplified
12 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
13 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-
14 semination of scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

15 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
16 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
17 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certify-
18 ing radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards
19 in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
20 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
21 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
22 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
23 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measurement
24 of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided, That*

1 for employees conducting observations on radio propagation
2 phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appropriated and
3 the funds transferred or advanced from other Government
4 agencies to the National Bureau of Standards shall be avail-
5 able for the appointment of such employees at base rates
6 not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without regard to the civil
7 service and classification laws and titles II and III of the
8 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and for the furnishing
9 of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment,
10 without repayment therefor, to employees of the Govern-
11 ment assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of
12 the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to
13 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer with-
14 out charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials,
15 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and neces-
16 sary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
17 Arctic ionosphere observation stations, \$3,100,000.

18 Construction of laboratories: For the acquisition of sites,
19 the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the con-
20 struction and equipping of a radio laboratory building and a
21 guided missile laboratory building, together with necessary
22 utilities and appurtenances, as authorized by Acts of October
23 25, 1949 (Public Laws 366 and 386), \$500,000, to remain
24 available until expended; and, in addition, the Secretary of

1 Commerce is authorized to enter into contracts and to incur
2 obligations for the purposes of this appropriation in an
3 amount not to exceed \$5,675,000.

4 WEATHER BUREAU

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District of
7 Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft; printing
8 and binding; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
10 and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing of-
11 fice in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to
12 exceed \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the
13 cost of the secretariat of the International Meteorological
14 Committee; \$24,447,000: *Provided*, That during the current
15 fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under section
16 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public Law 573), for
17 extra compensation to employees of other Government
18 agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observa-
19 tions, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of
20 pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for em-
21 ployees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic
22 region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that not more
23 than five of such employees at any one time may receive a
24 base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-
3 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-
4 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the
5 Act of October 26, 1949 (Public Law 390), to the extent
6 and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

7 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
8 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
9 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
10 150), and for the payment of tort claims pursuant to law
11 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

12 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
13 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available
14 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
15 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

16 This title may be cited as the “Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1951”.

18 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

19 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

20 SALARIES

21 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices,
22 and all other officers and employees, whose compensation

1 shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided
2 by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the
3 Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$915,000.

4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$91,200.

7 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

8 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
9 Justice may approve, \$52,100.

10 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

11 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the
12 Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
13 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C.
14 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
15 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
16 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
17 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
18 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
19 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract
20 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and
21 3744 of the Revised Statutes [(41 U. S. C. 5, 16)];
22 \$159,200.

1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
4 and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
5 sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
6 traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be
7 approved by the chief judge, \$192,200.

8 CUSTOMS COURT

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
11 other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
12 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling
13 expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
14 by the chief judge, \$417,465: *Provided*, That traveling
15 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
16 the written certificate of the judge.

17 COURT OF CLAIMS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
20 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other
21 officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary
22 expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges

1 necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and printing
2 and binding, \$587,000.

3 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
6 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$10,700.

7 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

8 HAWAII

9 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate
10 justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii,
11 of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges re-
12 tired under title 28, United States Code, section 373,
13 \$106,500.

14 SALARIES OF JUDGES

15 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
16 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
17 and the Panama Canal Zone); and justices and judges re-
18 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
19 371, 372, and 373; \$5,095,000.

20 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

21 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
22 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
23 assistants, \$4,500,000.

1 PROBATION SYSTEM

2 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assist-
3 ants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sections
4 3654 and 3656, \$2,145,000: *Provided*, That nothing
5 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right
6 of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to
7 make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
8 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
9 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or ex-
10 penses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the
11 chief or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General,
12 fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
13 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
14 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
15 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

16 SALARIES OF CRIERS

17 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
18 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$540,000.

19 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

20 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
21 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
22 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concili-
23 ation commissioners, United States courts, including the
24 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees

1 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
 2 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

3 FEES OF JURORS

4 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-
 5 ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II,
 6 of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensa-
 7 tion for jury commissioners; \$2,700,000: *Provided*, That
 8 the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of
 9 Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401,
 10 title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such com-
 11 pensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

12 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

13 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal
 14 judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$2,600,-
 15 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and
 16 law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by
 17 the Director of the Administrative Office without regard
 18 to the Classification Act of 1949, except that the salary of
 19 a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
 20 grades (GS) 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, as the appointing judge shall
 21 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with
 22 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12,
 23 as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review
 24 by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the

1 Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
2 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step-increases
3 corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the
4 Classification Act of 1949 and of compensation paid for
5 temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the
6 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed
7 by one judge shall not exceed \$9,600 per annum, except in
8 the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge
9 of each district court having five or more district judges, in
10 which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$13,050
11 per annum.

12 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
14 and their officers; rent in the District of Columbia; printing
15 and binding; purchase of firearms and ammunition; and
16 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June
17 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; \$725,000: *Provided*, That this
18 appropriation shall be available for payment of the cost of
19 contract statistical services for the Office of Register of Wills
20 of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to
21 exceed \$1,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
22 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
23 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding
24 \$25 in any one case.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$725,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$8,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States Code, section 753, \$972,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, \$530,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE

UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment,

1 and for labor and material and every item incident thereto,
2 \$15,600, to be expended under the direction of the Archi-
3 tect of the Capitol.

4 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF
5 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 For repairs and improvements to the United States
7 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
8 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and ma-
9 terial and every item incident thereto, \$6,200, to be ex-
10 pended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

11 SALARIES OF REFEREES

12 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
13 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
14 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
15 said Act.

16 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

17 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
18 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
19 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
20 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
21 \$960,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
22 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946
23 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

24 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
25 funds for the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 shall remain avail-

1 able until June 30, 1951, for the payment of salaries and
2 expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
3 hereinbefore.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

5 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
6 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-
7 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per
8 centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of
9 Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
10 under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
11 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
12 of Columbia.

13 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of
14 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
15 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
16 more than \$6.50 per volume.

17 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
18 Act, 1951".

19 TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

20 The following corporations, respectively, are hereby au-
21 thorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
22 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
23 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
24 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
25 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,

1 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
2 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1951 for
3 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
6 \$327,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be avail-
7 able for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed
8 \$388,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
9 prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual
10 basis and to be determined in accordance with the Cor-
11 poration's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1,
12 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of
13 claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-
14 quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities
15 acquired or produced, including selling and shipping ex-
16 penses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, con-
17 struction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection,
18 or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to
19 the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
22 \$600,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall
23 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
24 trative expenses, including administrative services per-
25 formed for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

1 This title may be cited as “Federal Prison Industries,
2 Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-American Affairs
3 Appropriation Act, 1951”.

4 This chapter may be cited as the “Departments of
5 State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation
6 Act, 1951”.

1 CHAPTER IV—TREASURY AND POST OFFICE
2 DEPARTMENTS

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES

6 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
7 \$940,000.

8 DAMAGE CLAIMS

9 For payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C.
10 2672), \$30,000.

11 HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAMS

12 For health service programs, as authorized by law, in
13 the District of Columbia, \$80,000: *Provided*, That other
14 appropriations in this title shall be available for such pro-
15 grams in the field.

16 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

17 SALARIES

18 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
19 \$340,000.

20 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

21 SALARIES

22 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-
23 cluding the operating force of the Treasury, Liberty Loan,
24 and Auditors' buildings, and annexes thereof, \$1,160,000.

1 CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND
2 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
7 ferred to as the Secretary), including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
11 purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
12 replacement only; teletype news service; and payment in
13 advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees
14 for library membership in organizations whose publications
15 are available to members only or to members at a price lower
16 than to the general public; \$1,382,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
18 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,861,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
21 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
22 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
23 for labor and industry; performance of the functions
24 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Manage-
25 ment Relations Act, 1947 [(29 U. S. C. 159 (f)] and

1 (g)); and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the
2 President's Committee on National Employ the Physically
3 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
4 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for
6 informational exhibits; \$714,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
8 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in
9 connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of vet-
10 erans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
11 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Serv-
12 ice Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve
13 and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended,
14 and section 9 (h) of title I of the Selective Service Act of
15 1948 (50 U. S. C., App. 459 (h)), and, under the Act
16 of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1472),
17 of persons who have performed service in the Merchant
18 Marine, including personal services in the District of
19 Columbia, \$281,000.

20 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
22 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
23 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
24 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$2,788,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force; and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,531,000, of which \$1,587,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon

1 the request of any State, the purchase of equipment and the
2 payment of rental for space made available to such State in
3 lieu of grants for such purpose, and for necessary expenses
4 in connection with the operation of employment office
5 facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
6 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
7 Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico, \$178,500,000,
8 of which \$8,500,000 shall be available only to the extent
9 that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs
10 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or
11 increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
12 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
13 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
14 Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration
15 cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:
16 *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make
17 any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said
18 Act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1952: *Provided*
19 *further*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary
20 in section 5 (a) or section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, or
21 in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended,
22 the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to
23 the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State
24 found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
25 Act of June 6, 1933, and with the provisions of section

1 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts
2 as he determines to be necessary for the proper and effi-
3 cient administration of its unemployment compensation law
4 and of its public employment offices: *Provided further,*
5 That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Depart-
6 ment of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be
7 used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may
8 jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official
9 mail matter in connection with the administration of unem-
10 ployment compensation systems and employment services
11 by States receiving grants herefrom.

12 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
13 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
14 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
15 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
16 apply.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
18 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
19 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
20 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of
21 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
22 from the said agencies of any States which have established
23 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
24 system and classification and compensation plan covering
25 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their

1 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
2 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
3 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

4 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year payments
6 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
7 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
8 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
9 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
10 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
11 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to
12 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

13 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement to
16 State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
17 services rendered; personal services in the District of Colum-
18 bia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized
19 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
20 \$5,720,700.

21 Revision of consumers' price index: For expenses neces-
22 sary to enable the Bureau to revise the Consumers' Price
23 Index, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
24 temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary
25 without regard to the civil service and classification laws

1 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended;
2 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
3 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$2,000,000.

4 WOMEN'S BUREAU

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
7 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of reports
9 and material for informational exhibits; \$399,000.

10 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
12 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
13 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
14 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by
15 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
16 38), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
18 employees for inspection services rendered; and expenses of
19 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-
20 ferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour
21 Division; \$9,396,400.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available
24 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses

1 of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
2 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available
4 for salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
5 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available
8 for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment
9 of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

10 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available
11 for salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
12 binding.

13 SEC. 106. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appro-
14 priation in this title may be transferred to any other
15 such appropriation but no such appropriation shall be in-
16 creased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfer:
17 *Provided*, That no such transfer shall be used for creation
18 of new functions within the Department.

19 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
20 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

3 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
4 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

5 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
7 expenses, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia and not to exceed \$49,600 for the Employees'
9 Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,935,000, together
10 with not to exceed \$119,000 to be derived from the War
11 Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims
12 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012)

13 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
14 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
15 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing
16 during the current or any prior fiscal year, including pay-
17 ments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital
18 services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of
19 Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of
20 benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Bene-
21 fits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
22 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries
23 in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital

1 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
2 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
3 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
4 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
5 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
6 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
7 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
8 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
9 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5
10 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
11 ment, and expenses in such cases; \$25,000,000, together
12 with not to exceed \$5,000,000 to be derived from the War
13 Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims
14 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and to be available for
15 payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of such Act,
16 which amounts may be accounted for as one fund.

17 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
19 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
20 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
21 \$368,200.

22 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for
24 carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,
25 as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation

1 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk
2 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison
3 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as
4 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including personal services
5 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed
6 seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
7 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
8 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
9 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests
10 and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and
11 per diem in connection with studies of new developments
12 pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations;
13 \$5,066,700.

14 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection serv-
15 ices: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
16 tion of certain products in accordance with sections 406,
17 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
18 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346,
19 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
20 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover
21 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
22 of such products, to remain available until expended. The
23 total amount herein appropriated shall be available for per-
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment;

1 and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has
2 been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one
6 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; furnish-
7 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
8 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
9 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
10 Howard University" for salaries of technical and profes-
11 sional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the
12 appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses
13 and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
14 university; \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident
15 physician receiving compensation from this appropriation
16 on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form
17 of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title.

18 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

19 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
20 Howard University, including personal services and miscel-
21 laneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
22 \$2,500,000.

23 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
24 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of

1 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
2 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, includ-
3 ing engineering and architectural services, printing and
4 binding, advertising, and travel, \$100,000, which amount,
5 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
6 expenses of the University, may be transferred to the Gen-
7 eral Services Administration for the above purposes, to
8 remain available until expended.

9 Construction of buildings: For construction of buildings
10 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
11 of the General Services Administration, to remain avail-
12 able until expended, as follows:

13 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
14 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
15 Appropriation Act, 1950, for construction of a law school
16 building, biology building and greenhouse, administration
17 building, and men's dormitory units, \$1,250,000;

18 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
19 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropria-
20 tion Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency Appropria-
21 tion Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction
22 of an engineering building and women's dormitory units,
23 \$412,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), and section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), \$19,977,760: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,760 for the current fiscal year.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and

1 cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles
2 of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative
3 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,
4 and repairing the same; \$1,900,000, of which not less than
5 \$533,700 shall be available for the Division of Vocational
6 Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from
7 non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for ex-
8 penses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
9 performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be
10 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
11 of this appropriation.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
14 Puerto Rico) : For payments to States (including Alaska,
15 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
16 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
17 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
18 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
19 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
20 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for
21 the use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment
22 to be controlled by the State agency, \$20,600,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$170,000 shall be available to
24 the Federal Security Administrator for providing re-
25 habilitation services to disabled residents of the District

1 of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which
2 latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses
3 in connection with providing such services in the District
4 of Columbia, printing and binding, including the purchase
5 of reprints, and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15
6 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for adminis-
7 trative purposes.

8 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
9 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
10 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States in
11 accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
12 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
13 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
14 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
15 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
16 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
17 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
18 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
19 of the current fiscal year.

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
21 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
22 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
23 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
24 of Columbia and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, pur-
25 chase, and distribution of educational films; \$705,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; and increased allowances to Reserve Officers for foreign service; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;

1 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
2 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
3 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; the
4 purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor
5 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
6 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as
7 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
8 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
9 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
10 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
11 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$14,900,000.

12 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
13 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
14 two passenger motor vehicles, \$10,000,000.

15 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
16 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
17 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make
18 field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section
19 301 of the Act; and to provide for collecting and compiling
20 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics (including procure-
21 ment by contract of transcripts of State, municipal, and other
22 records), including the purchase of not to exceed fourteen
23 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$16,915,000.

24 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
25 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the

1 prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, and
2 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
3 purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles
4 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
5 of aircraft; \$6,415,000.

6 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For
7 expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out
8 those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act
9 relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental
10 health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws
11 and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out
12 the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water
13 Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), including
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-one passenger motor
15 vehicles, of which seven shall be for replacement only;
16 \$3,670,030.

17 Grants, water pollution control: For grants to carry out
18 section 8 (a) of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S.
19 C. 466-466 (j)), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
22 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
23 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory
24 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
25 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,

1 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
2 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in
3 sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of
4 subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set
5 forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704
6 of the Act, including the purchase of one passenger motor
7 vehicle, and hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
8 \$1,259,000: *Provided*, That property of the Public Health
9 Service located in Alaska and used in carrying out the
10 activities herein authorized may be transferred, without
11 reimbursement, to the Territory of Alaska at the discretion
12 of the Surgeon General.

13 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of
14 contractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be
15 incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
16 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
17 Act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended. Allotments under such part C to the several
19 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
20 of \$150,000,000. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have
21 approved an application for a construction project in ac-
22 cordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the amount
23 of the allotments available to the States for such purposes,
24 the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided

1 by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the
2 Federal Government.

3 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
4 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
5 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to
6 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
7 \$1,357,000.

8 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
9 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
10 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the Act, and Executive Order
11 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and ex-
12 change of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to
13 exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles, including ten am-
14 bulances, for replacement only; and firearms and ammuni-
15 tion; \$29,000,000.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
17 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing
18 the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
19 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
20 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment
21 of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
22 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
23 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
24 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when

1 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not
2 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
3 only, \$3,104,000.

4 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
5 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of
6 August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$50,000: *Provided*,
7 That when the Public Health Service, at the request of
8 any department or agency of the Government, establishes
9 or operates a health service program for such department
10 or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made
11 in advance by check for deposit to the credit of this
12 appropriation.

13 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
14 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
15 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
16 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; the
17 regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase
18 of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles for replace-
19 ment only; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visit-
20 ing scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon
21 General; and erection of temporary structures for storage
22 of equipment and supplies and housing of animals,
23 \$15,750,000, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be
24 available exclusively for grants for studies with adreno-
25 corticotropic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone (compound

1 E), including development of other related compounds for
2 treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, neuro-
3 logical and metabolic diseases, and including studies in the
4 basic sciences related to such diseases and including not to
5 exceed \$200,000 for transfer to the Department of Agricul-
6 ture for research into utilization of plant material and
7 vegetable sources of cortisone.

8 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
9 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
10 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
11 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
12 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit
13 institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of
14 cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations,
15 and grants-in-aid; for the purchase of not to exceed six
16 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and to
17 otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of
18 the Act, \$20,086,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000
19 shall be available exclusively for payment of obligations
20 for research and training grants incurred under authority
21 heretofore granted under this head.

22 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
23 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
24 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
25 eases, \$9,944,000, of which not less than \$2,375,000 shall
26 be available exclusively for payment of obligations for re-
27 search and training grants incurred under authority here-
28 tofore granted under this head.

1 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
2 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, including
3 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles,
4 \$14,150,000, of which \$5,350,000 shall be available ex-
5 clusively for payment of obligations for research and training
6 grants incurred under authority heretofore granted under
7 this head.

8 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise pro-
9 vided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry
10 out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases
11 and conditions, including the purchase of twelve passenger
12 motor vehicles for replacement only, \$2,040,000.

13 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
14 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
15 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
16 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
17 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
18 follows:

19 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
20 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for construction
21 of a combined hospital and research building as authorized
22 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
23 tion Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$7,500,000.

24 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
25 heretofore granted to enter into contracts for construction of

1 auxiliary service area structures, as authorized under this
2 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
3 1950, \$3,600,000.

4 For construction of additional auxiliary structures to
5 provide station quarters for personnel and a grounds main-
6 tenance building, including necessary distribution facilities
7 and roads and walks, \$1,025,000; and in addition, con-
8 tracts may be entered into an amount not to exceed \$350,-
9 000 toward completion of such construction at a cost not
10 to exceed \$1,375,000.

11 For purchase and installation of additional equipment
12 and furnishings to partially equip and furnish structures
13 heretofore or herein provided under this head (except struc-
14 tures for station quarters), \$3,000,000.

15 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
16 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
17 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
18 one thousand five hundred regular active commissioned
19 officers; for medals, decorations, and retired pay of regular
20 and reserve commissioned officers; for payment of claims
21 for private property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned,
22 or damaged in the military service of the United States, as
23 authorized by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213);
24 and for six months' death gratuity pay and burial payments
25 for regular commissioned officers; \$1,790,000, and the

1 Surgeon General is authorized to advance to this appro-
2 priation from appropriations made available to the Public
3 Health Service for the current fiscal year such additional
4 amounts as may be necessary for pay and allowances of the
5 officers herein authorized.

6 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
7 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
8 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
9 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nursing
10 standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; pre-
11 paring information, articles, and publications related to public
12 health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public
13 health methods; carrying on international health activities,
14 including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials
15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Sur-
16 geon General; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger
17 motor vehicles for replacement only; \$2,918,000.

18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including pur-
21 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles, includ-
22 ing one bus-ambulance, for replacement only, clothing for
23 patients and cooperation with organizations or individuals
24 in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and
25 treatment of mental illness, \$1,948,000.

1 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
2 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For payment
3 of obligations incurred under authority provided in the Fed-
4 eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, for comple-
5 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
6 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$100,000,
7 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any
8 part of this amount may be transferred to the General Serv-
9 ices Administration.

10 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
11 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
12 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prep-
13 aration of plans and specifications, advertising, and super-
14 vision of construction, \$406,000, to remain available until
15 expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
16 transferred to the General Services Administration.

17 Construction and equipment of treatment building: For
18 construction and equipment, including administrative ex-
19 penses, of a treatment building (providing separate male
20 and female facilities), and demolition and removal of those
21 buildings designated as Oaks and Toner Buildings with
22 their appurtenances and attachments, within the grounds
23 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$1,500,000, to remain avail-
24 able until expended; and, in addition, contracts may be
25 entered into in an amount not to exceed \$3,938,000

1 toward completion of such work at a total cost not to ex-
2 ceed \$5,588,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation in
3 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, for
4 preparation of plans and specifications for two treatment
5 buildings, shall be consolidated with this appropriation, to
6 be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be
7 available for all of the foregoing purposes, and any part of
8 such consolidated appropriation may be transferred to the
9 General Services Administration.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
12 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
13 unions, including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia, \$200,000, together with the aggregate of amounts re-
15 ceived from certificate, supervision, and examination fees
16 collected from Federal credit unions as authorized by law.

17 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
18 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
19 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnish-
20 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equip-
21 ment used by building guards; not more than \$45,988,000
22 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
23 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by
24 the Administrator as payment for services performed for
25 any department or agency of the Government by persons

1 whose salaries are paid from the amount made available
2 under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit of
3 this appropriation for the fiscal year in which such sums
4 are received, and shall be available for the same purposes.

5 Reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insur-
6 ance trust fund: For reimbursement to the Federal old-age
7 and survivors insurance trust fund for benefits paid during
8 the fiscal year 1949 to the survivors of veterans of World
9 War II eligible for benefits as provided under section 210
10 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 410),
11 \$3,694,000.

12 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
13 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and
14 aid to the blind as authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the
15 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch.
16 I, IV, and X), \$1,200,000,000, of which such amount as
17 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any
18 period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that
19 year.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For
21 expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, in-
22 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia,
23 \$1,413,400.

24 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-

1 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
2 amended (29 U. S. C. 18a), and title V of the Social
3 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
4 including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 and purchase of reports and material for the publications
6 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
7 \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
8 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
9 out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care
10 of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons
11 licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided*
12 *further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed
13 as to prevent any patient from having the services of any
14 practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so
15 long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*,
16 That any State plan which provides standards for pro-
17 fessional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of
18 the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
20 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
21 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
22 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$22,000,-
24 000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to

1 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
2 in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of
3 sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or
4 estimated to be expended by the State.

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
6 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
7 Social Security, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, \$223,000, together with not to exceed \$112,000
9 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
10 insurance trust fund.

11 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
12 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
13 to States under titles I, IV, V, and X, respectively, of the
14 Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the
15 next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary,
16 the obligations incurred and the expenditures made there-
17 under for payments under each of such titles to be charged
18 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

19 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
20 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
21 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the
22 period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
23 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
24 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during

1 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
2 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
3 such plan was submitted for approval.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries, Office of the Administrator: Salaries, Office
6 of the Administrator, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia, \$2,383,100, together with not to
8 exceed \$334,900 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
9 and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That the
10 Administrator may advance to this appropriation from appro-
11 priations of constituent organizations of the Federal Security
12 Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the
13 regional office activities of such constituent organizations.

14 Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations:
15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator,
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia for
17 the Division of Service Operations, \$1,090,000, together
18 with not to exceed \$165,600 to be transferred from the
19 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That the Administrator may advance to this appro-
21 priation from appropriations of constituent organizations of
22 the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be nec-
23 essary to cover the charges for services, supplies, equip-
24 ment and materials furnished.

25 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel: Salaries, Office

1 of the General Counsel, including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, \$511,100, together with not to exceed
3 \$22,950 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries
4 and expenses, certification and inspection services", and
5 not to exceed \$321,100 to be transferred from the Federal
6 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

7 Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for
8 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k)
9 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
10 1949, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property
11 for educational purposes and protection of public health,
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 \$333,300.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of tort
17 claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

18 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of
20 estimates of appropriations in the field, for exchange of books.

21 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
22 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service
23 programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and such
24 amounts as may be necessary may be transferred to the

1 appropriations of the organizational units operating such
2 programs.

3 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and bind-
5 ing, including the purchase of reprints.

6 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as author-
8 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
9 55a).

10 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this
11 title to the Social Security Administration for grants in
12 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
13 of operation of said agencies including the salaries and ex-
14 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
15 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
16 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
17 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
18 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
19 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
20 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the
21 said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

22 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
23 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary
3 for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out
4 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
5 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and
6 other laws, including personal services in the District of
7 Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
8 with the work of the Board when specifically authorized
9 by the Chairman or the General Counsel; printing and
10 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort claims
12 pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; and a health service
13 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; \$8,550,000:
14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
15 to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or
16 used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives,
17 or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agri-
18 cultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act
19 of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the
20 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in
21 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060) .

22 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 National Mediation Board, including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, printing and binding, and stenographic
5 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$412,200.

7 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
8 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
9 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
10 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
11 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including printing
12 and binding, and stenographic reporting services as author-
13 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
14 55a), \$150,000.

15 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including printing
18 and binding, and stenographic reporting services as author-
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S.
20 C. 55a), \$797,300, of which not less than \$296,700, shall
21 be available for compensation (at rates not in excess of
22 \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pursuant
23 to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

24 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
25 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
3 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
4 Board, including personal services in the District of Colum-
5 bia; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at
6 meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
7 specifically authorized by the Board; printing and binding;
8 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
10 of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; a health
11 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
12 \$5,446,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
13 account.

14 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
15 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
16 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
17 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
18 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
19 latter Act, \$457,832,724: *Provided*, That such total
20 amount shall be available until expended for making
21 payments required under said retirement Acts, and the
22 amount not required for current payments shall be invested
23 by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the
24 provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24,
25 1937.

1 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1951".

3 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
4 CONCILIATION SERVICE

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
7 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
8 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
9 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
10 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor rela-
11 tions at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
12 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and indus-
13 trial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
15 55a) ; health service program as authorized by law (5
16 U. S. C. 150) ; and payment of tort claims pursuant to law
17 (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; \$2,949,700.

18 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
19 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President
20 pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations
21 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing
22 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
23 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the District
24 of Columbia, \$50,000.

1 This title may be cited as the “Federal Mediation and
2 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1951”.

3 This chapter may be cited as the “Labor-Federal Security
4 Appropriation Act, 1951”.

1 CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I

3 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
5 sions of section 9 of title I and title II of the Act of August
6 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427h, 427j, 1621-
7 1629), as follows:

8 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
9 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of
10 the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
11 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

12 For the improvement and development, independently
13 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
14 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
15 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
16 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of Au-
17 gust 14, 1946, as amended), including the objects for which
18 funds are available for titles II and III of such Act of August
19 14, 1946, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not less than
20 \$650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in
21 accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act:
22 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available
23 to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such
24 amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to
25 carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts

1 made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the
2 Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those
3 which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
4 with representatives of the Department, shall determine),
5 and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts trans-
6 ferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation
7 items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part
8 of this appropriation shall be available for work relating
9 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the
10 support of equitable transportation rates before Federal
11 agencies concerned with such rates and for development of
12 foreign markets.

13 In all, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of
15 any building costing in excess of \$15,000, except that a poul-
16 try breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University
17 at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed \$29,000.

18 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
20 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
21 (5 U. S. C. 673) and related Acts, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
3 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
4 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
5 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
6 land ownership and values, farm structures, costs, prices and
7 income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for
8 their variations and trends, \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That
9 no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available
10 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading
11 "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county
12 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for
13 the maintenance of regional offices.

14 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
15 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
16 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
17 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
18 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
19 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
20 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
21 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
22 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
23 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
24 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), and data on farm
25 construction as provided by title V of the Housing Act

1 of 1949 (Public Law 171), \$2,725,000: *Provided*, That
2 no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be avail-
3 able for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating,
4 or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to
5 the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple
6 production for other than the commercial crop.

7 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

8 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

9 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,
10 including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, travel
11 and subsistence expenses of Advisory Committee authorized
12 by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-
13 1629), and the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of
14 facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center,
15 \$600,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the
16 time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance
17 credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual
18 charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges,
19 including handling and other related services, for equipment
20 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs);
21 for services, supplies, equipment, and material furnished:
22 *Provided further*, That of the several appropriations of the
23 Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000
24 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sen-
25 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5

1 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of Au-
2 gust 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the
3 several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Adminis-
4 tration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and
5 repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*,
6 That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any
7 one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses)
8 shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of
9 buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the
10 limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and
11 the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year
12 shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the
13 building as certified by the Research Administrator, which-
14 ever is greater.

15 WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
16 CENTER

17 For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be
18 available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses neces-
19 sary for furnishing facilities and services by the Agricultural
20 Research Center to Government agencies, \$300,000. Said
21 fund shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or
22 other funds to cover the charges for such facilities and
23 services, including handling and related charges, for equip-
24 ment rentals [(including depreciation, maintenance, and

1 repairs), for supplies, equipment and materials, stores of
2 which may be maintained at the Center, and for building
3 construction, alterations, and repair, and applicable appro-
4 priations or other funds may also be charged their propor-
5 tionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center
6 not covered by the annual appropriation.

7 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
8 MATERIALS

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
10 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
11 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
12 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$399,000, including not to exceed
13 \$30,000 for alterations at the Eastern Regional Research
14 Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, to provide pilot plant
15 facilities for tannin extraction, and such amount shall be in
16 addition to amounts otherwise available for alterations.

17 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
19 conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and prob-
20 lems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of
21 the Department as he may designate, independently or in
22 cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of
23 Alaska, \$260,000.

1 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

2 Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico

3 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
4 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
5 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricul-
6 tural experiment stations:

7 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
8 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
9 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
10 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
11 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
12 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
13 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act
14 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,863,-
15 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
16 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of
17 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
18 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
19 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
20 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
21 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
22 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to
23 the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; Puerto Rico, the Act
24 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
25 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress

1 to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
2 Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,406,208.

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 For necessary expenses in connection with adminis-
5 tration of grants and coordination of research with States,
6 to carry out the provisions of the Acts approved March 2,
7 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928,
8 February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
9 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
10 383, 386-386f), and title I of the Act approved June 29,
11 1935, as amended by the Act of December 21, 1944 (7
12 U. S. C. 427-427g), relative to their administration and
13 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
14 in Puerto Rico, \$237,500; and the Secretary shall prescribe
15 the form of the annual financial statement required under
16 the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in
17 accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research
18 work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment
19 stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research
20 of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon
21 to Congress.

22 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico

23 For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an
24 agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including
25 the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and

1 bulletins, and not to exceed \$24,950 to replace water supply
2 line and increase capacity of reservoir, \$175,000.

3 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

4 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting
5 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-
6 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the
7 home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for
8 the more effective utilization of such products for these pur-
9 poses, and such economic investigations, including housing
10 and household buying, as have for their purpose the improve-
11 ment of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services
12 made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and
13 for disseminating useful information on these subjects,
14 \$1,500,000.

15 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

16 Salaries and Expenses

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
18 Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry,
19 and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the
20 livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of
21 fur-bearing animals, as follows:

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
24 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
25 [(b)] of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-

1 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
2 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry prod-
3 ucts, and hatcheries, \$2,250,000.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
5 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
6 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,300,000, in-
7 cluding not to exceed \$8,000 for the purchase of land and
8 appurtenances near Ames, Iowa, for continuation of a hog
9 cholera experiment station.

10 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control
11 and eradication, including inspections and quarantines, of
12 tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuber-
13 culosis, Bang's disease of cattle, scabies in sheep and cattle,
14 southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases,
15 and dourine in horses, and inspection and quarantine work;
16 for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including
17 administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection
18 of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act
19 of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), relating to
20 veterinary biological products, \$7,950,000, including not to
21 exceed \$30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction
22 of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian
23 border ports of entry: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder
24 as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter for
25 tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or Bang's disease shall exceed

1 (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred
2 animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the appraised
3 value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the amount
4 paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating agency,
5 and no payment hereunder shall be made for any animal if
6 at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong to or be
7 upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to
8 which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter:
9 *Provided further*, That inspection service shall be maintained
10 at all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
11 year.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
13 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food
14 products, \$12,800,000.

15 Marketing Agreements, Hog Cholera Virus and Serum

16 The sum of \$49,300 of the appropriation made by
17 section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, ap-
18 proved May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made
19 available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are
20 herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive,
21 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855).

22 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious
23 Diseases of Animals

24 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of
25 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-

1 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
2 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry,
3 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
4 future purchases and destruction of animals (including
5 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contami-
6 nated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
7 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
8 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
9 all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth
10 disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the
11 provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U. S. C.
12 Supp. II, 114b-114d), and the Act of May 29, 1884,
13 as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122),
14 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act
15 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other
16 appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corpora-
17 tions, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may
18 deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which
19 threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country,
20 and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under
21 this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged
22 with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for
23 payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947,
24 the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be
25 made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production,

1 dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based
2 on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall
3 exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value,
4 and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be
5 determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United
6 States Government for any such animals shall not exceed
7 one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That
8 poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for
9 appraisal is the same for each bird.

10

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
12 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404),
13 including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
14 in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions
15 of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)),
16 relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the
17 Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it
18 relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter,
19 \$1,600,000.

20

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

21 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
22 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-
23 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-
24 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ; for
25 the development of new and extended food, feed, and in-

1 dustrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and
 2 animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing,
 3 biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological,
 4 and technological investigation thereof, \$7,750,000: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for the
 6 alteration to buildings of the Naval Stores Station at Olustee,
 7 Florida.

8 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
 9 ENGINEERING

10 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 11 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 12 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant
 13 industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the appli-
 14 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases,
 15 including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
 16 control; plant and plant-disease collections, and surveys; the
 17 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
 18 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
 19 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
 20 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
 21 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
 22 this country; and for the operation and maintenance of
 23 airplanes, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
 25 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton,

1 flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans,
2 sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops,
3 \$3,400,000.

4 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investiga-
5 tions on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit,
6 vegetable, nut, ornamental, and related crops and plants,
7 \$2,950,000.

8 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
9 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
10 control, \$450,000.

11 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
12 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
13 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
14 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
15 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricul-
16 tural use; soil management and crop production on dry
17 and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and
18 its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a
19 national system and indication of their extent and distribu-
20 tion on maps, and determination of their potential produc-
21 tivity under adapted cropping and improved soil manage-
22 ment, \$2,680,000, including not to exceed \$100,000 for
23 construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities, and equip-
24 ment for the station at Brawley, California.

25 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving

1 the application of engineering principles to agriculture,
2 including farm power and equipment, rural water supply
3 and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and
4 their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing
5 farm products, and the preparation and distribution of build-
6 ing plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
7 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
8 transportation, and storage of agricultural products;
9 \$1,120,000.

10 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
11 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
12 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
13 191-194), \$152,700.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

15 Salaries and Expenses

16 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
17 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
18 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
19 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
20 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
21 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
22 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
23 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
24 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
25 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,

1 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
2 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
3 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149),
4 and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,
5 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
6 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
7 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
8 exceed two, as follows:

9 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
10 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
11 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
12 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
13 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
14 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
15 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
16 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
17 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
18 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
19 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
20 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
21 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
22 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant dis-
23 eases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides,
24 including methods of their manufacture and use and the
25 effects of their application, \$4,100,000: *Provided*, That of

1 the amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed
2 \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private
3 agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing
4 law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall
5 remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That
6 \$50,000 shall be transferred to applicable appropriations of
7 the Public Health Service for investigations and studies of
8 effects of insecticidal and fungicidal residue on human health.

9 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out opera-
10 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to pre-
11 vent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
12 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,
13 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden
14 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, and the
15 Hall scale, including the enforcement of quarantine regu-
16 lations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quaran-
17 tines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August
18 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including
19 the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be neces-
20 sary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as
21 authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67),
22 and for cooperation with States in the compensation of grow-
23 ers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not plant-
24 ing potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to
25 infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose author-

1 ized by the Golden Nematode Act (Public Law 645,
2 approved June 15, 1948), and for the enforcement
3 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in
4 transit, including the interception and disposition of ma-
5 terials found to have been transported interstate in violation
6 of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and opera-
7 tions under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166),
8 \$4,185,900: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
9 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm
10 animals, farm crops, or other property injured or de-
11 stroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under
12 the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the
13 discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
14 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
15 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
16 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
17 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
18 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, coun-
19 ties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for
20 the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the
21 golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the
22 Golden Nematode Act.

23 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
24 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
25 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quaran-

1 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
2 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
3 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
4 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7
5 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quaran-
6 tines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and
7 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of
8 plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated
9 under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August
10 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification
11 of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary require-
12 ments of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of
13 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,325,000.

14 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
15 Diseases

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
17 the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
18 148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes
19 and the purchase of not to exceed two, and surveys and
20 control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Cana-
21 dian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the
22 employment of Canadian citizens, \$850,000.

23 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
25 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-

1 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases
2 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
3 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as
4 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act
5 of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
6 including the purchase (not to exceed three) and operation
7 and maintenance of airplanes, construction and alteration
8 of necessary buildings, not to exceed \$23,500 for the pur-
9 chase of one building at Greenfield, Massachusetts: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one build-
11 ing during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

12 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
13 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
14 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$539,500.

15 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provi-
16 sions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,
17 Supp. I, 594-1—594-5), \$900,000.

18 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant
19 to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
20 \$3,280,000, of which amount \$508,750 shall be avail-
21 able to the Department of the Interior for the control of
22 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under
23 the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
24 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
25 tions of the United States; \$1,727,800 of said amount to

1 the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister
2 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
3 \$1,043,450 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology
4 and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordi-
5 nation of the entire program, method development, and
6 for operations conducted under its direction for such con-
7 trol, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine
8 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned
9 lands.

10 FOREST SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary including not to exceed \$10,000
13 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
14 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
15 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investigations
17 and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and
18 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used
19 for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction
20 of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands
21 as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test
22 American timber and timber trees and their uses, and
23 methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek,
24 through investigations and the planting of native and foreign

1 species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect neces-
2 sary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building
3 purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost
4 (not to exceed \$1,000) of constructing a water-supply
5 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
6 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower
7 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not
8 exceed \$15,000, with the exception that any building
9 erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
10 \$15,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropria-
11 tions made under this chapter for the Forest Service by an
12 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
13 building as certified by the Chief of the Forest Service, and
14 that not to exceed \$8,000 may be expended for the installa-
15 tion of an elevator in the Yeon Avenue warehouse in Port-
16 land, Oregon; to protect, administer, and improve the
17 national forests, including tree planting and other measures to
18 prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
19 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural
20 conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport
21 and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national
22 forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and
23 illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made
24 by the Forest Service, as follows:

25 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-

1 tration, including expenses of the National Forest Reserva-
2 tion Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of
3 March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$665,000.

4 National forest protection and management: For the
5 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
6 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
7 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
8 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
9 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
10 care of plantations and young growth; the operation and
11 maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
12 ceed three; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
13 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
14 necessary for the proper and economical administration, pro-
15 tection, development, and use of the national forests, includ-
16 ing experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
17 except that where direct purchases will be more economical
18 than construction, improvements may be purchased; the
19 construction (not to exceed \$15,000 for any one structure),
20 equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational
21 facilities; timber cultural operations; development and appli-
22 cation of fish and game management plans; propagation
23 and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid
24 portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of
25 timber and other resources and development and application

1 of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; -ex-
2 amination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land
3 incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of
4 lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may
5 be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act
6 of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
7 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
8 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment
9 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
10 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
11 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
12 administration and public use of the national forests; and
13 all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improve-
14 ment, protection, and general administration of the national
15 forests, \$26,890,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall
16 be available for the purchase of three nursery sites, and
17 not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the purchase of
18 administrative sites.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
21 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
22 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
23 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
24 year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000
25 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of

1 the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent that
2 the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 finds necessary to meet emergency conditions.

4 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
5 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
6 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
7 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
8 nance of improvements, as follows:

9 Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvi-
10 cultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
11 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and inves-
12 tigation and experiments to develop improved methods of
13 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
14 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,995,000.

15 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
16 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
17 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,300,000.

18 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
19 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
20 under section 10, \$880,000.

21 FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
23 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved
24 November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a),
25 relating to forest development roads and trails, including the

1 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and
2 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-
3 tration, \$10,348,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-
4 priated by the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 834),
5 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
6 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
7 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
8 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road
9 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
10 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
11 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000 with the excep-
12 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
13 cost of which was \$15,000 or more, may be improved
14 within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per
15 centum of the cost of such buildings certified by the Chief
16 of the Forest Service.

17 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

18 Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under the
19 provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911; as amended
20 (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$100,000, to be available
21 only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands
22 acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with
23 such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall
24 be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair,

1 Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, with-
2 out the specific approval of the Board of County Commis-
3 sioners of the county in which such lands are situated.

4 Superior National Forest: For the acquisition of forest
5 land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under
6 the provisions of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (Public
7 Law 733), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate
9 the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating with-
10 in the exterior boundaries of the following national forests,
11 in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts au-
12 thorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
13 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
14 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah.
15 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
16 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
17 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
18 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
19 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
20 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
21 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
22 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
23 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
24 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June

1 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
2 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
3 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

4 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

5 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
6 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
7 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
8 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act ap-
9 proved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-566),
10 \$9,500,000.

11 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

12 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
13 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using in-
14 dustries or other appropriate agencies in the application of
15 forest management principles to federally owned lands
16 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
17 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
18 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
19 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest indus-
20 tries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the
21 Department as he may designate, the provisions of the
22 Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937
23 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$490,382) and the
24 provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$671,392) and 5
25 (not to exceed \$138,226) of the Act approved June 7,

1 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
2 thereto; \$1,300,000.

3 FLOOD CONTROL

4 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood
5 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738),
6 as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary exam-
7 inations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement,
8 and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of
9 the Columbia Basin area in accordance with the provisions
10 of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to
11 remain available until expended, \$10,750,000, with which
12 shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore
13 appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-
14 control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall
15 be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
16 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
17 county board of supervisors of the county in which such
18 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used
19 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,
20 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, without the specific
21 approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county
22 in which such lands are situated.

23 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
25 Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),

1 which provides for a national program of erosion control
2 and soil and water conservation, furnishing of subsistence to
3 employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the
4 purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings:
5 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
6 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
7 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with
8 any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
9 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
10 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings
11 to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per
12 building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated
13 in this chapter shall be available for the construction of
14 any such building on land not owned by the Government:
15 *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the
16 State has established a central State agency authorized
17 to enter into agreements with the United States or any of
18 its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving
19 of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conserva-
20 tion district in such State, the agreements made by or on
21 behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation
22 district shall have the prior approval of such central State
23 agency before they shall become effective as to such district,
24 as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,500,000.

Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$52,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to

1 exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to
2 the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
3 of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
4 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

5 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL

6 LAND

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
9 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
10 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011
11 note), \$1,490,000.

12 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

13 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions
14 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53
15 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
16 10), as amended and supplemented, and June 28, 1949
17 (Public Law 132), relating to the construction, operation,
18 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
19 ects, to remain available until expended, \$400,000, which
20 sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds
21 heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department
22 for the purposes of said Act.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

2 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

3 RESOURCES

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
5 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
6 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
7 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to
8 exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits,
9 including such displays at State, interstate, and international
10 fairs within the United States; \$282,500,000, to remain
11 available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal
12 year for compliance with the program of soil-building prac-
13 tices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized
14 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
15 priation Act, 1950, carried out during the period July 1,
16 1949, to December 31, 1950, inclusive: *Provided*, That not
17 to exceed \$25,500,000 of the total sum provided under this
18 head shall be available during the current fiscal year for
19 salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out
20 such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however,
21 not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than
22 \$5,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,

1 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-
2 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to
3 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of
4 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the
5 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-
6 servation practice or practices and has complied with all
7 other requirements as conditions for such payments and that
8 the statements and information contained in the application
9 for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowl-
10 edge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States
11 Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
12 appropriated or made available for the functions assigned
13 to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the
14 Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942,
15 shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional
16 information employees or any State information employees,
17 but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or
18 supplying of information at the county level to individual
19 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
20 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
21 nection with the formulation and administration of the
22 1951 program of soil-building practices and soil- and
23 water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29,
24 1936, as amended (amounting to \$285,000,000, including
25 administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution

1 of the funds available for payments and grants among the
2 several States in accordance with their conservation needs
3 as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion
4 allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per
5 centum from the distribution for the next preceding
6 program year, and no participant shall receive more than
7 \$2,500) ; but the payments or grants under such programs
8 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
9 to which such payments or grants are to be made in con-
10 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
11 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
14 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant
15 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
16 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)),
17 for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to
18 exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural
19 conservation program for any county may be allotted to the
20 Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in
21 formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation
22 program and the funds so allotted shall not be utilized by
23 the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than
24 technical and other assistance in such county: *Provided*

1 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
2 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
3 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
4 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out
5 farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
6 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part
7 of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau,
8 office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of
9 such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year
10 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person
11 who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An
12 Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
13 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
14 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States
15 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
16 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
17 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
18 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
19 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
20 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
21 proper official channels.

22 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

23 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acre-

1 age allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to
2 the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment
3 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393),
4 \$32,300,000, of which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be
5 transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative
6 expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
7 1938": *Provided*, That \$4,000,000 of this appropriation
8 shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Sec-
9 retary as to necessity of marketing quotas on the 1951 crops
10 of wheat, corn, and rice, to be released in such amounts and
11 at such times as determined by the Bureau of the Budget
12 to be necessary in connection with such marketing quotas.

13 SUGAR ACT

14 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
15 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),
16 \$60,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
17 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-
18 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-
19 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

20 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

21 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
22 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),
23 \$83,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation

1 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said
2 Act.

3 MARKETING SERVICES

4 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations,
5 experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$2,050,000.

15 Market inspection of farm products: For the investiga-
16 tion and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to ship-
17 pers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and
18 condition of any agricultural commodity or food product,
19 whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any
20 product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative
21 thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received
22 at such important central markets as the Secretary may
23 from time to time designate, or at points which may be

1 conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regu-
2 lations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
3 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
4 cost for the service rendered, \$780,000.

5 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
6 among the people of the United States useful information
7 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
8 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
9 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
10 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
11 standards of classification of American farm and food products
12 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
13 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
14 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d),
15 inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
16 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000
17 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pur-
18 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
19 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
21 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
22 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
23 of persons serving without compensation while away from

1 their homes or regular places of business, \$1,260,000:
2 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
3 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
4 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
5 the functions for which this appropriation is made, and
6 any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts trans-
7 ferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items
8 in this Act.

9 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the
10 Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classi-
11 fication for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
12 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
13 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
14 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
15 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
16 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
17 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
18 \$1,660,500.

19 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
20 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
21 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
22 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
23 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
24 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
25 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton

1 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
2 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
3 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
4 \$1,675,000.

5 Marketing regulatory Acts: For expenses necessary to
6 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
7 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r),
8 the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
9 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards
10 for baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as
11 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards
12 for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
13 fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to
14 provide export standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C.
15 581-589), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S.
16 C. 71-87), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C.
17 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610),
18 the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C.
19 181-229), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and
20 the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
21 (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), \$3,550,000.

22 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
24 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7
25 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$650,000.

1 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

2 For operating and administrative expenses, \$6,854,000.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-
5 fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915),
6 as follows:

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
9 \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$8,150,000.

10 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

11 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
12 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
13 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-
14 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural elec-
15 trification program, \$350,000,000; and rural telephone
16 program, \$25,000,000; and additional amounts, not to
17 exceed a total of \$150,000,000 (including the uncommitted
18 balance available as a carry-over from the fiscal year 1950),
19 may be borrowed for the rural electrification program
20 under the same terms and conditions if and to the
21 extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify, from
22 time to time, to the Secretary of the Treasury that such
23 additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1951,
24 under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and
25 orderly development of the program.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031), the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of October 19, 1949 (Public Law 361); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; and the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 relating to financial assistance for farm housing (Public Law 171, approved July 15, 1949), as follows:

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (except grants under 504 (a)) \$56,350,000 (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to remain avail-

1 under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to remain avail-
2 able until expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
3 Tenant Act, as amended, \$85,000,000; the Act of August
4 28, 1937, as amended, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That not
5 to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed
6 in one account from the Secretary of the Treasury on the
7 request of the Secretary of Agriculture at such rate of
8 interest as may be determined by the Secretary of the
9 Treasury, but not in excess of 3 per centum per annum;
10 and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized
11 and directed to lend such sums to the Secretary upon the
12 security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secre-
13 tary under the provisions of said Acts: *Provided further*,
14 That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments
15 of principal and interest under such Acts to repay the
16 Secretary of the Treasury the amounts borrowed therefrom
17 for the purposes of such Acts.

18

GRANTS

19 For grants and for the grant portion of combination
20 loans and grants for the purpose of section 504 (a) of the
21 Housing Act of 1949, \$650,000, to remain available until
22 expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946, and the extension of financial assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, \$27,700,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$80,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C.

1 833) ; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replace-
 2 ment only) for use in the District of Columbia and else-
 3 where; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment
 4 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
 5 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons
 6 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
 7 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
 8 to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expend-
 9 itures shall not exceed \$10,000; examination of corporations,
 10 banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or
 11 regulated by the Farm Credit Administration \$585,000,
 12 together with not to exceed \$2,325,000 of collections from
 13 Federal Farm Credit agencies of assessments and charges,
 14 to be advanced by transfer and counter warrant to this
 15 appropriation, to cover the cost of Farm Credit Administra-
 16 tion facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to
 17 such agencies; \$2,910,000.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO 20 RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

1 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
2 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
3 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
4 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
5 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
6 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935,
7 as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C.
8 343d-1), \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the Act
9 approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1),
10 \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929
11 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-
12 Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section
13 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e),
14 extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the
15 Territory of Alaska, \$10,000; the Act approved August
16 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits
17 of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,
18 \$408,000; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act of
19 1949 (Public Law 171), \$33,050; in all, payments to
20 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,000,000.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of

1 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.
2 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,
3 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department
4 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
5 \$900,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agri-
8 culture, including the purchase of one passenger motor
9 vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including
10 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field;
11 stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, ex-
12 press, and drayage charges; advertising, communication
13 service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and
14 other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise
15 provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient
16 work of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,143,300, to-
17 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
18 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
19 for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses,
20 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
21 mined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$109,280,
22 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropria-

1 tion: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of
2 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
3 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
4 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
5 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
6 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
7 as the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
8 representatives of the Department, shall determine are
9 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
10 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
13 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
14 service, \$2,450,000.

15 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

16 For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agri-
17 cultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
18 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
19 with foreign agricultural work, \$600,000.

20 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

21 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
22 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins,

1 documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and ex-
3 hibits, and the coordination of informational work in the
4 Department, \$1,265,800, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
6 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
7 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
8 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
9 \$16,200, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
10 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not ex-
11 ceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumer-
12 ated as follows: For preparation and display of exhibits,
13 \$109,959; for preparation, distribution, and display of motion
14 and sound pictures, \$58,700; for farmers' bulletins, which
15 shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different
16 sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths
17 of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
18 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representa-
19 tives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7
20 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty thousand
21 eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and
22 House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of

1 the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as
2 authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
3 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$611,128: *Provided further*, That in
4 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
5 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
6 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
7 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as
8 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this
10 appropriation shall be used for the establishment or main-
11 tenance of regional or State field offices, or for the com-
12 pensation of employees in such offices except that not to
13 exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco
14 radio office.

15 LIBRARY

16 For necessary expenses, including dues, for library mem-
17 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
18 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
19 subscribers who are not members; \$713,293.

20 Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the funds appropriated
21 in this title shall be available for travel expenses. Amounts
22 available from appropriations contained in this title are

1 hereby reduced by the total sum of \$645,496; such amount
2 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the
3 Treasury immediately upon approval of this chapter.

4 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

5 The following corporations and agencies are hereby
6 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits
7 of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
8 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
9 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
10 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
11 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
12 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
13 Budget for the fiscal year 1951 for such corporation or
14 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

15 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

16 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this chap-
17 ter shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity
18 Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any
19 program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
20 \$16,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
21 of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That all necessary
22 expenses (including legal and special services performed

1 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other per-
2 sonal services) in connection with the acquisition, oper-
3 ation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real
4 or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in
5 which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of
6 pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative
7 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
8 the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
9 directed to discharge \$170,515,131 of the indebtedness of
10 the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the
11 Treasury by canceling notes in such amount issued by the
12 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to
13 section 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15
14 U. S. C. 713a-4).

15 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed
16 \$1,280,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of
17 the funds of the Corporation shall be available for
18 administrative expenses, including employment on a contract
19 or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-
20 formance of special services, including legal services, and the
21 use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, na-
22 tional farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and

1 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of
2 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said
3 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished
4 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
5 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection
6 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,
7 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-
8 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:
9 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year
10 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-
11 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as divi-
12 dends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Cor-
14 poration may issue and have outstanding at any one time
15 shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

16 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed
17 \$1,496,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
18 funds of the banks shall be available for administrative
19 expenses and services performed for the banks by other Gov-
20 ernment agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
21 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration cen-
22 tral office, and services performed by any Federal Reserve
23 bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with

1 the financial transactions of the banks) ; and said total sum
2 shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special ser-
3 vices performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in
4 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
5 provement, protection, or disposition of real or personal
6 property belonging to the banks or in which they have an
7 interest.

8 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,358,-
9 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the
10 corporations shall be available for administrative expenses and
11 services performed for the corporations by other Govern-
12 ment agencies (except services and facilities furnished and
13 examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration
14 central office) ; and said total sum shall be exclusive of
15 interest expense, legal and special services performed on a
16 contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the
17 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, pro-
18 tection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
19 to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

20 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

21 Amounts available from appropriations are hereby re-
22 duced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be

1 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury
2 immediately upon the approval of this Chapter:

3 An amount of \$199,990,000 in the revolving fund held
4 in the Treasury available to the Governor, Farm Credit
5 Administration, as authorized by the Federal Farm Mortgage
6 Corporation Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1020b), for
7 resubscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Farm
8 Mortgage Corporation.

9 The total amount of \$125,000,000 in the revolving
10 fund appropriated to the Office of the Secretary, Treasury
11 Department, as authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act,
12 as amended (12 U. S. C. 698), for subscriptions to the
13 capital stock of the Federal land banks.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,
16 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for
17 the Department under this chapter shall be available for
18 the purchase of not to exceed 497 passenger motor vehicles
19 for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles,
20 necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department
21 outside the District of Columbia.

22 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting

1 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-
2 porary employment of translators when competent citizen
3 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
4 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
5 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employ-
6 ment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agri-
7 cultural Relations.

8 SEC. 403. Appropriations and authorizations made in
9 this chapter shall be available for health service programs as
10 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

11 SEC. 404. Funds available to the Department during the
12 current fiscal year shall be available for the payment of tort
13 claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

14 SEC. 405. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
15 culture during the current fiscal year may be expended for
16 personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 406. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
18 culture may be used for printing and binding, including the
19 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles.

20 SEC. 407. Of appropriations herein made which are
21 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may

1 be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract
2 or tracts of land.

3 SEC. 408. No part of the funds appropriated by this
4 chapter shall be used for the payment of any officer or
5 employee of the Department who, as such officer or em-
6 ployee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, com-
7 mission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued,
8 any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
9 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
10 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

11 SEC. 409. Except to provide materials required in or
12 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
13 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
14 priated by this chapter shall be expended in the purchase
15 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
16 duced outside of the United States.

17 SEC. 410. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for
18 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of
19 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations
20 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;
21 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;
22 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-

1 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau
2 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human
3 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

4 This chapter may be cited as the "Department of Agri-
5 culture Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 TITLE I

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
6 of the Interior (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the
7 Secretary), including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia and elsewhere; for purchase of one passenger motor
9 vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,500; print-
10 ing and binding; employment of a Director of the Oil and
11 Gas Division without regard to the civil service laws; and
12 teletype rentals and service; \$2,315,000.

13 ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

14 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
15 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.
16 715), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
18 replacement only; and printing and binding; \$200,000.

19 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

20 For establishment of a working capital fund, to be avail-
21 able without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary
22 for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central repro-
23 duction service; (2) communication services; (3) a central
24 supply service for stationery, supplies, equipment, blank
25 forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which adequate stocks

1 may be maintained to meet in whole or in part requirements
2 of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of
3 Washington and elsewhere; (4) a central library service;
4 (5) health services; and (6) such other similar service
5 functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more
6 advantageously on a reimbursable basis; \$300,000. Said
7 fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of bureaus,
8 offices, and agencies for which services are performed at
9 rates which will return in full all expenses of operation,
10 including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation
11 of equipment.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
13 MARKETING AREA

14 For necessary expenses of marketing electric power and
15 energy produced or to be produced at multiple-purpose
16 projects of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army,
17 in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood
18 Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the
19 area east of the Mississippi River, including purchase (not
20 to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
21 printing and binding; \$150,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

23 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
24 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
45 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-

1 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
2 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
3 to remain available until expended, \$10,350,000, of which
4 not to exceed \$5,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations
5 incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in
6 addition, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts
7 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to
8 exceed \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances
9 of funds appropriated under the head "Construction, opera-
10 tion, and maintenance, power transmission facilities" in the
11 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, for the fore-
12 going purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this
13 appropriation.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
17 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
18 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
19 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s),
20 as applied to the southwestern power area, \$760,000.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administra-
23 tion shall be available for personal services in the District
24 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed eight, of which six
25 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; and printing and binding. Appropriations made
2 herein to the Southwestern Power Administration shall be
3 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
4 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
5 for the service of the current fiscal year.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
10 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
12 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
13 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
14 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
15 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
16 by the Commission, \$12,530.

17 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
20 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
21 to remain available until expended, \$41,500,000, of which
22 not to exceed \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations
23 incurred pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in
24 addition, the Administrator is authorized to enter into con-
25 tracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount

1 not to exceed \$21,750,000: *Provided*, That unexpended bal-
2 ances of prior year appropriations, including unused bal-
3 ances of related contract authorizations, for the foregoing
4 purposes shall be transferred to and merged with this appro-
5 priation.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
8 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
9 electric power and energy, \$5,000,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administra-
12 tion shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed
13 upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
15 seventeen of which twelve shall be for replacement only)
16 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to ex-
17 ceed two) of aircraft; and printing and binding. Appro-
18 priations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administra-
19 tion shall be available in one fund, except that the appro-
20 priation herein made for operation and maintenance shall
21 be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

22 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
23 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Admin-
24 istration shall be available for construction work by force
25 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-

1 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
2 Power Administrator.

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the juris-
9 diction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$6,756,800:
10 *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a
11 reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under
12 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
15 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
16 Road grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing
17 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; and for acquisition,
18 construction, or reconstruction of buildings and appurtenant
19 facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended,
20 \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 is for liquidation
21 of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under
22 the head "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
23 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands" in the Inte-
24 rior Department Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That
25 the amounts of appropriation made herein for road construc-

tion shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads,
Department of Commerce.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed twenty-eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of two aircraft; printing and binding; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for expenditure in connection with such lands in excess of such reimbursements during the current fiscal year.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range

1 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10
2 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315),
3 sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received as range
4 improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per
5 centum of all moneys received under section 15 of said Act
6 during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appro-
7 priated, to remain available until expended.

8 PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

9 For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of
10 the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their
11 limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads
12 and improvements, sums equal to the aggregate of receipts
13 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of
14 the Act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725c), during the
15 current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

16 PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

17 For payment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all
18 State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under the
19 provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat.
20 740), to be expended by the State in the same manner as if
21 received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25,
22 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), sums equal to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of
23 the royalties received during the current and prior fiscal
24 years (but not yet appropriated) from the south half of
25 Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of said joint
26 resolution of June 12, 1926.

1 LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

2 For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in
3 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938
4 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), sums equal to the aggregate of re-
5 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with the Act of
6 June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-4), during the current
7 and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

8 PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

9 Sums not in excess of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per centum of all grazing
10 fees received during the current and prior fiscal years (but
11 not yet appropriated) from each grazing district on Indian
12 lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the
13 public-land laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands
14 are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11
15 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

16 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

17 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

18 For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and
19 welfare services for Indians, either directly or in coopera-
20 tion with States and other organizations, including payment
21 (in advance or from date of admission) of care, tuition,
22 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
23 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
24 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
25 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations

1 of law on Indian reservations or lands; operation of Indian
2 arts and crafts shops and museums; and per diem in lieu
3 of subsistence and other expenses of Indians participating
4 in folk festivals; \$37,929,000.

5 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

6 For expenses necessary for management, development,
7 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
9 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
10 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
11 experiments and demonstrations; furnishing plants or seed
12 to Indians; advances for Indian industrial and business
13 enterprises; payment of expenses of Indian fairs, including
14 premiums for exhibits; and development of Indian arts and
15 crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305), including
16 expenses of exhibits; \$10,542,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
19 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
20 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
21 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and archi-
22 tectural and engineering services by contract; to remain
23 available until expended, \$22,422,000, of which not to ex-
24 ceed \$3,737,500 is for liquidation of obligations incurred

1 pursuant to authority previously granted; and, in addition,
2 the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the
3 purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed
4 \$2,500,000.

5 The unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore
6 made, including unused balances of related contract author-
7 izations, under the heads "Construction, and so forth, build-
8 ings and utilities, Indian Service," "Construction, and so
9 forth, irrigation systems, Indian Service," "Roads, Indian
10 Service," "Navajo and Hopi construction and maintenance
11 services," and "Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes", shall
12 be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the general administration
15 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
16 in field offices, \$3,500,000.

17 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

18 For an additional amount for loans as authorized by
19 sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
20 U. S. C. 470, 471)', as amended and supplemented,
21 \$2,400,000.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
24 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not
2 to exceed two hundred and twenty-seven, of which two hun-
3 dred and twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire
4 of passenger motor vehicles, which may be used for the
5 transportation of Indians; printing and binding, including
6 illustrations and purchase of reprints; purchase of ice for
7 official use of employees; services as authorized by section
8 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), includ-
9 ing not to exceed \$5,000 for expenditure at rates for indi-
10 viduals not in excess of \$100 per diem on irrigation and
11 power matters, when authorized by the Secretary; and ex-
12 penses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

13 CLAIMS AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

14 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Six Nations of
15 New York, Choctaws and Pawnees of Oklahoma, and pay-
16 ment to Indians of Sioux reservations, to be expended as
17 provided by law, such amounts as may be necessary during
18 the current fiscal year.

19 PROCEEDS FROM POWER

20 Sums not in excess of the amount of power revenues
21 covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power
22 projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7,
23 1946, to be available for the purposes authorized by sec-
24 tion 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647),
25 as amended, including printing and binding, in connection

1 with the respective projects from which such revenues are
2 derived.

3

TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be ex-
5 pended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
6 \$2,430,965 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
7 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
8 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tui-
9 tion and other assistance to Indian children attending public
10 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from
11 date of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on
12 land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
13 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
14 lands and water rights; printing and binding; compensa-
15 tion and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed
16 by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and
17 other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees
18 thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for
19 use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu
20 of subsistence at rates established administratively but not
21 to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
22 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section
23 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including
24 cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for
25 the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage

1 Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the
2 approval of the respective tribal councils and without re-
3 gard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition
4 to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
5 advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be
6 designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
7 involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds
8 advanced under this authority shall be reported to the
9 Congress in the annual Budget for the next succeeding fiscal
10 year.

11 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

12 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Rec-
13 lamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act
14 of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
15 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
16 Bureau, as follows:

17 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

18 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
19 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
20 tion and development plans; engineering and economic
21 investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports
22 thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development
23 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
24 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
25 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to appro-

1 priations for construction of such projects or parts; and
2 activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and
3 betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing
4 projects; to remain available until expended, \$5,150,000,
5 of which \$4,400,000 shall be derived from the reclamation
6 fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River
7 development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any
8 sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
9 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests
10 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
11 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
12 cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That the
13 limitation on the amount available for surveys and precon-
14 struction work in connection with the North Side pumping
15 division, Minidoka project, Idaho, stated in the Interior
16 Department Appropriation Act, 1950, is increased from
17 \$725,000 to \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That, except as
18 herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in
19 Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
20 the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

21 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

22 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
23 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
24 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
25 by law, to remain available until expended, \$297,467,000,
26 of which \$22,897,700 shall be derived from the reclama-

1 tion fund: *Provided*, That hereafter when funds appropri-
2 ated under this head are transferred to the credit of the
3 appropriate regional disbursing officer of the Treasury De-
4 partment for expenditure in connection with Hoover Dam
5 and related works, such funds, solely for the purpose of
6 computing interest on advances under the provisions of
7 section 2 of the Act of December 21, 1928, as amended
8 (43 U. S. C. 617a (b), 617a (d), 618e), shall be con-
9 sidered as if advanced to the Colorado River dam fund:

10 *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the funds provided in this
11 paragraph for the construction of transmission lines in
12 South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load
13 centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, and of
14 Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner with Randall Dam.

15 Of the amount appropriated under the preceding para-
16 graph, \$1,600,000 is for liquidation of the contract au-
17 thority granted under the appropriation "Reclamation fund,
18 special fund, construction, Santa Barbara County project,
19 California, Cachuma unit", in the Interior Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1949; \$225,700 is for partial liquida-
21 tion of the contract authority granted under the appropriation
22 "General fund, construction, advances to Colorado River
23 dam fund, Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)"
24 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950;
25 \$1,000,000 is for liquidation of the contract authority pro-
26 vided under the appropriation "General fund, construction,

1 Fort Sumner project, New Mexico", in the Interior Depart-
2 ment Appropriation Act, 1950; and \$1,770,000 is for partial
3 liquidation of the contract authority granted under the appro-
4 priation "General fund, construction, Missouri River Basin",
5 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
8 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
9 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
10 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pur-
11 suant to law, \$15,491,000, of which \$12,001,400 shall be
12 derived from the reclamation fund and \$1,808,000 shall
13 be derived from the Colorado River dam fund: *Provided*,
14 That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of
15 reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to
16 the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the
17 same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated
18 herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of
19 such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the
20 next succeeding fiscal year.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of general administration and
23 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Recla-
24 mation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclama-
25 tion, \$7,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund

1 and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19,
2 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part of any
3 other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activi-
4 ties or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as
5 general administrative expenses.

6 SPECIAL FUNDS

7 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the recla-
8 mation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado
9 River development fund, are appropriated from the special
10 funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902
11 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43
12 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C.
13 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon
14 request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended
15 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
16 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
17 "Operation and maintenance" and "General administrative
18 expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
19 from which derived.

20 PRIOR YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

21 Except for the emergency fund established in the First
22 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, the unexpended bal-
23 ances on June 30, 1950, of sums heretofore appropriated for
24 the Bureau of Reclamation which were made available until
25 expended shall be classified under the corresponding heads

1 herein established, shall be transferred to and merged with
2 the amounts appropriated under those headings, and shall be
3 available for the purposes therein specified.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
6 available for personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 purchase (not to exceed two hundred for replacement
8 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of not
9 to exceed three aircraft for replacement only; printing and
10 binding; not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by
11 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
12 including such services at rates for individuals not to exceed
13 \$100 per day, when authorized by the Secretary;
14 payment of claims for damage to or loss of property,
15 personal injury, or death arising out of activities of
16 the Bureau of Reclamation; rewards for information or
17 evidence concerning violations of law involving property
18 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; pay-
19 ments to school districts as authorized by law (43 U. S. C.
20 385a and 618 (a) (e)); performance of the functions
21 specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
22 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
23 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
24 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
25 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational

1 uses of reservoir areas, as authorized by law: *Provided*,
2 That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be
3 available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C.
4 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf
5 of specific reclamation projects except \$7,000,000 under
6 the head "General Administrative Expenses" and \$375,000
7 (\$175,000 for reconnaissance and \$200,000 for general
8 engineering and research) under the head "General Investi-
9 gations."

10 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
11 appropriation under the head "Construction and rehabilita-
12 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
13 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
14 the head "General investigations" (but this authorization
15 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
16 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
17 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the
18 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
19 may be expended through or in cooperation with State and
20 other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are
21 hereby authorized.

22 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
23 performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall
24 be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner
25 provided by law.

1 Any agency of the United States Government having title
2 thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
3 without reimbursement, parts, equipment and supplies for
4 aircraft excess to its needs.

5 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
6 mation, contained in this chapter or in any prior Act, which
7 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
8 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
9 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided,*
10 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this
11 paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of
12 title 31 of the United States Code.

13 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation
14 for operation and maintenance, except those derived from
15 advances by water users, shall be used for the particular
16 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
17 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
18 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
19 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
20 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
21 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by
22 the Bureau of Reclamation.

23 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
24 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
25 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"

1 contained in this chapter shall be available for construction
2 work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that
3 not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commis-
4 sioner be expended for construction work by force account
5 on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work
6 is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received;
7 and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so
8 declared by the Commissioner.

9 APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS

10 There are hereby appropriated from the reclamation
11 fund such sums as may be necessary after June 30, 1950,
12 to make payments, to the extent authorized by the Act of
13 May 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 273), to the Farmers' Irrigation
14 District on behalf of the Northport Irrigation District
15 (North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming) for water car-
16 riage in accordance with contracts entered into pursuant to
17 said Act.

18 REFUNDS AND RETURNS

19 There are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be
20 necessary after June 30, 1950, for the Bureau of Reclama-
21 tion to refund overcollections, and to return deposits in
22 excess of amounts applied to the purposes for which the
23 deposits were accepted, each such refund or return to be
24 derived from the account into which such overcollection or
25 deposit shall have been covered.

1 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

3 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
4 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
5 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
6 the United States, its territories and possessions; classify
7 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
8 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
9 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
10 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
11 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate
12 data relative to the foregoing activities; \$19,129,000, of
13 which \$3,100,000 shall be available only for cooperation
14 with States or municipalities for water resources investi-
15 gations: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey
16 in any topographic mapping or water resources investiga-
17 tions carried on in cooperation with any State or munic-
18 ipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
21 shall be available for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and twenty-
23 nine, of which eighty-five shall be for replacement only) and
24 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, in-
25 cluding purchase of reprints; reimbursement of the General

1 Services Administration for security guard service for pro-
2 tection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing
3 of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or
4 other specialized surveys when it is administratively deter-
5 mined that such procedures are in the public interest; con-
6 struction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appur-
7 tenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations;
8 and payment of compensation and expenses (not to exceed
9 \$10,000) of the person appointed by the President to par-
10 ticipate as the representative of the United States in the
11 administration of the compact consented to by the Act of
12 May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*, That notwith-
13 standing the provisions of any other law, the President is
14 authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative,
15 without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and
16 he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition
17 to his retired pay.

18 BUREAU OF MINES

19 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

20 RESOURCES

21 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
22 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
23 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
24 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
25 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling

1 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
2 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$17,758,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
4 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private
5 property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment in
6 the current fiscal year of a sum equal to not less than one-
7 half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or
8 extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds
9 provided under the authorization of this Act except that
10 expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
11 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to in-
12 vestigation and supervision.

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

14 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
15 safety in mines and in the minerals industries as authorized
16 by law, \$3,805,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and improvement of facilities under the
19 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until
20 expended, \$1,372,600, of which not to exceed \$550,000 is
21 for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
22 granted under the heads "Anthracite research laboratory"
23 and "Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado", in The Interior
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That un-
25 expended balances of appropriations heretofore made, includ-

1 ing unused balances of related contract authorizations, under
2 the heads, "Synthetic liquid fuels", "Drainage tunnel, Lead-
3 ville, Colorado", "Lignite research laboratory", and "An-
4 thracite research laboratory" shall be transferred to and
5 merged with this appropriation.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
8 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
9 offices, \$1,300,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
12 Mines may be expended for personal services in the District
13 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and forty-
14 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; printing and binding, including purchase of re-
16 prints; providing transportation services in isolated areas
17 for employees, student dependents of employees, and other
18 pupils, and such activities may be financed under coopera-
19 tive arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for
20 personal services and employment of persons without regard
21 to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of
22 programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits
23 and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and
24 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine

1 rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary
2 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other
3 contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute
4 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
5 or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the
6 operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at
7 Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may
8 be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the
9 Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power
10 shall not exceed the total amount of such sales, and expendi-
11 tures for the production of excess power shall not be deemed
12 a charge against the total appropriations authorized by the
13 Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
14 That the sums made available for the current fiscal year in
15 the Act making appropriations for the Departments of the
16 Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium
17 from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau
18 of Mines on July 1 of said fiscal year: *Provided further*,
19 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
20 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
21 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral prod-
22 uct that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by
23 the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall
24 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
4 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of de-
8 tailed plans and working drawings) and archaeological
9 values in river basins of the United States (except the Mis-
10 souri River Basin) ; \$7,688,700: *Provided*, That the unex-
11 pended balance of the appropriation under the head "Missis-
12 sippi River Parkway" in the Second Supplemental Appro-
13 priation Act, 1950, shall be transferred to and merged with
14 this appropriation.

15 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

16 FACILITIES

17 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
18 and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and
19 other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas
20 administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
21 \$7,250,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to

1 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
2 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
3 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
4 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available
5 until expended, \$20,542,000, of which not to exceed
6 \$8,935,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
7 suant to authority granted under the heads "Independence
8 National Historical Park, Pennsylvania", "Parkways, Na-
9 tional Park Service", and "Roads and Trails, National
10 Park Service", in the Interior Department Appropriation
11 Act, 1950: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of prior
12 year appropriations, including unused balances of related
13 contract authorizations, for the foregoing purposes, shall be
14 transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of
17 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
18 regional offices, \$1,264,500.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
21 available for personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 purchase (not to exceed nineteen, of which sixteen shall
23 be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehi-
24 cles; printing and binding; cleaning and repair of uniforms
25 for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the

1 objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946
2 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
6 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
7 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
8 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
9 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770);
10 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
11 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of
12 land, and functions related to wildlife management in Cali-
13 fornia (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); \$7,157,000.

14 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

15 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
16 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
17 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
18 including related aquatic plants and products; collection,
19 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
20 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
21 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$3,900,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
24 facilities required in the conservation, management, pro-
25 tection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and

1 the acquisition of lands and interests therein, including
2 continuing the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands
3 owned by the State of South Dakota; to remain available
4 until expended, \$2,401,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000
5 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
6 granted under the head "Investigations respecting food
7 fishes" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
10 Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, \$917,500.

12 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Sep-
14 tember 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j),
15 amounts equal to the sums credited during the next preceding
16 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter to the special fund
17 created by said Act.

18 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

19 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
20 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
21 equal to the sum received during the current fiscal year
22 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted
23 monthly and to remain available until expended.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

For management of national wildlife refuges, including the construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings, roads, and other facilities, and enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (16 U. S. C. 703-711), amounts equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during the next preceding fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter under the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715s), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed ninety, of which sixty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed ten, of which six shall be for replacement only) of aircraft; printing and binding, including purchase of reprints; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$2 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational

1 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
2 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement
3 of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the juris-
4 diction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
5 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
6 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
7 and wildlife resources.

8 TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

9 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

10 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
11 tories and possessions under the jurisdiction of the Depart-
12 ment of the Interior, including expenses of the Offices of
13 the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, and the Gov-
14 ernment of the Virgin Islands, including the agricultural
15 station; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
16 latures in Alaska and Hawaii; compensation of members of
17 the Supreme Court and the legislature in Guam; care of
18 insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-
19 50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and Guam, in addition to
20 current local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
21 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
22 utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors'
23 houses; and personal services in the District of Columbia;
24 \$3,329,500: *Provided*, That the territorial and local govern-
25 ments of the Virgin Islands and Guam are authorized to

1 make purchases for their public institutions through the
2 General Services Administration.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
5 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
6 construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
7 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; to remain
8 available until expended, \$20,400,000, of which not to exceed
9 \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
10 suant to authority previously granted; and, in addition, the
11 Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for the pur-
12 poses of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed
13 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of prior
14 year appropriations, including unused balances of related
15 contract authorizations, for the foregoing purposes, shall be
16 transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

17 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

18 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
19 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$2,600,000.

20 The total of the amounts appropriated for construction,
21 operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be
22 available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
23 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
24 for the service of the current fiscal year.

1 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

2 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, in-
3 cluding improvements and new construction, to remain
4 available until expended, \$31,000,000, of which not to
5 exceed \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
6 pursuant to authority granted in the Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1950: *Provided*, That funds appropri-
8 ated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Rail-
9 road Special Fund for purposes of accounting and admin-
10 istration.

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA RAILROAD

12 The Alaska Railroad Special Fund shall continue avail-
13 able until expended for the work authorized by law, including
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; operation of
15 facilities under the jurisdiction of the railroad in Mount
16 McKinley National Park; operation and maintenance of
17 oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or
18 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,
19 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for trans-
20 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-
21 sary for the benefit and development of industries or travel
22 in the area served; and payment of compensation and
23 expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September
24 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein pro-
25 vided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager

1 of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not
2 to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary
3 out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations for Territories and island possessions
6 shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles and
7 printing and binding.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 SEC. 102. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
10 available for the purchase of station wagons without such
11 vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

12 SEC. 103. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
14 year in the field service of the Department for periods of
15 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
16 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 104. Appropriations in this chapter available for
18 travel expenses shall be available, under regulations pre-
19 scribed by the Secretary, for expenses of attendance of
20 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
21 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work of
22 the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
23 is made.

24 SEC. 105. Appropriations made in this chapter shall
25 be available, with the approval of the Secretary, for the

1 emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of build-
2 ings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or
3 destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
4 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
5 authority until funds specifically made available to the
6 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
7 exhausted.

8 SEC. 106. The Secretary may authorize the use of any
9 appropriation in this chapter, in addition to the amounts
10 included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
11 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
12 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
13 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
14 in this chapter for fire suppression purposes shall be avail-
15 able for the payment of obligations incurred during the
16 preceding fiscal year.

17 SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
18 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
19 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
20 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
21 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
22 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
23 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-

1 bursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
2 and for services rendered may be credited to the appro-
3 priation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

4 SEC. 108. Appropriations made in this chapter shall be
5 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by
7 the Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; exami-
8 nation of estimates of appropriations in the field; payment
9 for telephone service in private residences in the field, when
10 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary;
11 health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
12 150) ; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C.
13 2672) ; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
14 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
15 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
16 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

17 SEC. 109. During the current fiscal year the head of any
18 Department or establishment of the Government having funds
19 available for scientific and technical investigations within the
20 scope of the functions of the Department of the Interior may,
21 with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Depart-
22 ment such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so
23 transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the

1 same manner as sums appropriated herein but without their
2 limitations.

3 SEC. 110. Transfers to the Department of the Interior,
4 pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Serv-
5 ices Act of 1949, of equipment, material and supplies, excess
6 to the needs of Federal agencies may be made at the request
7 of the Secretary without reimbursement or transfer of funds
8 when required by the Department for operations conducted
9 in Territories and island possessions.

10 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

11 GRANTS

12 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
13 form of grants, \$474,000, for estimated losses to be sus-
14 tained during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, as authorized
15 by section 8 (a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, in
16 the conduct of activities budgeted as predominantly revenue
17 producing.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without

1 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
2 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
3 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
4 in the budget for the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That not
5 to exceed \$121,480 shall be available for administrative
6 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
7 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1951
8 Budget estimates for such expenses.

9 This chapter may be cited as the "Interior Department
10 Appropriation Act, 1951".

1 CHAPTER VIII—EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT
2 OFFICES

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

6 For compensation of the President, including an expense
7 allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized
8 by the Act of January 19, 1949 (Public Law 2), \$150,000.

9 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The
11 White House Office, including personal services in the District
12 of Columbia; printing and binding; not to exceed \$100,000
13 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for
15 individuals as the President may specify, and other personal
16 services without regard to the provisions of law regulating
17 the employment and compensation of persons in the Govern-
18 ment service; and travel and official entertainment expenses
19 of the President, to be accounted for solely on his cer-
20 tificate; \$1,585,553.

21 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest
23 or security, without regard to such provisions of law regu-
24 lating the expenditure of Government funds as the President
25 may specify, and for supplementing the efforts and available

1 CHAPTER X-A—GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN AP-
2 PROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORI-
3 ZATIONS

4 Reductions in appropriations and contract authoriza-
5 tions contained in this Act are hereby made in the sum
6 of \$600,000,000.

7 Not more than the following sums may be obligated by
8 any agency or department provided for in this Act, viz:

9 (1) For civilian personnel, not more than an amount 10
10 per centum below the amount proposed in the President's
11 budget estimates for fiscal year 1951, except that in the De-
12 partment of Defense where no more than the amount of the
13 President's budget estimate minus 2 per centum shall be
14 obligated. This paragraph shall not apply to nurses, doc-
15 tors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the
16 Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration.

17 (2) For travel, not more than a total for all depart-
18 ments and agencies of \$319,000,000, and not more than 5
19 per centum less than the estimates provided for military
20 personnel travel and not more than 20 per centum less than
21 the amount provided for civilian personnel travel, than the
22 estimates therefor contained in the President's budget mes-
23 sage for the fiscal year 1951.

24 (3) For transportation of things, for all departments
25 and agencies, not more than \$720,000,000: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther*, That in no case shall the amount obligated exceed a
2 figure 10 per centum below the estimates submitted by the
3 President in his budget message for 1951 for each item
4 for all agencies except the Department of Defense, and for
5 the Department of Defense not more than 5 per centum less
6 than the estimates of the President, transmitted in said
7 budget message.

8 (4) For communications services, not more than \$59,-
9 000,000, and not more for any department other than the
10 Department of Defense than the amount of the President's
11 budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum, and for
12 the Department of Defense not more than a figure 5 per
13 centum below the President's budget estimates for 1951.

14 (5) For rents and utilities, not more than \$205,-
15 000,000, and for all establishments other than the Depart-
16 ment of Defense not more than the President's budget
17 estimates for fiscal year 1951 minus 10 per centum.

18 (6) For printing and reproduction, not more than
19 \$52,000,000, and not more in any case than the President's
20 budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

21 (7) For other contractual services, not more than
22 \$1,301,000,000, and for all departments other than the
23 Department of Defense not more than the President's budget
24 estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

25 (8) For supplies and materials, not more than \$3,888,-

1 000,000, and for all departments of the Government except
2 the Department of Defense and the Veterans' hospitals not
3 more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus
4 10 per centum.

5 (9) For equipment, not more than \$3,577,000,000,
6 and for all departments other than the Department of De-
7 fense, not more than the President's budget estimates for
8 1951 minus 10 per centum.

9 (10) For lands and structures, for all departments of
10 the Government, except the Department of Defense not
11 more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 5
12 per centum.

1 CHAPTER XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

3 SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
4 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal
5 year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2,
6 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger
7 motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
8 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

9 SEC. 1102. Unless otherwise specified and during the
10 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
11 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
12 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
13 United States (including any agency the majority of the
14 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
15 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
16 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
17 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on
18 the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for
19 citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become
20 a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3)
21 is a person who owes allegiance to the United States:
22 *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit
23 signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie
24 evidence that the requirements of this section with respect
25 to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*,

1 That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty
2 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
3 than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
4 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
5 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
6 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
7 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary
8 to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in
9 action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
10 apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
11 nationals of those countries allied with the United States
12 in the prosecution of the war.

13 SEC. 1103. Appropriations of the executive departments
14 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
15 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
16 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
17 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
18 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
19 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
20 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
21 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
22 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
23 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
24 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made

1 to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
2 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

3 SEC. 1104. No part of any appropriation for the current
4 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
5 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
6 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
7 approve of the nomination of said person.

8 SEC. 1105. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
10 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
11 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
12 on condition and with the understanding that latest pub-
13 lished cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the
14 date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in
15 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
16 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

17 SEC. 1106. Funds made available by this or any other
18 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
19 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
20 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
21 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
22 are otherwise available, for personal services and rent in
23 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; examination
24 of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the field;
25 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects
2 specified in the sections of this title under the head
3 "Departments and agencies", all the provisions of
4 which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such
5 funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which
6 they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any
7 functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subse-
8 quently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limita-
9 tions on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly
10 reduced.

11 SEC. 1107. No part of any funds of or available to any
12 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
13 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
14 purchase or construction of any office building at the seat
15 of government primarily for occupancy by any department
16 or agency of the United States Government or by any cor-
17 poration owned by the United States Government.

18 SEC. 1108. Funds of corporations and agencies, subject
19 to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
20 covered by the provisions of this or any other Act shall
21 be available during the current fiscal year for payment of
22 tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

23 SEC. 1109. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
25 by any corporation included in this or any other Act, shall

1 be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages
2 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
3 who is a member of an organization of Government employees
4 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
5 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an or-
6 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
7 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
8 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
9 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not
10 contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike
11 against the Government of the United States, is not a member
12 of an organization of Government employees that asserts the
13 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
14 or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
15 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
16 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*
17 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
18 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
19 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
20 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
24 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
25 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony

1 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
2 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,
4 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
5 law: *Provided further*, That, as applicable to the Depart-
6 ments of Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section
7 shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
8 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency
9 work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
10 property, and the payment of salary or wages may be made
11 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
12 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
13 contemplated by this section.

14 SEC. 1110. No funds made available by this or any other
15 Act shall be withdrawn from one appropriation account for
16 credit to another, or to a working fund, except as authorized
17 by law: *Provided*, That, except as otherwise specifically
18 provided by law, any funds so withdrawn and credited shall
19 be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same
20 limitations, conditions, and restrictions, as provided by the
21 Act appropriating such funds: *Provided further*, That any
22 such withdrawal and credit shall be made, without warrant
23 action, by check: *Provided further*, That no funds withdrawn
24 and credited pursuant to section 601 of the Act of June
25 30, 1932, as amended (47 Stat. 417; 31 U. S. C. 686),

1 shall be available for any period beyond that provided by the
2 Act appropriating such funds.

3 SEC. 1111. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
4 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to
5 read as follows:

6 "SEC. 3679. (a) No officer or employee of the United
7 States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create
8 or authorize an obligation under any appropriation or fund
9 in excess of the amount available therein; nor shall any
10 such officer or employee involve the Government in any
11 contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for
12 any purpose, in advance of appropriations made for such
13 purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized
14 by law.

15 "(b) No officer or employee of the United States shall
16 accept voluntary service for the United States or employ
17 personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except
18 in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or
19 the protection of property.

20 "(c) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section,
21 all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a
22 definite period of time shall be so apportioned as to prevent
23 obligation thereof in a manner which would indicate a
24 necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for
25 such period; and all appropriations or funds not limited to

1 a definite period of time, and all authorizations to create
2 obligations by contract in advance of appropriations, shall be
3 so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and eco-
4 nomical use thereof. As used hereafter in this section, the
5 term 'appropriation' means appropriations, funds, and au-
6 thorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of
7 appropriations.

8 “(2) In apportioning any appropriation, reserves may
9 be established to provide for contingencies, or to effect sav-
10 ings whenever savings are made possible by or through
11 changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or
12 other developments subsequent to the date on which such
13 appropriation was made available. Whenever it is deter-
14 mined by an officer designated in subsection (d) of this
15 section to make apportionments and reapportionments that
16 any amount so reserved will not be required to carry out
17 the purposes of the appropriation concerned, he shall
18 recommend the rescission of such amount in the manner
19 provided in the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for
20 estimates of appropriations.

21 “(3) Any appropriation subject to apportionment shall
22 be distributed by months, calendar quarters, operating sea-
23 sons, or other time periods, or by activities, functions, proj-
24 ects, or objects, or by a combination thereof, as may be
25 deemed appropriate by the officers designated in subsection

1 (d) of this section to make apportionments and reappor-
2 tionments. Except as otherwise specified by the officer
3 making the apportionment, amounts so apportioned shall
4 remain available for obligation, in accordance with the
5 terms of the appropriation, on a cumulative basis unless
6 reapportioned.

7 “(4) Apportionments shall be reviewed at least four
8 times each year by the officers designated in subsection (d)
9 of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments,
10 and such reapportionments made or such reserves established,
11 modified, or released as may be necessary to further the
12 effective use of the appropriation concerned, in accordance
13 with the purposes stated in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

14 “(d) (1) Any appropriation available to the legisla-
15 tive branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia, which
16 is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this
17 section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by
18 the officer having administrative control of such appropria-
19 tion. Each such appropriation shall be apportioned not later
20 than thirty days before the beginning of the fiscal year for
21 which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty
22 days after approval of the Act by which the appropriation
23 is made available, whichever is later.

24 “(2) Any appropriation available to an agency, which
25 is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this

1 section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by
2 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The head of
3 each agency to which any such appropriation is available
4 shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget information, in
5 such form and manner and at such time or times as the
6 Director may prescribe, as may be required for the appor-
7 tionment of such appropriation. Such information shall be
8 submitted not later than forty days before the beginning
9 of any fiscal year for which the appropriation is available,
10 or not more than fifteen days after approval of the Act by
11 which such appropriation is made available, whichever is
12 later. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall
13 apportion each such appropriation and shall notify the agency
14 concerned of his action not later than twenty days before
15 the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation
16 is available, or not more than thirty days after the approval
17 of the Act by which such appropriation is made available,
18 whichever is later. When used in this section, the term
19 'agency' means any executive department, agency, commis-
20 sion, authority, administration, board, or other independent
21 establishment in the executive branch of the Government,
22 including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the
23 United States which is an instrumentality of the United
24 States. Nothing in this subsection shall be so construed
25 as to interfere with the initiation, operation, and adminis-

1 tration of agricultural price support programs. The pro-
2 visions of this section shall not apply to any corporation
3 which obtains funds for making loans, other than paid in
4 capital funds, without legal liability on the part of the
5 United States.

6 “(e) (1) No apportionment or reappropriation which,
7 in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment
8 or reappropriation, would indicate a necessity for a de-
9 ficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon
10 a determination by such officer that such action is required
11 because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the trans-
12 mission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropria-
13 tion which require expenditures beyond administrative con-
14 trol; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human
15 life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare
16 of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been
17 made to enable the United States to make payment of, or
18 contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to
19 individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in
20 accordance with formulae prescribed by law.

21 “(2) In each case of an apportionment or a reappor-
22 tionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such
23 apportionment or reappropriation, would indicate a neces-
24 sity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate, such officer
25 shall immediately submit a detailed report of the facts of

1 the case to the Congress. In transmitting any deficiency
2 or supplemental estimates required on account of any such
3 apportionment or reapportionment, reference shall be made
4 to such report.

5 “(f) The officers designated in subsection (d) of this
6 section to make apportionments and reapportionments may
7 exempt from apportionments receipts from industrial and
8 power operations available under law and any appropriation
9 made specifically for—

10 “(1) interest on, or retirement of, the public debt;

11 “(2) payment of claims, judgments, refunds, and
12 draw-backs;

13 “(3) any item determined by the President to be
14 of a confidential nature;

15 “(4) payment under private relief Acts or other
16 laws requiring payments to designated payees in the
17 total amount of such appropriation;

18 “(5) contingent expenses of the Senate or of the
19 House of Representatives.

20 “(g) Any appropriation which is apportioned or reap-
21 portioned pursuant to this section may be divided and
22 subdivided administratively within the limits of such appor-
23 tionments or reapportionments. The officer having admin-
24 istrative control of any such appropriation available to the
25 legislative branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia,

1 and the head of each agency, subject to the approval of the
2 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe, by
3 regulation, a system of administrative control (not incon-
4 sistent with any other accounting procedures prescribed by
5 or pursuant to law) which shall be designed to (A) restrict
6 obligations against each appropriation to the amount of
7 apportionments or reappropriations made for each such
8 appropriation, and (B) enable such officer or agency head
9 to fix responsibility for the creation of any obligation in
10 excess of an apportionment or reappropriation.

11 “(h) No officer or employee of the United States shall
12 authorize or create any obligation (A) in excess of an appor-
13 tionment or reappropriation, or (B) in excess of the amount
14 permitted by regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection
15 (g) of this section.

16 “(i) (1) In addition to any penalty or liability under
17 other law, any officer or employee of the United States who
18 shall violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall
19 be subjected to appropriate administrative discipline, includ-
20 ing, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty with-
21 out pay or removal from office; and any officer or employee
22 of the United States who shall knowingly and willfully violate
23 subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall, upon con-
24 viction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not
25 more than two years, or both.

1 “(2) In the case of a violation of subsection (a), (b),
2 or (h) of this section by an officer or employee of an agency,
3 or of the District of Columbia, the head of the agency con-
4 cerned or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
5 shall immediately report to the President, through the Di-
6 rector of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress all
7 pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken
8 thereon.”

9 SEC. 1112. No part of the funds of, or available for
10 expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this
11 Act shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated
12 by any officer or employee during the calendar year 1950
13 and unused at the close of business on December 31, 1950:
14 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers and
15 employees whose post of duty is outside the continental
16 United States.

17 SEC. 1113. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
18 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the
19 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,
20 in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year,
21 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of
22 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the
23 United States whenever he shall deem such termination
24 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

25 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7786

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

MAY 11 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

JULY 6 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7786]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

Heretofore the appropriations for the support of the Government have been considered in 11 annual bills submitted separately. The present bill is a consolidation of all of these bills. The bill is subdivided into chapters, each chapter representing 1 of the 11 annual bills previously considered, separately.

Such chapters and the chairmen of the subcommittees having jurisdiction are as follows:

	Report page No.	Bill page No.
Chapter I. District of Columbia, Hon. Lister Hill.....	7	2
II. Legislative branch, Hon. Allen J. Ellender.....	9	3
III. State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, Hon. Pat McCarran.....	23	40
IV. Treasury and Post Office, Hon. Burnet R. Maybank.....	55	106
V. Labor-Federal Security, Hon. Dennis Chavez.....	69	128
VI. Agriculture Department, Hon. Richard B. Russell.....	89	168
VII. Interior Department, Hon. Carl Hayden.....	121	230
VIII. Independent offices, Hon. Joseph C. O'Ma- honey.....	179	277
IX. Civil functions, Hon. Kenneth McKellar.....	211	358
X. Defense Establishment, Hon. Elmer Thomas.....	269	374
X-A. General reductions in appropriations, Hon. Kenneth McKellar.....	292	444
X-B. Foreign aid, Hon. Kenneth McKellar.....	293	447
XI. General provisions, Hon. Kenneth McKellar.....	299	462

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION, AND SENATE COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount of bill as passed the House.....	\$27, 346, 713, 664
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	5, 158, 259, 008
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate...	32, 504, 972, 672
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1951, including \$5,198,427,480 not considered by the House.....	33, 900, 208, 648
Amount of appropriations, 1950.....	33, 629, 581, 616
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the regular and supplemental estimates, 1951.....	1, 395, 235, 976
Under the appropriations for 1950.....	1, 124, 608, 944

SUMMARY OF CASH APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares the foregoing amounts as distributed by chapters in the accompanying bill:

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, budget estimates and amounts recommended by the House and by the Senate subcommittees for 1951—Cash appropriations

Chapter	Subcommittee (1)	Appropriations, 1950 (2)	Estimates, 1951 (3)	Amount recommended in House bill (4)	Amount recommended in Senate bill (5)	Senate bill compared with—			
						Appropriations, 1950 (6)		Estimates, 1951 (7)	
						Percent		Percent	House bill (8)
I	District of Columbia	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$10,800,000	\$12,000,000				+ \$1,200,000
II	Legislative branch	65,716,916	87,820,747	56,322,450	79,375,795				+22,983,345
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	1,130,867,639	1,185,612,897	1,110,870,462	1,066,096,732	20.67	+\$13,588,879	9.69	—\$8,514,952
						5.7	—64,770,907	10.0	—119,516,165
IV	Treasury and Post Office	969,969,299	1,132,379,100	948,105,000	1,079,505,360		+109,336,061	4.68	—53,073,740
	Treasury	508,506,500	577,686,100	546,605,000	552,805,360	8.7	+44,298,860	4.3	—24,880,740
	Post Office	461,462,799	554,693,000	401,500,000	526,500,000	14.0	+65,037,201	5.08	—28,193,000
V	Labor-Federal Security	2,335,290,285	2,463,008,500	2,271,099,614	2,273,385,034	2.65	—61,905,251	7.69	—189,623,466
VI	Agriculture	731,328,607	810,626,946	764,032,701	780,333,574	6.7	+49,007,967	3.7	—30,290,372
VII	Interior	590,203,947	674,971,505	622,134,130	617,006,030	4.5	+26,802,083	8.58	—57,965,475
VIII	Independent offices	8,539,498,235	8,466,982,724	8,021,827,067	8,017,871,977	6.3	—541,626,258	5.3	—449,110,747
IX	Civil functions	665,254,190	834,867,500	630,820,000	762,624,620	14.6	+97,670,430	8.6	—71,942,880
X	Defense Establishment	13,055,562,498	13,376,865,000	12,910,702,300	13,294,581,821	1.8	+239,019,323	.6	—82,283,179
XB	Foreign aid	5,513,890,000	4,855,073,729		4,522,158,729	17.98	—991,731,271	6.85	—332,915,000
	Total	33,629,581,616	33,900,208,648	\$ 27,346,713,604	\$ 32,504,972,672	3.34	—1,124,608,944	4.11	—1,395,235,976
									\$ +5,158,259,008

¹ \$401,500,000 direct appropriation from the Treasury for the Post Office Department to supplement postal receipts.

² Senate bill recommends an indefinite appropriation from the Treasury for the Post Office Department to make up the difference between the total in the bill and the estimated postal revenues. For comparability purposes, the figure of \$526,500,000 is used. This figure represents the total of the amount recommended by the House (\$401,500,000) and the amount of \$125,000,000 additional postal receipts which it was expected would be raised by the bill pending in Congress to increase certain postal rates, which bill has not been enacted into law.

³ This amount includes \$5,198,427,480 of budget estimates which were not considered by the House, but which were considered by Senate committee in arriving at the total of \$32,504,972,672 appearing in column 5.

⁴ Reductions effected by chapter X-A, Tabor-Thomas amendment, have not been taken into consideration in this figure of \$27,346,713,604.

⁵ Senate committee figures include approval of \$4,861,724,964 of total of \$5,198,427,480 budget estimates not considered by House.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

The committee considered estimates for new contract authority amounting to \$2,261,149,500. Of this amount, \$2,183,336,000 was granted, which is \$35,709,500 more than proposed by the House and \$77,813,500 less than the budget estimates. Contract authority for the fiscal year 1950 amounted to \$4,272,647,098.

The following table is a summary by chapters:

ESTIMATES

The budget estimates considered by the House amounted to \$28,701,781,168; the estimates considered by the Senate amounted to \$33,900,208,648. In other words, the Senate considered additional estimates amounting to \$5,198,427,480.

The House in its consideration of the bill did not consider any items dealing with the Foreign Aid Programs or with the items dealing strictly with the Senate.

Estimates totaling \$4,855,073,729 for Foreign Aid were submitted in the regular budget, and in House and Senate documents as follows:

Economic Cooperation Administration.....	\$2, 657, 700, 000
Assistance to the Republic of Korea.....	100, 000, 000
International children's welfare work.....	15, 000, 000
International development (Point IV).....	26, 900, 000
Government and relief in occupied areas....	350, 000, 000
Aid to Palestine refugees.....	27, 450, 000
Mutual defense assistance.....	1, 678, 023, 729
Total.....	4, 855, 073, 729

The estimates submitted in the regular budget and in supplemental estimates for the Senate and the Senate Office Building amounted to \$22,502,871.

Another estimate not considered by the House was in the amount of \$298,190,000 for military construction, Army; public works, Navy; and acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force.

Miscellaneous estimates (not considered by the House) totaling \$22,660,880 (net), including \$8,800,000 for "Displaced Persons Commission" were considered by the Senate for the various agencies of the Government.

Of the \$28,701,781,168 of budget estimates considered by the House, a total of \$27,346,713,664 was approved by the House, or a reduction of \$1,354,967,504 from the budget estimates.

Of the \$33,900,208,648 of budget estimates considered by the Senate, a total of \$32,504,972,672 was approved by the committee, a reduction of \$1,395,235,976.

A detailed discussion of each chapter follows:

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE

PAT McCARRAN, Nevada, *Chairman*

KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana

LISTER HILL, Alabama

HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia

JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Wyoming

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts

STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire

HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan

MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS FROM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Rhode Island

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa

BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION, AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount in chapter III as passed House.....	\$1, 110, 870, 462
Amount of decrease by Senate (net).....	44, 773, 730
Amount in chapter III as reported to Senate..	1, 066, 096, 732
Amount of regular estimates for 1951.....	1, 185, 612, 897
Amount of appropriations, 1950.....	1, 130, 867, 639
Chapter III as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1951.....	119, 516, 165
Under the appropriations for 1950.....	64, 770, 907

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLES

The table following shows the over-all action on chapter III of the bill, setting forth the current year appropriation, the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee.

The tables appearing at the end of chapter III of this report give these comparisons by subappropriations in the bill.

Summary table of 1950 appropriations, 1951 budget estimates, amounts recommended in House bill, and amounts recommended by Senate committee

Department or agency	1950 appropriations	1951 budget estimates	Amount recommended in House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		House bill, 1951	
					1950 appropriations	1951 budget estimates	1951 budget estimates	House bill, 1951
					Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Appropriated funds:								
State.....	\$300,405,396	\$230,077,397	\$217,651,297	\$204,483,067	—\$95,922,329	—\$25,594,330	—\$13,168,230	6.1
Justice.....	133,045,141	149,002,800	144,230,000	141,952,000	+8,906,859	—7,050,800	—2,278,000	1.6
Commerce.....	675,821,402	782,419,000	725,429,000	696,183,000	+20,561,598	—86,236,000	—29,246,000	3.7
Judiciary.....	21,795,700	24,113,700	23,560,165	23,478,665	+1,682,965	—635,035	—81,500	.3
Total.....	1,130,867,639	1,185,612,897	1,110,870,462	1,066,096,732	—64,770,907	—119,516,165	—44,773,730	4.0
Contract authorizations:								
State.....	-----	14,000,000	-----	7,000,000	+7,000,000	—7,000,000	+7,000,000	-----
Justice.....	-----	1,200,000	700,000	700,000	+200,000	—500,000	-----	-----
Commerce.....	67,300,000	75,836,500	58,086,500	60,716,000	—6,584,000	—15,120,500	+2,629,500	4.5
Total.....	68,200,000	91,036,500	58,786,500	68,416,000	+216,000	—22,620,500	+9,629,500	16.4
Grand total appropriated funds and contract authority.....	1,199,067,639	1,276,649,397	1,169,656,962	1,134,512,732	—64,554,907	—142,136,665	—35,144,230	3.0

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of State is \$204,483,067, which is a reduction of \$25,594,330 in the budget estimates and is a decrease of \$95,922,329 below the appropriations for the current year. The largest single reduction under the current year appropriations is in the appropriation entitled "Contributions to international organizations." This is due to the fact that the appropriation for the current year for the International Refugee Organization is \$70,447,729 whereas the amount requested in the budget estimate for fiscal year 1951 is \$25,000,000, a reduction of over \$45,000,000. Other large decreases under the current year appropriations are \$8,000,000 in the "Buildings fund," \$14,600,000 in the "International information and educational activities," and over \$7,000,000 in the appropriation entitled "Philippine rehabilitation." Furthermore, during the current year there were appropriations in excess of \$20,000,000 for "Payment to the Government of Finland," "Swiss War Damage Claims," and "Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition," which were of a nonrecurring nature.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$78,300,000 for this item which finances the Department's staff in Washington and the Foreign Service staff in 75 countries and some 300 posts all over the world. The amount recommended represents a reduction of \$431,000 in the budget estimate, an increase of \$147,900 over the current year appropriation and an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The appropriation for the current year is \$78,152,100, and the Department requested an increase of \$579,000 of which \$244,000 resulted from the Classification Act of 1949 and the balance, largely to expand the Foreign Service. The amount of \$77,300,000 recommended by the House would result in cutting into the existing Department and Foreign Service staffs. The amount recommended by the committee will enable the Department to retain all of its existing staff. In this critical period, the committee did not feel that any reduction in experienced personnel should be made which would tend to aggravate our ability to cope with the overwhelming political, economic, and social policies and problems involved in the conduct of our foreign relations. With respect to alien employees, the committee is vitally interested in the replacement of local employees by Americans where such action is indicated in the interest of security.

The committee recommends that the salary of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration be increased from \$15,000 per annum to \$17,500 per annum, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent. Mr. John E. Peurifoy is the present Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. It is the opinion of the committee that Mr. Peurifoy is an outstanding public servant.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

It is recommended by the committee that an appropriation of \$900,000 be provided for representation allowances. This amount is an increase of \$225,000 over the amount allowed by the House and is \$79,200 under the budget estimate. The comparable appropriation for this item for the current year is \$650,000. The committee is convinced that additional representation funds are necessary if there is to be proper representation of United States interests abroad by men without private means. Established custom requires that appropriate presentations be made in most instances by the diplomatic and consular representatives often through formal dinners or informal luncheons or receptions. The committee was advised that last year officers expended \$216 of their personal funds for every \$600 appropriated in order to meet minimum representation demands. The committee recommends this increased appropriation because it is manifestly unfair for our Foreign Service officers to make substantial official expenditures out of personal funds, and because some of the most valuable results, both in information and advancement of American interests and policy, are provided through the judicious use of representation funds.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The House approved the budget estimate for this item which is in the amount of \$2,233,000. The committee recommends that no appropriation be provided at this time. The amount of \$2,233,000 requested in the budget estimate is composed of two parts: (1) \$1,099,000 to cover the liability for the current service of Foreign Service officers in the fiscal year 1951; and (2) an accrued, or past service, cost of \$1,134,000 which is the annual amount required to amortize the unfunded portion of the reserve liability in 35 years beginning July 1, 1950. There are several retirement and disability plans of Government employees at the present time where the appropriations are made from year to year on the basis of the amount it is estimated will be disbursed for retirement and disability purposes, whereas there are other plans where appropriations are made in advance to a fund. This particular fund has a balance in excess of \$14,000,000 and the reduction made by the committee would in no way discontinue payments. The committee was informed that the Bureau of the Budget at the present time is making a study with the view to recommending uniformity in the various Government retirement funds. Pending the receipt by Congress of the Bureau of the Budget recommendations in this matter, the committee believes additional funds should not be appropriated for this fund over and above the amounts actually required to make disbursements.

BUILDINGS FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation for this purpose of \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the estimates and a reduction of \$3,000,000 under the House bill. The committee was advised that the Foreign Service Buildings fund had an unobligated balance as of May 31, 1950, consisting of \$2,619,351 in cash and \$16,361,613 avail-

ability for use of local credits or a total of \$18,980,964. The budget estimate contemplated a carry-over on June 30, 1950, of approximately \$4,000,000 together with a new appropriation of \$12,000,000 or a \$16,000,000 program for the fiscal year 1951. The amount recommended by the committee of \$5,000,000 together with the carry-over will allow the Department a well-balanced program.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For this appropriation, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,900,000 which is a reduction of \$800,000 below the budget estimate and a reduction of \$700,000 under the House bill. This appropriation is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals stranded in various parts of the world. It is the opinion of the committee that the appropriation of \$9,900,000 will be entirely sufficient for these purposes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee is deeply concerned with this appropriation. Although the budget estimate of \$55,178,297 is \$42,766,611 under the current year appropriation, this is due to the reduction in the contribution to the International Refugee Organization which is \$25,000,000 for the next fiscal year whereas it is \$70,447,729 for the current fiscal year or a reduction of over \$45,000,000 in this one item. In almost every instance the Department has requested increases in the amounts of the contributions. The committee believes that every effort must be made by the Department to reduce the unusually high percentage of contribution which the United States is called upon to make to most of these organizations.

The committee is recommending an appropriation of \$53,753,067 which is a reduction of \$1,425,230 below the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House. The reduction recommended by the committee is to be applied to the following organizations:

International Civil Aviation Organization.....	\$729, 000
International Labor Organization.....	243, 681
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.....	93, 650
Pan American Union.....	358, 899
Total.....	1, 425, 230

With respect to the reduction of \$729,000 in the contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the committee was advised that a proposed project in Greece would not be pursued during the next fiscal year and the Department volunteered this reduction. The reduction of \$243,681 recommended by the committee in the contribution to the International Labor Organization would result in the contribution of the United States being the same amount as for the current year, namely, \$848,058. For the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$1,153,498 which is the same amount as the contribution for the current year. For the Pan American Union the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$1,247,123 which is the same amount as the United States contri-

bution during the current year. The reductions recommended by the committee will in no way impair the work of these organizations but will continue them at approximately the same level as during the current year.

The committee is also concerned with the large number of organizations which are not under the United Nations. It seems to the committee that if these organizations have value they ought to be included in the United Nations framework. However, this is a matter which should be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and it is the recommendation of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee make a study of this subject.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds to pay the expenses of the United States representatives and their staffs to certain international organizations, the bulk of which is for the United States mission to the United Nations. The budget estimate for this item is \$1,636,700 and the House reduced it to \$1,600,000. The committee recommends that the appropriation be further reduced to \$1,500,000. Although this amount is considerably less than the appropriation for the current year, it is approximately \$125,000 more than was appropriated for this purpose during the fiscal year 1949.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For this appropriation the committee recommends \$2,800,000. This is a reduction of \$200,000 under the House and a reduction of \$530,000 under the budget estimate. This appropriation is used to finance the expenses of United States delegations to international conferences, provide for missions and contributions to new or temporary international organizations, and the expense of temporary missions on special assignments in the field of international affairs.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The budget estimate for salaries and expenses is in the amount of \$1,380,000 and the House reduced this figure to \$1,000,000. The committee concurs in the action of the House and recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000. For construction, the House recommended an appropriation of \$5,035,000 which was a reduction of \$2,150,000 under the budget estimate. The committee is of the opinion that the amount allowed by the House is excessive inasmuch as a contract has not as yet been signed for construction of the Falcon Dam and that the Department would not be able to use an appropriation of \$5,035,000. Accordingly, the committee is recommending that this item be cut further to \$3,000,000 or a reduction of \$2,035,000 under the House. For Rio Grande emergency flood protection, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House. This is a reduction of \$20,000 in the budget estimate. The House approved language authorizing the purchase of four new automobiles for replacement only. The committee recommends that the language be amended to permit the purchase of eight new automobiles of which six would be for replacement only.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The budget estimate for this item is \$529,200 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$500,000. This appropriation finances the United States participation in four United States-Canadian commissions which carry out responsibilities in fields of mutual concern to the two countries. The committee recommends that an appropriation of \$600,000 be allowed. The increase of \$100,000 recommended by the committee is divided into two parts: (1) \$8,000 of the increase is for the International Fisheries Commission; and (2) \$92,000 of the increase is to be available only for the examination and survey of the Red River of the North and its tributaries for the purpose of determining what action should be taken to control floods and provide proper drainage in the areas through which such river and tributaries flow. The committee has been advised that this survey will be undertaken jointly by the United States and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The budget estimate for this program for next fiscal year is in the amount of \$36,645,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$34,000,000. The total appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$47,300,000; however, this amount included nonrecurring items for the establishment of radio facilities and funds for the liquidation of prior contract authorizations to the extent of \$11,475,000 which resulted in an appropriation of approximately \$35,825,000 for the program. The committee recommends that an appropriation of \$32,700,000 be provided for this program for next fiscal year of which amount \$200,000 is to be used for the purpose of preserving friendships with the peoples of western European countries by means of radio broadcasts, said programs to be created and produced under the supervision and control of the Department by experienced private international broadcasting organizations.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

The budget estimate for liquidation of contracts under the Philippine rehabilitation program is in the amount of \$13,000,000 which amount was allowed in full by the House. It is understood that the \$13,000,000 requested will be the last appropriation requested under existing legislation. It is doubtful whether the entire amount of the budget estimate will be needed during the next fiscal year. It is the judgment of the committee that an appropriation of \$10,000,000 will be sufficient to liquidate all contracts requiring payment during the year and accordingly an appropriation in the amount of \$10,000,000 is recommended by the committee.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 and contract authorization of \$7,000,000 for this program. The budget estimate is \$6,500,000 in appropriations and \$14,000,000 in contract authorization. The House allowed an appropriation of \$5,500,000 and no contract authorization. The amount of appropriation recom-

mended by the committee will permit the Institute to carry on during next fiscal year at approximately the current year level. In addition the contract authorization recommended will permit the launching of several new cooperative programs on a 3-year basis. Past experience of the Institute has repeatedly emphasized that it is difficult to carry on cooperative programs of this type on a 1-year basis, and that authority to enter into longer-term contracts is essential for full economy and efficiency of operations. The committee has also recommended that the Institute use \$767,500 of its funds for administrative expenses. The House had reduced this limitation to \$600,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADM. STRATION

This appropriation finances the Office of the Attorney General, the Assistant to the Attorney General, the pardon attorney, the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Board of Parole, the Administrative Division, and the examination of judicial offices staff. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$2,240,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$2,175,000. The appropriation for the current year is \$2,092,671. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,125,000 which is a reduction in the House bill of \$50,000. It is not the intention of the committee that any of the personnel in these offices shall be reduced and it is expected that savings will be effected in other objects of expenditure to conform with the appropriation recommended.

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

This appropriation finances the Office of the Solicitor General, the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Claims Division, the Customs Division and the Lands Division. The budget estimate, including \$240,000 submitted to the Senate in Senate Document 163, is \$7,815,000. The original estimate of \$7,575,000 was reduced by the House by \$275,000. Subsequent to the action of the House in approving an appropriation of \$7,300,000, the President transmitted to the Senate, an additional estimate in the amount of \$240,000; \$175,000 of the additional funds requested is for the employment of expert witnesses, appraisers, and commissioners by the Lands Division and \$65,000 for printing and binding. The committee recommends that an appropriation of \$7,475,000 be provided. The amount recommended consists of the \$7,300,000 approved by the House together with \$175,000 for expert witnesses, appraisers, and commissioners in the Lands Division. For many years the Department of Justice has returned to Congress for additional funds in deficiency acts to supplement appropriations to take care of contingencies that could not be anticipated and for work which could not be controlled by the Department. The estimate of \$175,000 for the Lands Division was submitted to the Senate following the adoption by the House of the antideficiency provision in the general appropriation bill. It may be that all of this additional \$175,000 will not be needed and the Department is instructed to exercise the utmost care in the disbursement of these funds.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

The budget estimate for this Division is \$3,988,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$3,850,000. The appropriation for the current year is \$3,830,171. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,750,000 which is a reduction of \$100,000 under the House bill. The committee looks with favor upon the operations of the Antitrust Division and feels that the recommended decrease will not impair their functions. It is not intended that the Antitrust Division should release any of its experienced personnel but on the contrary should effect economies in travel, other contractual services, supplies, equipment, and other objects of expenditure.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The budget estimate for this appropriation was \$12,797,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$12,600,000. Subsequent to the action of the House, the President transmitted to the Senate an additional estimate in the amount of \$347,000. The additional estimate consisted of \$72,000 for travel by United States marshals, \$110,000 for printing and binding, and \$165,000 for court reporting and fees of experts, consultants, and interpreters. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,847,000 which consists of the \$12,600,000 allowed by the House together with an additional amount of \$247,000. The additional estimate of \$347,000 was submitted to the Senate following the adoption in the House of the antideficiency provision in the general appropriation bill. The committee has been informed that under the antideficiency provision there will be a strict apportionment of funds and a department may not obligate in excess of the amount apportioned during any particular quarter. The character of the work in the Department is such that in many instances it is impossible to forecast accurately. For example, during the current year the Department has had, among others, such large cases as the Communist case, the Judith Coplon case, and the Hiss case, all of which were over and above the normal operations upon which the original estimates were based. In many instances United States attorneys and marshals are unable to control the volume of their work and are unable to control the volume of their expenditures such as the transportation and removal of prisoners, the service of process in private civil matters as well as Government cases, the employment of both expert and fact witnesses, and in many other cases. It is entirely possible that the additional \$247,000 approved by the committee will not be required and the Department is instructed to exercise the utmost care in the handling of this appropriation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The original budget estimate for this appropriation was in the amount of \$1,100,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000. Subsequent to the adoption in the House of the antideficiency provision in the general appropriation bill, the President transmitted to the Senate an additional estimate in the amount of

\$200,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,250,000. This is an appropriation that is entirely uncontrollable by the Department. The Department acting in the public interest cannot postpone matters affecting the public safety and welfare and defer cases requiring the testimony of Government witnesses.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The committee recommends an appropriation for this purpose of \$1,300,000, of which \$300,000 is for administrative expenses. The budget estimate was in the amount of \$5,304,800 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$4,000,000, of which \$250,000 would be available for administrative expenses. The committee has been advised that \$1,000,000 is approximately all that will be required during the next fiscal year for the payment of claims. The committee is anxious that these claims be processed and paid as expeditiously as possible since a great many of the claimants, considering their ages, otherwise would not receive awards in their lifetimes. It is for this reason the committee recommends that the amount available for administrative expenses be increased to \$300,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$57,400,000 for the FBI. This amount will permit the employment of 324 additional special agents and 353 additional clerical employees. The committee has examined with great care all of the appropriations in this bill and has effected economies wherever possible. However the committee recognizes the vital role which the FBI plays in the welfare of our country in these critical times and feels it should have these additional employees in order to cope with the serious situation confronting the Nation today.

The House inserted language in the bill increasing the salary of Director John Edgar Hoover from \$16,000 to \$20,000 per annum. The committee is entirely in agreement with the House provision and recommends its approval by the Senate for this outstanding public servant.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The House approved an appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the amount of \$31,400,000 which is a reduction of \$528,000 in the budget estimate. The committee recommends this same amount which is \$900,000 in excess of the current year appropriation. The amount recommended by the committee will allow the Service to continue all of its present personnel and in addition to open an office in Cuba. The committee was informed that the Department of State has issued waivers of documents for persons coming from Cuba who are Cuban nationals and who enter the United States for periods up to 29 days. Information furnished to the committee indicates that persons alleged to be Cubans are coming into the Miami office alone at the rate of approximately 15,000

per month. The committee was advised that there are estimated to be 100,000 Communists in Cuba, that there are approximately 8,000 to 9,000 Europeans from behind the iron curtain in Cuba, and that there are approximately a quarter of a million Europeans in Cuba. It was represented to the committee that the procedure which is now in practice is dangerous to the security of this country. Estimates have been made that there are approximately 50,000 Cubans illegally in the United States. The committee directs that the Immigration and Naturalization Service establish an office in Cuba where applicants for admission to the United States will be cleared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Service is instructed by the committee to establish such an office and absorb the cost within the funds recommended.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Federal prison system is \$22,230,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$21,730,000. The committee concurs in the recommendation of the House. The amount recommended is \$872,000 in excess of the appropriations for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

For the appropriation entitled "Buildings and facilities" the committee recommends an appropriation of \$800,000 together with contract authority in the amount of \$700,000. The budget estimate for cash is in the amount of \$1,740,000 and the budget estimate for contract authority is in the amount of \$1,200,000. The committee's recommendation is a reduction of \$100,000 below the amount allowed by the House. The estimate for this purpose includes a recommendation for \$750,000 for the replacement of the Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska. The funds requested for replacement of this jail are not approved by the committee. The estimate also included \$365,000 in appropriations to replace the main power plant, a heating plant, and the farm heating system at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. At the instructions of the committee the officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons explored the possibility of purchasing the power required at this penitentiary from the power generated at the Government's Allatoona Dam through the Georgia Power Co. The Bureau of Prisons subsequently advised the committee that power could be purchased through this source at a price closely approximating the cost of production when depreciation on generating equipment is taken into account.

It is for this reason that the reductions have been effected by the committee. The appropriation of \$800,000 and the contract authority of \$700,000 will permit the Bureau to proceed with its other construction items.

The House approved an amount of \$1,875,000 for support of United States prisoners which is a reduction of \$38,000 in the budget estimates. The committee concurs in the action of the House with respect to this appropriation.

The committee approves the budget estimate of \$715,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. This is not an appropriation but an authorization to utilize \$327,000 of receipts for operation of Federal prison industries and \$388,000 of receipts for vocational expense.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

For the Office of Alien Property, the committee recommends authorization to utilize \$4,150,000 of its receipts for administrative expenses. The House had recommended authorization to utilize \$4,240,000 of its receipts for this purpose. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$4,480,000. The amount authorized for this purpose during the current year is \$4,000,000. The committee also recommends language which would authorize the purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the Office of the Secretary. This is a reduction of \$130,000 in the budget estimate and is an increase of \$100,000 over the House bill. The appropriation for this office during the current year is \$1,299,000 but there is pending an additional appropriation of \$24,000 for pay increases. The committee recommends this small increase for the Office of the Secretary inasmuch as there has recently been transferred to the Department of Commerce such agencies as the Bureau of Public Roads and the United States Maritime Commission. The transfer of additional agencies to the Department results in additional supervision being necessary in the Office of the Secretary.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$225,000 for the Office of Technical and Scientific Services. This is the same amount as allowed by the House and is a reduction of \$33,000 in the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For the seventeenth decennial census, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,500,000 which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the House bill and a reduction of \$1,250,000 in the budget estimate. It is the judgment of the committee that the amount recommended will be sufficient for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

The House allowed an appropriation of \$109,000 for age and citizenship certification, \$6,000,000 for current census statistics, and \$898,000 for general administration. The committee concurs in the recommendations of the House with respect to these appropriations.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$99,775,000 for salaries and expenses of the CAA. This is an increase of \$2,775,000 over the amount allowed by the House and is a reduction of \$4,475,000

in the budget estimate. The appropriation for this purpose during the current year is \$94,402,105 and there is a pay act deficiency of \$600,000 pending. With the amount recommended by the committee, the CAA will be able to continue at about the same level. The committee is in agreement with the House in recognizing the importance of safety in air transportation. The committee recognizes the results derived from the promulgation and enforcement of safety regulations. However, this activity alone does not assure safety. Other activities of the CAA, including air traffic control, aids to air navigation, and airport services, together with the cooperative effort of the entire aviation industry, are required to assure the public's safety in air travel. The committee recommends a balanced aviation safety program among the several activities within this appropriation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,500,000 and contract authorization in the amount of \$20,000,000. The budget estimate for the appropriation is in the amount of \$40,500,000 and for contract authority, \$29,461,500. The House allowed an appropriation of \$32,000,000 and contract authority in the amount of \$13,461,500. Included in the \$32,000,000 appropriation allowed by the House is \$5,500,000 for program requirements and \$26,500,000 for liquidation of prior-year contract authorization. The \$5,500,000 allowed by the House for program requirements is approved by the committee; however, the amount recommended by the committee for liquidation of prior-year contract authorizations has been reduced to \$22,000,000 or a reduction of \$4,500,000. It is the judgment of the committee that \$22,000,000 will be sufficient to make all of the payments falling due during the next fiscal year.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,375,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House and which is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$75,000 under the current-year appropriation.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

For maintenance and operation of the Washington National Airport, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000. While this amount is a reduction of \$55,000 in the budget estimate it is an increase of \$50,000 over the current-year appropriation. For construction at the airport, the committee concurs with the House that an appropriation of \$540,000 is sufficient. This amount is a reduction of \$1,050,000 in the estimate. The department request for \$1,050,000 for the construction of an overpass connecting the airport with United States Highway No. 1 and access road is denied by the committee.

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,000,000 and contract authority in the amount of \$36,700,000. The budget estimate is \$51,300,000 in appropriations and \$36,700,000 in contract authorization. The House allowed an appropriation of \$45,000,000 and contract authority in the amount of the budget estimate. With the exception of \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses, the balance of the cash appropriation requested is for the liquidation of contract authorizations. It is the judgment of the committee that the \$34,000,000 allowed for the liquidation of contract authority is sufficient for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC AIRPORTS, ALASKA

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$3,200,000 for the construction of the public airports at Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska.

AIR NAVIGATION DEVELOPMENT

The budget estimate for this item is \$8,885,000 in appropriations and \$4,000,000 in contract authorization. The House allowed an appropriation of \$6,000,000 and contract authority in the amount of \$2,250,000. The committee concurs in the amounts allowed by the House. The committee recommends language authorizing the transfer of \$35,000 of the appropriation to the appropriation entitled "Salaries and expenses," CAA, for expenses including the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the CAB, which is an increase of \$600,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$323,000 in the budget estimate. The comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$3,670,500. Many urgent programs scheduled for action in 1951 would have to be abandoned under the amount allowed by the House. The committee feels this increase is justified in order to reduce the number of pending actions in all phases of the CAB activities. The committee further recommends language which would authorize the transfer to CAB from the Army, Navy, and Air Force of surplus aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, and accessories.

STUDY OF SEPARATION OF AIR MAIL PAY FROM SUBSIDY

The committee received considerable testimony with respect to an appropriation for a study which would result in legislation being recommended to the Congress on the subject of separate appropriations being made for air-mail pay as distinguished from air-mail subsidy. The subject of separation of air-mail pay and subsidy is a matter to be handled by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The committee is of the opinion that this subject is so involved that a study should be made and recommends that

adequate funds for this purpose be provided to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The committee recommends a total appropriation for this service of \$11,515,000. This figure consists of \$3,800,000 for departmental salaries and expenses, \$6,200,000 for field salaries and expenses and \$1,515,000 for pay and allowances of commissioned officers. These recommendations are identical with the amounts allowed by the House and represent a reduction of \$777,000 in the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation for this purpose of \$5,300,000 which is an increase of \$300,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$320,000 in the budget estimate. The comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$5,045,500. The amount recommended by the committee will allow modest increases in the Office of Business Economics, the Office of Domestic Commerce and the Office of International Trade.

FIELD OFFICE SERVICE

The committee recommends an appropriation for the field office service of \$2,155,000 the budget estimate and an increase of \$105,000 over the House bill. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is in the amount of \$2,079,500. The amount recommended by the committee will permit the continuation of the existing field offices.

EXPORT CONTROL

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for export control. This is the same amount that was allowed by the House and is a reduction of \$575,000 in the budget estimate. The appropriation for this purpose during the current year is \$4,550,000, of the amount allowed \$828,000 is for transfer to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export-control program.

PATENT OFFICE

For this appropriation the committee recommends \$11,530,000. This is an increase over the House of \$230,000 and a reduction below the budget estimate of \$230,000. During the past year, for the first time in several years, more patent applications have been disposed of than have been received. In order that this tempo will be maintained, the committee directs that no part of the reduction of \$230,000 shall be applied to cause a reduction in the number of patent examiners. The committee directs that the reduction be applied against such objects of expenditure as executive direction, staff and administrative direction and other overhead expenses. The committee feels that the real value of the Patent Office arises from the work done by the patent examiners and that this agency has an excessively high supervisory overhead.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$412,100,000 for this Bureau. The amount consists of \$385,000,000 for Federal aid, postwar highway development, \$4,600,000 for elimination of grade crossings and \$22,500,000 for forest highways. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$43,800,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$20,000,000 below the House bill. The reductions recommended by the committee will in no way impair the program. The larger part of the reduction, \$41,000,000, is in the item Federal aid, postwar highway development and it is made on the basis that payments to the States will not be as high as is estimated by the Bureau. The amount of \$385,000,000 which is allowed for this purpose is the same amount that is available for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

For elimination of grade crossings, the committee concurs in the recommendation of the House in an appropriation of \$4,600,000. For forest highways the unappropriated balances of authorizations as of June 30, 1950, amounts to \$44,900,000, and the committee recommendation of \$22,500,000 is slightly in excess of one-half of this amount. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$24,900,000.

The House approved language in the bill authorizing the Bureau of Public Roads to utilize not to exceed \$3,000,000 out of the administrative funds available to the Bureau for the construction of a laboratory at Langley, Va.

The committee does not concur in the recommendation of the House. It is not believed the construction of this laboratory should be undertaken at this time and accordingly the language has been deleted from the bill.

HIGHWAY NO. 6—UNFINISHED PORTION IN STATE OF UTAH

The committee called before it representative of the Roads Commission of the State of Utah and representatives of the Bureau of Public Roads in an effort to arrive at a solution to the problem of paving the balance of transcontinental Highway No. 6 which is paved throughout the United States except for a short distance in the State of Utah. The committee determined that in view of the basic formula for the allocation of funds to the States, it was not feasible to endeavor to earmark a portion of the Public Roads appropriation in this bill for that purpose. Accordingly the Senators and witnesses interested in this problem were requested to appear before the Public Works Committee of the Senate in order for the problem to be considered in connection with the current public roads authorization bill which is pending in that committee. It is the hope of the committee that a successful solution will be found to the problem.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION

For this appropriation the committee recommends \$1,430,000, the budget estimate. This is an increase over the house of \$160,000. This appropriation provides funds for the general administration of the National Bureau of Standards, including not only the usual office

administration, but also the cost of operation and maintenance of buildings, grounds, and facilities. The Bureau had requested \$485,000 to start badly needed repairs to the plumbing, heating, and piping systems. The need for these repairs was emphasized by an explosion which occurred on May 2 in the refrigeration plant. The failure of this equipment has required the discontinuance of tape calibrations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Inter-American Geodetic Survey, and other agencies until other suitable facilities can be provided, and has required the low-temperature laboratory to purchase liquid nitrogen commercially in order to continue in operation.

RESEARCH AND TESTING

The budget estimate for research and testing is in the amount of \$4,729,000 and the House reduced this figure to \$4,300,000. The committee concurs in the action of the House and recommends an appropriation of \$4,300,000. The committee feels that none of the reduction should be applied to the Bureau's Commodity Standards Division and directs that this important work be kept at its current level. The Commodity Standards Division performs work which is very valuable to private business. The work involves cooperative work with industry groups for the development of commercial standards for manufactured goods for voluntary adoption by business.

RADIO PROPAGATION AND STANDARDS

The committee recommends an appropriation for this purpose of \$3,000,000 which is a reduction of \$150,000 in the estimate and a reduction of \$100,000 below the House bill. The appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year is \$3,100,000; however, \$85,000 of this amount was not used and was transferred to other appropriations of the Bureau to take care of pay increases granted by Congress.

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

The budget estimate for this purpose consisted of \$700,000 in appropriations and \$5,675,000 in contract authorizations for the construction of a radio laboratory building at a total estimated cost of \$4,475,000 and a guided missiles laboratory building at a total cost of \$1,900,000. The House approved the construction of the two buildings and recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 and contract authority in the amount of \$5,675,000. The committee does not recommend the construction of the radio laboratory building at the present time and accordingly the funds and language included in the bill for this building have been deleted. With reference to the guided missiles laboratory building, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$134,000 and contract authority in the amount of \$1,766,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

The committee recommends an appropriation for the Weather Bureau of \$24,897,000 which is an increase of \$450,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$1,203,000 in the budget estimate. The comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year is in the amount of \$24,534,000. The committee has also included language in the bill authorizing the hiring of employees without regard to the Classifica-

tion Act of 1949 for the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The House inserted under section 1113 a provision authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department whenever he deems such termination necessary or advisable in the best interest of the United States.

The committee endorses the provision and wishes to point out that this provision should also apply to the Maritime Commission transferred to the Department of Commerce before the enactment of this appropriation act.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$915,000 which is the same amount allowed by the House and which amount is \$8,100 below the budget estimate. The committee was advised that provision has been made for each Justice, except one, to have two law clerks. It was not known whether this Justice desired another law clerk. The committee approves an additional law clerk for this Justice in the event he desires one and the cost can be absorbed from the estimates submitted for other objects of expenditure.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$192,200 for this court which amount is the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House.

CUSTOMS COURT

For the Customs Court, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$411,465, which is a reduction of \$10,085 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$6,000 under the House bill. The amount recommended by the committee is approximately \$6,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$575,000 for salaries and expenses of the court. This amount is a reduction of \$12,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$12,000 under the House bill. The amount recommended represents an increase of \$65,000 over the current year appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The committee recommends an appropriation for this purpose of \$140,700 which is a reduction of \$109,500 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$130,000 over the House bill. The additional \$130,000 recommended by the committee is for reconstruction and additions

to the rear building of the court. The committee was advised that additional space would enable the court to have earlier hearings and disposition of cases, some of which bear interest against the Government.

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,941,800 for other courts and services. This is a reduction of \$494,550 in the budget estimates and a reduction of \$193,500 under the House bill. The committee effected several minor reductions which should cause no inconvenience to the courts. The appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1950 is in the amount of \$19,514,400.

COMPLIANCE WITH SENATE RESOLUTION 95 AGREED TO AUGUST 27, 1949

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 43:

Provided further, That the compensation of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent

PUBLIC LAW 359, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SEC. 5. The rate of basic compensation of * * * the Deputy Under Secretaries of State * * * shall be \$15,000 per annum.

On page 80:

: Provided, That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Board without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such Departments

PUBLIC LAW 152, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION

SEC. 202. (e) Transfers of excess property between Federal agencies (except transfers for redistribution to other Federal agencies or for disposal as surplus property) shall be at the fair value thereof, as determined by, or pursuant to regulations of, the Administrator, unless such transfer is otherwise authorized by any law approved subsequent to June 21, 1944, to be without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

On page 94:

and such employees may be appointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949

PUBLIC LAW 429, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION

SEC. 1105. (b) With respect to any position which, immediately prior to the date of enactment of this Act, is not subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended (including positions in grade 9 of the professional and scientific service or in grade 16 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service referred to in section 13 of such Act), but to which this Act applies, this Act shall take effect on a date specified by the Commission, but not later than the first day of the first pay period which begins after six months following the date of enactment of this Act. * * *

INCREASES

The increases recommended by the committee in the amounts of chapter III of the House bill are as follows:

Department of State:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 000, 000
Representation allowance, Foreign Service.....	225, 000
American sections, International Commissions.....	100, 000

Total increases, Department of State.....	1, 325, 000
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Department of Justice:

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	175, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	247, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	250, 000

Total increases, Department of Justice.....	672, 000
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Department of Commerce:

Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses.....	100, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration, salaries and expenses.....	2, 775, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	600, 000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:	
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	300, 000
Field Office Service.....	105, 000
Patent Office.....	230, 000
National Bureau of Standards, operation and maintenance.....	160, 000
Weather Bureau.....	450, 000

Total increases, Department of Commerce.....	4, 720, 000
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The Judiciary:

Court of Claims, repairs and improvements.....	130, 000
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DECREASES

The decreases recommended by the committee in the amounts of chapter III of the House bill are as follows:

Department of State:

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	\$2, 233, 000
Buildings fund.....	3, 000, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	700, 000
Contributions to international organizations.....	1, 425, 230
Missions to international organizations.....	100, 000
International contingencies.....	200, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, construction.....	2, 035, 000
International information and educational activities.....	1, 300, 000
Philippine rehabilitation.....	3, 000, 000
Institute of Inter-American Affairs.....	500, 000

Total decreases, Department of State.....	14, 493, 230
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Department of Justice:

Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	50, 000
Salaries and expenses, anti-trust division.....	100, 000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.....	2, 700, 000
Federal Prison System, buildings and facilities.....	100, 000

Total decreases, Department of Justice.....	2, 950, 000
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DECREASES—Continued

Department of Commerce:	
Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Decennial Census.....	\$1, 000, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Establishment of air navigation facilities.....	4, 500, 000
Federal-aid airport program.....	8, 000, 000
Bureau of Public Roads.....	20, 000, 000
National Bureau of Standards:	
Radio propagation and standards.....	100, 000
Construction of laboratories.....	366, 000
Total decreases, Department of Commerce.....	33, 966, 000
The Judiciary:	
Customs Court, salaries and expenses.....	6, 000
Court of Claims, salaries and expenses.....	12, 000
Salaries of clerks.....	30, 000
Salaries of criers.....	20, 000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	50, 000
Travel expenses.....	75, 000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	10, 000
District Court of the United States for the District of Colum- bia, repairs and improvements.....	8, 500
Total decreases, the Judiciary.....	211, 500

RECAPITULATION

INCREASES	
Department of State.....	1, 325, 000
Department of Justice.....	672, 000
Department of Commerce.....	4, 720, 000
The Judiciary.....	130, 000
Total increases.....	6, 847, 000
DECREASES	
Department of State.....	14, 493, 230
Department of Justice.....	2, 950, 000
Department of Commerce.....	33, 966, 000
The Judiciary.....	211, 500
Total decreases.....	51, 620, 730
NET DECREASES	
Department of State.....	13, 168, 230
Department of Justice.....	2, 278, 000
Department of Commerce.....	29, 246, 000
The Judiciary.....	81, 500
Total, net decreases.....	44, 773, 730
Amount in ch. III as passed House.....	1, 110, 870, 462
Net decreases recommended by Senate committee.....	44, 773, 730
Amount in ch. III as reported to Senate.....	1, 066, 096, 732

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1950	Budget estimate, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	\$5, 900	\$37, 000	+\$31, 100
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	260, 000	260, 000	-----
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	121, 000	96, 000	-25, 000
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations.....	387, 900	394, 000	+\$6, 100
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS (NOT A CHARGE AGAINST REVENUE)			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	6, 070, 862	6, 129, 300	+\$58, 438
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Federal Prison System.....	2, 615, 000	2, 650, 000	+\$35, 000
Total, Department of Justice.....	2, 715, 000	2, 750, 000	+\$35, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce.....	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	240, 000	240, 000	-----
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	16, 000	25, 000	+\$9, 000
Patent Office.....	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Bureau of Public Roads.....	500, 000	500, 000	-----

National Bureau of Standards.....	2,500	+2,500
Weather Bureau.....	19,610	-19,610
Total, Department of Commerce.....	858,610	-8,110
Total, trust account appropriations.....	9,644,472	+85,328

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

	Authoriza- tions, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill com- pared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1950	Estimates, 1951
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Institute of Inter-American Affairs.....		\$14,000,000		\$7,000,000	+7,000,000	-7,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Prison System, buildings and facilities.....	\$500,000	1,200,000	\$700,000	700,000	-200,000	-500,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Civil Aeronautics Administration:						
Air navigation facilities.....	28,800,000	29,461,500	13,461,500	20,000,000	-6,800,000	-9,461,500
Federal-aid airport program.....	36,500,000	36,700,000	36,700,000	36,700,000	+200,000	
Air navigation development.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	-1,750,000	-1,750,000
National Bureau of Standards, construction of laboratories.....		5,675,000	5,675,000	1,766,000	+1,766,000	-3,909,000
Total, Department of Commerce.....	67,300,000	75,836,500	58,086,500	60,716,000	-6,584,000	-15,120,500
Total for all departments.....	68,200,000	91,036,500	58,786,500	68,416,000	+216,000	-22,620,500

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation	Authoriza- tions, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill com- pared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$730,000	\$715,000	\$715,000	\$715,000	—\$15,000	-----	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	525,000	767,500	600,000	767,500	+242,500		+\$167,500
Total-----	1,255,000	1,482,500	1,315,000	1,482,500	+227,500	-----	+167,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1951, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Appropriations, 1950 (compa- rable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
Salaries and expenses.....	\$78,152,100	\$78,731,000	\$77,300,000	\$78,300,000	+\$147,900	—\$431,000
Representation allowances.....	650,000	979,200	675,000	900,000	+250,000	—79,200
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	2,187,000	2,233,000	2,233,000	-----	—2,187,000	—2,233,000
						+ \$1,000,000
						+225,000
						—2,233,000

Buildings fund.....	13,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	-8,000,000	-7,000,000	-3,000,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	11,400,000	10,700,000	10,600,000	9,900,000	-1,500,000	-800,000	-700,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	97,944,908	¹ 55,178,297	55,178,297	53,753,067	-44,101,841	-1,425,230	-1,425,230
Missions to international organizations.....	1,718,650	1,636,700	1,600,000	1,500,000	-218,650	-136,700	-100,000
International contingencies.....	3,300,000	3,330,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	-500,000	-550,000	-200,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,120,000	1,380,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-120,000	-380,000	-
Construction.....	900,000	7,185,000	5,035,000	3,000,000	+2,100,000	-4,185,000	-2,035,000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	15,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	+15,000	-20,000	-
American sections, international commissions.....	500,000	529,200	500,000	600,000	+100,000	+70,800	+100,000
International information and educational activities.....	47,300,000	36,645,000	34,000,000	32,700,000	-14,600,000	-3,945,000	-1,300,000
Philippine rehabilitation.....	17,166,398	13,000,000	13,000,000	10,000,000	-7,166,398	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs.....	4,751,600	² 6,500,000	5,500,000	³ 5,000,000	+248,400	-1,500,000	-500,000
Payment to the Government of Finland.....	5,574,740				-5,574,740	-	-
Swiss war damage claims.....	14,600,000				-14,600,000	-	-
Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition.....							
Total.....	300,405,396	230,077,397	217,651,297	204,483,067	-95,922,329	-25,594,330	-13,168,230

¹ Includes \$2,902,594 contained in H. Doc. No. 457.² Plus contract authority of \$14,000,000.

Plus contract authority of \$7,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$2,092,671	1 \$2,240,000	\$2,175,000	\$2,125,000	+\$32,329	–\$115,000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	6,947,966	2 7,815,000	7,300,000	7,475,000	+527,034	–340,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	3,830,171	3,988,000	3,850,000	3,750,000	–80,171	–238,000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	11,498,500	3 13,144,000	12,600,000	12,847,000	+1,348,500	–297,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,147,900	4 1,300,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	+102,100	–50,000
Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.....	1,200,000	5,304,800	4,000,000	1,300,000	+100,000	–4,004,800
Property claims of alien enemies.....	44,000				–44,000	
Contingent expenses.....	5 24,192				–24,192	
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	6 144,600				–144,600	
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	26,930,000	33,791,800	30,925,000	28,747,000	+1,817,000	–5,044,800
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	52,585,141	57,400,000	57,400,000	57,400,000	+4,814,859	
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	30,500,000	31,928,000	31,400,000	31,400,000	+900,000	–528,000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....
 Buildings and facilities.....
 Support of United States prisoners.....
 Total, Federal prison system.....

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Salaries and expenses.....
 Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of
 Justice.....

- ¹ Includes \$40,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 163.
² Includes \$240,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 163.
³ Includes \$347,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 163.
⁴ Includes \$200,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 163.
⁵ Undistributed balance.
⁶ Plus contract authority of \$900,000.
⁷ Plus contract authority of \$1,200,000.
⁸ Includes \$750,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 163.
⁹ Plus contract authority of \$700,000.

20,858,000	22,230,000	21,730,000	21,730,000	+872,000	-500,000	-----
⁶ 497,000	⁷ 1,740,000	⁹ 900,000	⁹ 800,000	+303,000	-940,000	-100,000
1,675,000	1,913,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	+200,000	-38,000	-----
23,030,000	25,883,000	24,505,000	24,405,000	+1,375,000	-1,478,000	-100,000
(4,000,000)	(4,480,000)	(4,240,000)	(4,150,000)	(+150,000)	(-350,000)	(-90,000)
133,045,141	149,002,800	144,230,000	141,952,000	+8,906,859	-7,050,800	-2,278,000

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	Appropriations, 1950 (compar- able to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
SECRETARY'S OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,299,000	\$1,530,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,400,000	+\$101,000	–\$130,000	+\$100,000
Technical and scientific services.....	219,000	258,000	225,000	225,000	+6,000	–33,000	-----
Liquidation of war agencies.....	30,000	-----	-----	-----	–30,000	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1,548,000	1,788,000	1,525,000	1,625,000	+77,000	–163,000	+100,000
CENSUS BUREAU							
Age and citizenship certification.....	105,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	+4,000	-----	-----
Current census statistics.....	5,750,000	6,585,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+250,000	–585,000	-----
Seventeenth decennial census.....	49,885,000	29,750,000	29,500,000	28,500,000	–21,385,000	–1,250,000	–1,000,000
General administration.....	870,000	898,000	898,000	898,000	+28,000	-----	-----
Total, Census Bureau.....	56,610,000	37,342,000	36,507,000	35,507,000	–21,103,000	–1,835,000	–1,000,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	94,402,105	104,250,000	97,000,000	99,775,000	+5,372,895	–4,475,000	+2,775,000
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	118,650,000	\$40,500,000	\$32,000,000	\$27,500,000	+8,850,000	–13,000,000	–4,500,000
Technical development and evaluation.....	1,450,000	1,475,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	–75,000	–100,000	-----

Washington National Airport:						
Maintenance and operation.....	1,250,000	1,355,000	1,300,000	+50,000	-55,000	-----
Construction.....	196,500	1,590,000	540,000	+343,500	-1,050,000	-----
Federal-aid airport program.....	\$14,500,000	\$51,300,000	\$45,000,000	+22,500,000	-14,300,000	-----
Claims, Federal Airport Act.....	777,297			-777,297		-----
Construction of public airports, Alaska.....	5,800,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	-2,600,000		-----
Air navigation development.....	73,000,000	78,885,000	\$6,000,000	+3,000,000	-2,885,000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	140,025,902	212,555,000	186,415,000	+36,664,098	-35,865,000	-----
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,620,500	4,323,000	4,000,000	+379,500	-323,000	-----
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY						
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	3,750,000	4,071,000	3,800,000	+50,000	-271,000	-----
Field salaries and expenses.....	5,900,000	6,706,000	6,200,000	+300,000	-506,000	-----
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers.....	1,310,000	1,515,000	1,515,000	+205,000		-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	10,960,000	12,292,000	11,515,000	+555,000	-777,000	-----
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE						
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	\$4,923,500	\$5,620,000	\$5,300,000	+376,500	-320,000	-----
Field office service.....	2,079,500	2,155,000	2,155,000	+75,500		-----
Export control.....	4,550,000	2,575,000	2,000,000	-2,550,000	-575,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	11,553,000	10,350,000	9,455,000	-2,098,000	-895,000	-----

Plus contract authority of \$26,800,000.

Plus contract authority of \$29,461,500.

Plus contract authority of \$13,461,500.

Plus contract authority of \$20,000,000.

Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.

7 Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.

Plus contract authority of \$2,000,000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
PATENT OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$10,825,000	\$11,760,000	\$11,300,000	\$11,530,000	+\$705,000	–\$230,000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS						
Federal aid, postwar highway development.....	385,000,000	423,000,000	405,000,000	385,000,000		–41,000,000
Elimination of grade crossings.....		5,000,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	+4,600,000	–400,000
Forest highways.....	22,500,000	24,900,000	22,500,000	22,500,000		–2,400,000
Access roads.....	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)		
Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....	407,500,000	455,900,000	432,100,000	412,100,000	+4,600,000	–43,800,000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS						
Operation and maintenance.....	1,400,000	1,430,000	1,270,000	1,430,000	+30,000	
Research and testing.....	4,300,000	4,729,000	4,300,000	4,300,000		–429,000
Radio propagation and standards.....	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,100,000	3,000,000	–100,000	–150,000
Construction of laboratories.....		¹⁰ 700,000	¹⁰ 500,000	¹¹ 134,000	+134,000	–566,000
Total, National Bureau of Standards.....	8,800,000	10,009,000	9,170,000	8,864,000	+64,000	–1,145,000
WEATHER BUREAU						
Salaries and expenses.....	24,179,000	26,100,000	24,447,000	24,897,000	+718,000	–1,203,000
Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce.....	675,621,402	782,419,000	725,429,000	696,183,000	+20,561,598	–86,236,000
						–29,246,000

⁹ Not to exceed \$70,000 of unexpended balance made available.

¹⁰ Plus contract authority of \$5,675,000.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES									
Salaries.....	\$867,000	\$923,100	\$915,000	\$915,000	+\$48,000	—\$8,100			
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	91,200	91,200	91,200	91,200					
Miscellaneous expenses.....	52,100	52,900	52,100	52,100		—800			
Care of the building and grounds.....	148,400	159,200	159,200	159,200	+10,800				
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,158,700	1,226,400	1,217,500	1,217,500	+58,800	—8,900			
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS									
Salaries and expenses.....	187,900	192,200	192,200	192,200	+4,300				
CUSTOMS COURT									
Salaries and expenses.....	400,600	421,550	417,465	411,465	+10,865	—10,085			—6,000
COURT OF CLAIMS									
Salaries and expenses.....	510,000	587,000	587,000	575,000	+65,000	—12,000			—12,000
Repairs and improvements.....	24,100	250,200	10,700	140,700	+116,600	—109,500			+130,000
Total, Court of Claims.....	534,100	837,200	597,700	715,700	+181,600	—121,500			+118,000
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES									
Hawaii.....	106,500	106,500	106,500	106,500					
Salaries of judges.....	4,675,000	5,095,000	5,095,000	5,095,000	+420,000				
Salaries of clerks.....	4,221,300	4,531,000	4,500,000	4,470,000	+248,700	—61,000			—30,000
Probation system.....	1,965,000	2,195,600	2,145,000	2,145,000	+180,000	—50,600			
Salaries of criers.....	470,000	546,350	540,000	520,000	+50,000	—26,350			—20,000
Fees of commissioners.....	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000					
Fees of jurors.....	2,666,500	2,750,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	+33,500	—50,000			

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES—continued						
Miscellaneous salaries.....	\$2,067,000	\$2,618,200	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	+\$533,000	–\$18,200
Miscellaneous expenses.....	856,000	831,500	725,000	675,000	–181,000	–156,500
Travel expenses.....	614,000	758,400	725,000	650,000	+36,000	–108,400
Salaries of court reporters.....	873,400	972,000	972,000	972,000	+98,600	-----
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	500,800	535,000	530,000	520,000	+19,200	–15,000
Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.....	16,000	15,600	15,600	7,100	–8,900	–8,500
Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.....	7,900	6,200	6,200	6,200	–1,700	-----
Referees, special account:						
Salaries.....	(879,000)	(879,000)	(879,000)	(879,000)		-----
Expenses.....	(886,000)	(1,085,400)	(960,000)	(960,000)	+ (74,000)	– (75,400)
Total, other courts and services.....	19,514,400	21,436,350	21,135,300	20,941,800	+1,427,400	–193,500
Total, title IV, the Judiciary.....	21,795,700	24,113,700	23,560,165	23,478,665	+1,682,965	–81,500
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.....	1,130,867,639	1,185,612,897	1,110,870,462	1,066,096,732	–64,770,907	–44,773,730

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE

DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico, *Chairman*

PAT McCARRAN, Nevada	WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia	CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota
ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma	KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
LISTER HILL, Alabama	MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota
HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia	LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts
KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee	
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia	

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION, AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount in chapter V as passed House.....	\$2, 271, 099, 614
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	2, 285, 420
Amount in chapter V as reported to Senate..	2, 273, 385, 034
Amount of regular estimates for 1951.....	2, 463, 008, 500
Amount of appropriations, 1950.....	2, 335, 290, 285
Chapter V as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1951.....	189, 623, 466
Under the appropriations for 1950.....	61, 905, 251

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLES

The table following shows the over-all action on chapter V of the bill, setting forth the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee.

The tables appearing on pages 80-88 of this report give these comparisons by subappropriations in the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Labor is \$208,573,100, which is an increase of \$16,839,347 over the 1950 appropriation, and a decrease of \$11,441,600 under the budget estimates, and the amount recommended is unchanged from that allowed by the House.

The principal items of increase, in comparison with 1950 appropriations, are \$10,500,000 in grants to States for administration of the employment service and the unemployment compensation programs, and \$4,005,300 for the Wage and Hour Division, principally because of the extensive amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. The principal items of decrease, compared with the budget estimates, are \$9,500,000 for grants to States and \$1,190,600 for the Wage and Hour Division.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee favorably reports an amendment—the only change recommended for the Department of Labor—to authorize a salary of \$14,000 for the Solicitor.

There were numerous requests, official and unofficial, presented for salary increments arising from the application of the Classification Act of 1949, in which 400 positions were authorized to be placed in the 3 supergrades. The committee felt that such requests should be ignored in the absence of compelling reasons for correction of a gross inequity. The position of Solicitor of the Labor Department, in the considered judgment of the committee, falls within this class.

In the conference report on the wage and hour amendments, House Report No. 1453, the conferees stated that they felt the Solicitor of Labor should receive a salary equal to that of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, set at \$15,000 in the amendments, and unanimously recommended that he be given the highest grade under the Classification Act, then pending. The committee was advised that the Secretary of Labor recommended the position for the top grade, and gave it the highest priority. The recorded views of the congressional committees were ignored and the position was placed in grade GS-17. The amendment offered by the committee will provide for this position the salary provided in the Classification Act for grade GS-18.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States.—The committee considered budget estimates for \$171,000,000 and for a contingency reserve of \$17,000,000, a total of \$188,000,000, which was \$20,000,000 more than the 1950 appropriation. After careful consideration of a request for partial restoration of the reduction effected by the House, the committee recommends no increase and deems the House allowance to be adequate. Cognizance was taken of the fact that there was being used for administrative expenses only two-thirds of the revenue derived from the 0.3 percent Federal tax, against which no credit may be taken for payment under State laws, and which tax was assessed to “be used for payment of the expenses of administration by the Federal and State governments.”

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Federal Security Agency is \$1,594,005,010, which is an increase of \$211,823,678 over 1950 appropriations, a decrease of \$42,014,590 below the budget estimates, and an increase of \$2,220,420 over the House allowance. The principal items of increase, in comparison with 1950 appropriations, are \$60,000,000 for liquidation of contractual obligations in connection with the hospital construction program, and \$142,000,000 for grants to States for public assistance. The principal items of decrease, in comparison with the budget estimates, are \$25,000,000 in liquidation cash for the hospital construction program, and \$9,510,000 for general assistance to States, and \$3,457,240 for vocational educational grants, and \$2,400,000 for vocational rehabilitation grants.

Attention is directed to the fact that of the budget estimates, approximately 1.5 billion dollars is for grants, subsidies, and contributions, of which 1,347 million dollars is in the category oftentimes referred to as "irreducible"—1,200 million dollars for public assistance, 100 million dollars for hospital construction liquidation, and 25 million dollars for the employees' compensation fund, and 22 million dollars for maternal and child welfare—and the remaining is for such accepted programs as vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, and public health grants.

The committee considered numerous requests for restoration of House reductions. But aside from the 11 increases and 2 decreases, it was felt that the amounts allowed by the House were adequate.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The committee received, after passage of the bill by the House, a supplemental estimate for \$900,000 for oleomargarine inspection and enforcement. The committee recommends \$600,000 for this purpose which it deems to be adequate for the inauguration of this program.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Consideration was given to allowing the full budget estimate for vocational education grants. The view of the committee was sympathetic—the program is considered to be one of the most constructive—but in view of the fact that the Government is operating on borrowed funds it was felt that an increased appropriation must be put aside until a more propitious time.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends an increase of \$123,420 to permit the Office to maintain its staff and operations at the 1950 level.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The committee recommends for the Public Health Service appropriations totaling \$270,779,030, which is an increase of \$70,920,679 over 1950 appropriations, a decrease of \$32,748,870 below the budget estimates, and an increase of \$1,306,000 over the amounts allowed by the House. The principal items of increase, in comparison with 1950 appropriations, are \$60,000,000 for liquidation cash for the hospital, construction program, and \$11,000,000 for the National Institutes of

Health, National Cancer Institute, National Heart Institute, and mental health activities. The principal items of decrease, in comparison with the budget estimates, are \$25,000,000 for liquidation cash for the hospital-construction program and \$9,510,000 for general assistance to States.

The Public Health Service program, particularly that part of it dealing with cancer, heart disease, and mental health, is one with which the committee is in full accord, and the modest sums provided for the betterment of our health standards and to combat the ravages of diseases seem paltry in comparison with funds provided for other purposes. The committee is cognizant of the work to be done, and the benefit to be derived in connection with additional research in the fields in which the Public Health Service has launched studies. But in view of the fiscal condition confronting the country, with an impending deficit of several billion dollars for the current fiscal year, and one of an undetermined amount for fiscal 1951, the committee has accepted the amounts allowed by the House, except for the two items for which decreases are recommended and the five items for which increases are recommended.

Venereal diseases.—The committee recommends \$14,500,000, a decrease of \$400,000 under the House allowance, but \$500,000 above the budget estimate and \$1,418,961 below the 1950 appropriation. It is felt that the amount recommended will enable the program to continue as an adequate safeguard against the spread of venereal diseases, aided by the developments heretofore achieved in its detection and treatment.

Tuberculosis.—The committee recommends \$9,600,000, the budget estimate, but \$400,000 below the House allowance and \$4,005 below the 1950 appropriation. This amount is adequate in the view of the committee to continue the work with respect to early detection and treatment of this disease.

Salaries and expenses, hospital and construction service.—The committee recommends \$2,107,000, which is \$750,000 more than allowed by the House and \$974,743 more than the 1950 appropriation, but \$700,000 below the budget estimate. This increase recommended is allowed for grants for research, experiments, and demonstrations, authorized by the Hill-Burton Act amendments, Public Law 380, Eighty-first Congress, approved October 25, 1949.

National Cancer Institute.—The committee recommends \$20,686,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the House allowance, and for grants for research. The amount recommended is \$1,685,514 over the 1950 appropriation and \$600,000 above the budget estimate.

Mental health activities.—The committee recommends \$10,000,000, an increase of \$56,000 over the House allowance, \$1,401,110 over the 1950 appropriation, and \$56,000 over the budget estimate. The increase is provided for additional research grants.

National Heart Institute.—The committee recommends \$14,750,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the House allowance, \$3,938,500 over 1950 appropriations, and \$600,000 over the budget estimate. The increase recommended is for additional research grants.

Dental health activities.—The committee recommends \$2,140,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, \$232,000 over the 1950 appropriations, and the amount of the budget estimate.

Construction of research facilities.—The committee recommends a language change, which will authorize the Surgeon General to convey to the Bethesda Fire Department, a corporate entity, a plot of ground and to pay one-third, but not more than \$20,000, of the cost of constructing a fire station, in return for which the Bethesda Fire Department will furnish fire protection to the National Institutes of Health. The alternative is for the Public Health Service to install a fire station in one of its auxiliary buildings, to be equipped at a cost of approximately \$50,000 and to cost at least \$35,000 a year to operate.

Construction of Arctic Health Institute.—The committee considered the budget estimate for \$975,000 appropriation and \$6,325,000 contract authority to build the Arctic Health Institute. The committee recognizes the need for this Institute and directs the Public Health Service to continue its study of the proper plans and methods to effectuate the proposed program.

Salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital.—The committee recommends \$2,005,000, an increase of \$57,000 over the House allowance, \$185,000 over 1950 appropriations, but \$18,000 under the budget estimate. The committee recommendation would result in an over-all reduction of approximately \$100,000 in amounts available for obligation inasmuch as the reimbursements received are gaged to the amounts allowed for care of Federal patients, and patients for whose care reimbursements are made comprise approximately 82 percent of the total patient load.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.—The committee recommends \$300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, \$100,000 more than 1950 appropriations, and \$75,000 below the budget estimate. In addition the Bureau is authorized to use the fees to be collected from credit unions for charter, supervision, and examination services, estimated to be \$349,300. The Bureau is directed to formulate and execute plans with more dispatch than has thus far been displayed to achieve a program more nearly self-sustaining.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust account).—The committee recommends a language change, authorizing the Bureau to expend not more than \$404 for certain library memberships for its legal staff to enable them to utilize legal library services, necessary in the conduct of the program. Heretofore this authority has appeared in a general provision, but it was stricken in the House on a point of order. The alternative is for the Bureau to establish and maintain its own legal library, at much greater cost.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The committee recommends \$1,510,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the House allowance, \$44,000 over 1950 appropriations, but \$12,300 under the budget estimate. The amount recommended will permit the Bureau to continue its staff and program at the 1950 level.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel.—The committee recommends \$535,100, \$24,000 more than the House allowance, \$80,032 more than 1950 appropriations, but \$32,000 below the budget estimate. The increase, in comparison with the House allowance, is recommended for the General Counsel's participation in the oleomargarine inspection and enforcement arising from the amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act, and for which estimates were received by the Senate after passage of the general appropriations bill by the House.

The committee recommends the insertion in the general provisions, on page 162, of a section authorizing travel expenses and attendance at meetings. Heretofore this section has appeared in the annual appropriation bills, but was stricken on a point of order in the House. This activity is necessary and the committee has the assurance from the Agency that proper safeguards will be observed.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The committee recommends \$8,615,000, an increase of \$65,000 over the House allowance, a like increase over the 1950 appropriations, and the amount of the budget estimate. The committee feels that the Board has done an excellent administrative job and is reluctant to allow less than the budget estimate in view of the growing cases to be administered.

Compliance with Senate Resolution 95 agreed to August 27, 1949.

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 129:

Provided, That the compensation of the Solicitor shall be \$14,000 per annum

SEC. 302. (a) Each position shall be placed in its appropriate class. * * *
Sec. 302. (b) Each class shall be placed in its appropriate grade. * * *
(Public Law 429, 81st Congress.)

On page 152:

Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe not to exceed twenty-five thousand square feet of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes of Health to the Bethesda Fire Department, a body corporate of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a fire station to provide protection for the facilities of the National Institutes of Health and for the adjacent community: Provided further, That such terms and conditions may include an agreement by the Surgeon General to pay to such department on behalf of the United States 33½ per centum of the cost of the construction of the station but not to exceed \$20,000, to be charged to the maximum limits of costs set out in this paragraph

NOTE.—This provision is not amendatory but comprises new legislation in the form of authority to convey land, in the absence of which expressed authority the land could not be conveyed.

INCREASES

The increases recommended by the committee in the amounts of chapter V of the House bill are as follows:

Federal Security Agency:

Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration.....	\$600, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Education.....	123, 420
Salaries and expenses, hospital and construction service..	750, 000
National Cancer Institute.....	600, 000
Mental health activities.....	56, 000
National Heart Institute.....	600, 000
Dental health activities.....	100, 000
Salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	57, 000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions..	100, 000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	10, 000
Salaries, Office of the General Counsel.....	24, 000

Total increases, Federal Security Agency.....	3, 020, 420
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National Labor Relations Board:

Salaries and expenses.....	65, 000
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Total increases.....	3, 085, 420
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DECREASES

The decreases recommended by the committee in the amounts in chapter V of the House bill are as follows:

Federal Security Agency:

Venereal diseases.....	\$400, 000
Tuberculosis.....	400, 000

Total decreases.....	800, 000
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NET INCREASES

Federal Security Agency.....	2, 220, 420
National Labor Relations Board.....	65, 000

Total, net increases.....	2, 285, 420
Amount in chapter V as passed House.....	2, 271, 099, 614

Amount in chapter V as reported to Senate...	2, 273, 385, 034
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PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1950 ¹	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906).....	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907).....	2,550,000	2,550,000	
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1947).....	7,150,123	7,150,123	
Total, Office of Education.....	9,700,123	9,700,123	
Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943).....	156,917	157,600	+\$683
Office of Administrator: Payments from proceeds of sale of motor vehicles, etc. (for entire agency).....	111,100	101,400	-9,700
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency.....	9,978,140	9,969,123	-9,017
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Unemployment insurance administration fund.....	9,700,000	9,900,000	+200,000
Total permanent appropriations, all agencies.....	19,678,140	19,869,123	+190,983

¹ In some cases, amounts for 1950 are also estimated and, therefore, subject to possible change during the year.

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1950 ¹	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics, special statistical work.....	\$22, 200		—\$22, 200
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind: To promote education of blind (interest).....	10, 000	\$10, 000	
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.....	40, 000	40, 000	
Relief and rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.....	10, 000	10, 000	
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	50, 000	50, 000	
Public Health Service:			
Moneys and effects of former patients.....	11, 600	11, 600	
National Cancer Institute, gift funds.....	1, 500	1, 500	
National Heart Institute, gift funds.....	100		—100
National Institute of Health, gift funds.....	22, 150	22, 150	
Personal funds and earnings of inmates at narcotic farms.....	\$195, 000	\$195, 000	
Total, Public Health Service.....	230, 350	230, 250	—\$100
St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Pension money.....	46, 000	46, 000	
Personal funds of patients.....	112, 000	112, 000	
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	158, 000	158, 000	
Total trust funds, Federal Security Agency.....	448, 350	448, 250	—100
Railroad retirement account.....	\$ 60, 712, 860	\$ 64, 000, 000	+3, 287, 140
Grand total, all agencies.....	61, 183, 410	64, 448, 250	+3, 264, 840

¹ Several of the amounts are tentative estimates of amounts to be appropriated in 1950, and are therefore subject to change.² Interest on investments; does not include transfer from general fund appropriation (tax collection appropriation) or from general fund appropriation for military service credits.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Approved, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill for 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorizations 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY							
Howard University, construction of buildings.....	\$5,882,300	\$910,000			—\$5,882,300	—\$910,000	
Public Health Service:							
Construction of hospitals.....	150,000,000	150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000			
National Institutes of Health, research grants.....	1,925,000				—1,925,000		
National Cancer Institute, grants for research work.....	6,000,000				—6,000,000		
Mental health activities, research work.....	2,150,000				—2,150,000		
National Heart Institute, research grants.....	5,350,000				—5,350,000		
Construction of research facilities, Bethesda, Md.....	12,900,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	—12,550,000		
Construction of Arctic Health Institute.....		6,325,000				—6,325,000	
St. Elizabeths Hospital, construction and equipment, treatment building.....		3,938,000	3,938,000	3,938,000	+3,938,000	+3,312,000	
Total, contract authorizations.....	184,207,300	161,211,000	154,288,000	154,288,000	—29,919,300	—6,923,000	

1 Offset by corresponding decrease in cash appropriation for this project.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1951, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 227, 337	\$1, 420, 000	\$1, 382, 000	\$1, 382, 000	+\$154, 663	—\$38, 000	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses.....	1, 208, 432	1, 986, 000	1, 861, 000	1, 861, 000	+652, 568	—125, 000	-----
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses.....	604, 600	749, 000	714, 000	714, 000	+109, 400	—35, 000	-----
Veterans' Reemployment Rights Bureau, salaries and expenses.....	270, 000	281, 000	281, 000	281, 000	+11, 000	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	3, 310, 369	4, 436, 000	4, 238, 000	4, 238, 000	+927, 631	—198, 000	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP							
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 605, 000	2, 812, 000	2, 788, 000	2, 788, 000	+183, 000	—24, 000	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	5, 288, 784	5, 667, 000	5, 531, 000	5, 531, 000	+242, 216	—136, 000	-----
Grants to States:							
Basic appropriation.....	160, 000, 000	171, 000, 000	170, 000, 000	170, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000	-----
Contingency reserve.....	8, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	+500, 000	—8, 500, 000	-----
Subtotal, grants.....	168, 000, 000	188, 000, 000	178, 500, 000	178, 500, 000	+10, 500, 000	—9, 500, 000	-----
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.....	1 300, 000	-----	-----	-----	—300, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	173, 888, 784	193, 667, 000	184, 031, 000	184, 031, 000	+10, 442, 216	—9, 636, 000	-----

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.....	5,377,700	5,990,700	5,720,700	5,720,700	+343,000	-270,000
Revision of consumers' price index.....	1,126,000	2,123,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+874,000	-123,000
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	6,503,700	8,113,700	7,720,700	7,720,700	+1,217,000	-393,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU						
Salaries and expenses.....	334,800	399,000	399,000	399,000	+64,200	
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION						
Salaries and expenses.....	5,391,100	10,587,000	9,396,400	9,396,400	+4,005,300	-1,190,600
Total, Department of Labor.....	² 191,733,753	220,014,700	208,573,100	208,573,100	+16,839,347	-11,441,600

¹ Plus \$93,716 prior balance reappropriated for 1950.

² For comparability with 1951, includes a total of \$140,097,351 made available to Federal Security Agency in 1950 for functions which are provided for in the Labor Department in 1951.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND						
Grant funds (education of the blind).....	\$115,000	¹ \$115,000	¹ \$115,000	\$115,000		
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION						
Salaries and expenses:						
Appropriation.....	1,691,000	1,995,600	1,935,000	1,935,000	+\$244,000	-\$80,600
War Claims transfer.....	[115,000]	[119,000]	[119,000]	[119,000]	[+4,000]	
Employees' compensation fund:						
Appropriation.....	23,000,000	26,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+2,000,000	-1,500,000
War claims transfer.....	[10,000,000]	[5,000,000]	[5,000,000]	[5,000,000]	[-5,000,000]	
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	24,691,000	28,495,600	26,935,000	26,935,000	+2,244,000	-1,560,600

¹ See also table of permanent appropriations, post.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$315,300	\$368,200	\$368,200	\$368,200	+\$52,900	
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses (general).....	4,802,500	2 5,966,700	5,066,700	5,666,700	+864,200	—\$300,000
Certification and inspection services, salaries and expenses (special) 3.....	[978,200]	[970,500]	[970,500]	[970,500]	— [7,700]	
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	4,802,500	5,966,700	5,066,700	5,666,700	+864,200	—300,000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,443,000	2,631,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	+157,000	—31,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,335,000	2,546,800	2,500,000	2,500,000	+165,000	—46,800
Plans and specifications.....	60,000	135,000	100,000	100,000	+40,000	—35,000
Construction of buildings:						
Appropriation.....	5,659,425	1,994,000	1,662,000	1,662,000	—3,997,425	—332,000
Contract authority.....	[5,882,300]	[910,000]			— [5,882,300]	— [910,000]
Total, Howard University.....	8,054,425	4,675,800	4,262,000	4,262,000	—3,792,425	—413,800

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Vocational education, promotion and further development of...	1 19,977,760	1 23,435,000	1 19,977,760	19,977,760	-----	-3,457,240	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	1 2,480,000	1 2,480,000	1 2,480,000	2,480,000	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	1,900,000	2,168,600	1,900,000	2,023,420	+123,420	-145,180	+123,420
Total, Office of Education.....	24,357,760	28,083,600	24,357,760	24,481,180	+123,420	-3,602,420	+123,420
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Payments to States.....	20,500,000	23,000,000	20,500,000	20,600,000	+100,000	-2,400,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	685,000	715,200	705,000	705,000	+20,000	-10,200	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	21,185,000	23,715,200	21,305,000	21,305,000	+120,000	-2,410,200	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Veneral diseases.....	15,918,961	14,000,000	14,900,000	14,500,000	-1,418,961	+500,000	-400,000
Tuberculosis.....	9,804,005	9,600,000	10,000,000	9,600,000	-4,005	-----	-400,000
Assistance to States, general.....	16,613,292	26,425,000	16,915,000	16,915,000	+301,708	-9,510,000	-----
Communicable diseases.....	7,076,780	6,415,000	6,415,000	6,415,000	-661,780	-----	-----
Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.....	3,070,030	4,000,000	3,670,030	3,670,030	+600,000	-329,970	-----
Water pollution control grants.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Alaska disease and sanitation investigations and control.....	1,300,000	1,259,000	1,259,000	1,259,000	-41,000	-----	-----
Hospital construction:							
Grants to States:							
Appropriation.....	4 40,000,000	4 125,000,000	4 100,000,000	100,000,000	+60,000,000	-25,000,000	-----
Contract authority.....	[150,000,000]	[150,000,000]	[150,000,000]	[150,000,000]	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, planning and construction services.....	1,132,257	2,807,000	1,357,000	2,107,000	+974,743	-700,000	+750,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	27,451,888	29,278,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	+1,548,112	-278,000	-----
Foreign quarantine service.....	3,073,055	3,104,000	3,104,000	3,104,000	+30,945	-----	-----

¹ See also table of permanent appropriations, post.² Includes \$900,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 166.³ This is a special indefinite appropriation; figures are an estimate of the fees expected to be collected.⁴ To liquidate contract obligations.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued						
Employee health service programs.....	\$167,000	\$181,900	\$50,000	\$50,000	—\$117,000	—\$131,900
National Institutes of Health:						
Appropriation.....	11,737,137	13,250,000	15,750,000	15,750,000	+4,012,863	+2,500,000
Contract authority.....	[1,925,000]	[.....]	[.....]	[.....]	—[1,925,000]	[.....]
National Cancer Institute:						
Appropriation.....	19,000,486	20,086,000	20,086,000	20,686,000	+1,685,514	+600,000
Contract authority.....	[6,000,000]	[.....]	[.....]	[.....]	—[6,000,000]	[.....]
Mental health activities:						
Appropriation.....	8,598,890	9,944,000	9,944,000	10,000,000	+1,401,110	+56,000
Contract authority.....	[2,150,000]	[.....]	[.....]	[.....]	—[2,150,000]	[.....]
National Heart Institute:						
Appropriation.....	\$10,811,500	\$14,150,000	\$14,150,000	\$14,750,000	+3,938,500	+600,000
Contract authority.....	[5,350,000]	[.....]	[.....]	[.....]	—[5,350,000]	[.....]
Dental health activities.....	1,908,000	2,140,000	2,040,000	2,140,000	+232,000	+100,000

Construction of research facilities:					
Appropriation.....	17,000,000	15,125,000	15,125,000	-1,875,000	
Contract authority.....	[12,900,000]	[350,000]	[350,000]	-[12,550,000]	
Research facilities, National Institute of Dental Research.....	100,000			-100,000	
Construction of Arctic Health Institute:					
Appropriation.....		975,000		-975,000	
Contract authority.....	[.....]	[6,325,000]		-[6,325,000]	
Commissioned officers, pay, etc.....	1,500,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	+290,000	
Salaries and expenses, PHS.....	2,795,070	2,998,000	2,918,000	+122,930	
Total, Public Health Service.....	199,858,351	303,527,900	269,473,030	+70,920,679	+1,306,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,820,000	2,023,000	1,948,000	+185,000	+57,000
Construction, etc:					
Building for storeroom, etc.....	1,044,000			-1,044,000	
Infirmary building.....	1,800,000	100,000	100,000	-1,700,000	
Miscellaneous construction and replacements.....	624,000	406,000	406,000	-218,000	
Construction and equipment, treatment building:					
Appropriation.....	150,000	1,812,000	1,500,000	+1,350,000	
Contract authority.....		[3,626,000]	[3,938,000]	+ [312,000]	
Plans and specifications, cafeteria annex.....		40,000		-40,000	
Total St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	5,438,000	4,381,000	3,954,000	-1,427,000	+57,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, salaries and expenses:					
General fund appropriation.....	200,000	375,000	200,000	+100,000	+100,000
Annual indefinite (fees).....	[418,600]	[309,427]	[309,427]	- [109,073]	

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable)	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:							
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[\$42, 425, 800]	[\$46, 238, 000]	[\$45, 988, 000]	[\$45, 988, 000]	+ [\$3, 562, 200]	- [\$250, 000]	-----
Reimbursement to OASI trust fund.....	3, 604, 000	3, 944, 000	3, 694, 000	3, 694, 000	+ 90, 000	- 250, 000	-----
Bureau of Public Assistance:							
Grants (titles I, IV, X).....	1, 058, 000, 000	1, 200, 000, 000	1, 200, 000, 000	1, 200, 000, 000	+142, 000, 000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 350, 000	1, 413, 400	1, 413, 400	1, 413, 400	+63, 400	-----	-----
Children's Bureau:							
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 466, 000	1, 522, 300	1, 500, 000	1, 510, 000	+44, 000	-12, 300	+\$10, 000
Conference on children and youth, salaries and expenses.....	75, 000	(^g)	(^g)	-----	-75, 000	-----	-----
Grants to States, maternal and child welfare.....	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Office of Commissioner, salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation.....	240, 975	260, 700	223, 000	223, 000	-17, 975	-37, 700	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[78, 700]	[126, 000]	[112, 000]	[112, 000]	+ [33, 000]	- [14, 000]	-----
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1, 086, 935, 975	1, 229, 515, 400	1, 229, 030, 400	1, 229, 140, 400	+142, 204, 425	-375, 000	+110, 000

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of Administrator:									
Appropriation.....	2, 316, 207	2, 508, 000	2, 383, 100	2, 383, 100	2, 383, 100	+66, 893	-124, 900	-----	-----
Transfer from OASI.....	[325, 000]	[345, 800]	[334, 900]	[334, 900]	[334, 900]	+ [9, 900]	- [10, 900]	-----	-----
Service operations, salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation.....	1, 037, 146	1, 110, 800	1, 090, 000	1, 090, 000	1, 090, 000	+52, 854	-20, 800	-----	-----
Transfer from OASI.....	[164, 000]	[165, 600]	[165, 600]	[165, 600]	[165, 600]	+ [1, 600]	-----	-----	-----
General Counsel, salaries:									
Appropriation.....	455, 068	567, 100	511, 100	511, 100	535, 100	+80, 032	-32, 000	-----	+24, 000
Transfers (Food and Drug and OASI).....	[319, 650]	[344, 050]	[344, 050]	[344, 050]	[344, 050]	+ [24, 400]	-----	-----	-----
Surplus property disposal and utilization.....	176, 600	358, 300	333, 300	333, 300	333, 300	+156, 700	-25, 000	-----	-----
Total, Office of Administrator.....	3, 985, 021	4, 544, 200	4, 317, 500	4, 317, 500	4, 341, 500	+350, 479	-202, 700	-----	+24, 000
Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations.....	7 1, 382, 181, 332	1, 636, 019, 600	1, 591, 784, 590	1, 591, 784, 590	1, 594, 005, 010	+211, 823, 678	-42, 014, 590	-----	+2, 220, 420

⁶ Current appropriation is available until June 30, 1951.

⁶ Includes \$36,000 submitted in Senate Document No. 166.

⁷ For comparability with 1951 estimates, excludes a total of \$140,097,353 appropriated to the Agency in 1950 for activities which the 1951 budget provides for in the Labor Department; also includes, for comparability with 1951 estimates, \$51,000 of 1950 funds made available to War Assets and subsequently transferred to the Agency.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$8, 550, 000	\$8, 615, 000	\$8, 550, 000	\$8, 615, 000	+ \$65, 000	-----	+ \$65, 000
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$360, 400	\$412, 200	\$412, 200	\$412, 200	+ \$51, 800	-----	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	175, 000	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-25, 000	-----	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	675, 800	797, 300	797, 300	797, 300	+121, 500	-----	-----
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1, 211, 200	1, 359, 500	1, 359, 500	1, 359, 500	+148, 300	-----	-----

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia, *Chairman*

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona	MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Wyoming	CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota
PAT McCARRAN, Nevada	HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan
DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico	GUY CORDON, Oregon
BURNET R. MAYBANK, South Carolina	KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
LISTER HILL, Alabama	
HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia	

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS FROM AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE

ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma	EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana	

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount in chapter VI as passed House-----	\$764, 032, 700
Amount of increase by Senate (net)-----	16, 303, 873
Amount in chapter VI as reported to Senate---	780, 336, 574
Amount of regular estimates for 1951-----	¹ 810, 626, 946
Amount of appropriations, 1950-----	731, 328, 671
Chapter VI as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1951-----	30, 290, 372
Exceeds the appropriations for 1950-----	49, 007, 967

¹ Includes budget amendments of \$4,348,500 in H. Doc. 495.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table below shows the over-all action on chapter VI of the bill, setting forth the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee.

The table appearing on pages 114 to 120 of this report gives these comparisons by subappropriations in the bill.

Comparative table showing over-all action on ch. VI, Department of Agriculture

(1) Bureau or function	(2) 1950 appropriation	(3) 1951 budget estimates	(4) Recommended in House bill, 1951	(5) Amount recommended by Senate committee	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (-), House bill compared with estimates		(7) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with 1950 appropriation		(8) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with 1951 estimates		(9) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with House bill	
					Per- cent		Per- cent		Per- cent		Per- cent	
Research and Marketing Act, 1946.....	\$11,000,000	\$11,102,000	\$11,000,000	\$8,000,000	0.9	-\$102,000	45.4	-\$5,000,000	46.0	-\$5,000,000	45.5	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,438,900	6,283,400	5,325,000	5,624,000	15.4	-958,400	3.4	-669,400	10.6	-299,000	5.6	
Agricultural Research Administration.....	69,433,323	76,567,008	66,741,308	75,155,508	12.8	-9,825,700	8.2	-1,411,500	1.8	+8,414,200	12.6	
Control of forest pests.....	5,220,000	8,213,500	4,719,500	6,190,000	42.5	-3,494,000	18.6	-2,023,500	24.6	+1,470,500	31.2	
Forest Service.....	59,904,500	68,749,300	60,270,000	65,523,500	12.3	-8,479,300	9.3	-3,225,500	4.7	+5,253,500	8.7	
Flood control.....	9,500,000	11,700,000	10,750,000	9,880,000	8.1	-950,000	4.0	+380,000	15.6	-870,000	8.1	
Soil Conservation Service.....	53,293,300	56,452,100	56,290,000	56,065,175	.3	-162,100	5.2	+2,771,875	.7	-224,825	.4	
Production and Marketing Administration.....	441,219,713	481,487,000	469,275,500	473,607,500	2.5	-12,211,500	7.3	+32,387,787	1.6	+4,332,000	.9	
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	558,200	675,000	650,000	650,000	3.7	-25,000	16.4	+91,800	3.7			
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	5,054,000	7,450,000	6,854,000	7,204,000	8.0	-596,000	42.5	+2,150,000	3.3	+350,000	.5	
Rural Electrification Administration.....	6,963,000	9,525,000	8,150,000	8,750,000	14.4	-1,375,000	25.7	+1,787,000	8.1	+600,000	7.4	
Farmers' Home Administration.....	28,149,000	35,000,000	28,350,000	29,650,000	19.0	-6,650,000	5.3	+1,501,000	15.3	+1,300,000	4.6	
Farm Credit Administration.....	531,000	592,000	585,000	585,000	1.2	-7,000	10.2	+54,000	1.2			
Extension Service.....	28,002,450	28,814,738	27,900,000	28,018,498	3.2	-914,738	.6	+16,048	2.8	+118,488	.4	
Office of the Secretary.....	2,151,300	2,273,300	2,143,300	2,179,300	5.8	-132,000	1.3	+28,000	4.2	+36,000	1.7	
Office of the Solicitor.....	2,364,000	3,070,000	2,450,000	2,675,000	20.2	-620,000	13.2	+311,000	12.9	+225,000	9.2	
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	576,400	623,400	600,000	600,000	3.8	-23,400	4.1	+23,600	3.8			
Office of Information.....	1,256,228	1,297,200	1,265,800	1,265,800	2.4	-31,400	.8	+9,572	2.4			
Library.....	713,293	740,000	713,293	713,293	3.6	-26,707			3.6			
Total, direct appropriations.....	731,328,607	810,626,946	704,032,701	780,333,574	5.7	-46,594,245	6.7	+49,007,967	3.7	+16,303,873	2.1	
Permanent appropriations.....	142,223,082	126,059,210	126,059,210	126,059,210			11.4	-16,164,472				
Loan authorizations.....	503,000,000	610,000,000	520,360,000	550,360,000	17.8	-89,650,000	9.4	+17,360,000	9.78	+30,000,000	5.8	
Corporate administrative expense limitations.....	19,226,000	20,884,000	20,134,000	20,484,000	.36	-750,000	6.5	+1,258,000	1.92	+350,000	1.7	

Reduction in appropriations:									
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation ¹	189,000,000	199,990,000 125,000,000	199,990,000 125,000,000	199,990,000 125,000,000	+199,990,000 -64,000,000	100.0 33.9			
Federal land banks ²									
Resession stated in proviso limiting travel expense funds to \$12,000,000			645,496	791,888	+645,496	100.0	+791,888	+146,392	22.7
Cancellation of notes to restore capital of Commodity Credit Corporation		170,515,131	170,515,131	66,698,457		100.0	-103,816,674	-103,816,674	60.9

¹ Includes budget amendments of \$2,355,000 for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases" and \$1,993,500 for "Forest Pest Control Act" requested in H. Doc. No. 495 and deferred by House committee to 1952 estimates.

² From revolving funds in Office of Secretary of the Treasury.

³ Authority to REA for additional \$150,000,000 as required is provided for 1950 and 1951.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

Supplemental estimates considered by the committee are contained in House Documents Nos. 457 and 495 and in Senate Documents Nos. 161 and 170.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

The committee recommends a change in language in order to distribute \$5,000,000 for section 9 funds to the appropriation for "Office of Experiment Stations" in line with the action of the House in distributing \$5,000,000 for section 10 (a) and \$3,000,000 for section 10 (b) funds to the various bureaus. No change in the amounts appropriated are recommended. The effect will be that all funds for title I are distributed to the bureaus, leaving \$6,000,000 for title II in the appropriation item, to cover research on distribution and marketing.

With reference to the limitation on work relating to fish or shellfish except for the support of equitable transportation rates and for development of foreign markets, the committee is advised that the workload on transportation rates is being carried by one full-time employee. The committee suggests that consideration be given to the advisability of assigning additional personnel to this work.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

The committee recommends a language change to provide for travel and subsistence expenses of advisory committees in order to cover the various types of committees established by the Secretary of Agriculture, including representatives of producers, industry, Government, and science.

In this connection, the committee believes that no commodity advisory committee can properly appraise and evaluate the agricultural research within its jurisdiction unless it has a clear understanding of the entire pattern, not only of such research work, but also of the proportionate distribution of funds available for such work and the cumulative totals of previous expenditures on specific active research projects. To function effectively, the committee feels that such committees must be informed on all such research work, including costs and proportionate use of funds, regardless of whether the work is financed with regular bureau appropriations or with Research and Marketing Act or other research funds, and that each advisory committee should know approximately the amount of funds available or to be available for research within the purview of that committee, how much has been spent in the past on each specific project and the best available estimate of the cost of each specific project under way or proposed. Also, the committee is of the opinion that it is important for the Department to have the advice of such committees as to what work should be terminated, as well as what work should be undertaken.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION

The committee recommends striking the proviso authorizing \$30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian border ports of entry. No.

change is recommended in the amount allowed by the House, but in expending the \$30,000 provided the committee feels that the Department should go as far as they can to provide the facilities needed at the Canadian border ports involved.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

FIELD CROPS

The committee recommends, in addition to \$35,000 for repairs and reconditioning of field station facilities, an increase of \$40,000 for research on American-Egyptian extra-long-staple cotton as well as development of new hybrid cottons of the American upland type. Evidence submitted to the committee indicates a need to intensify in particular research with Pima 32, Amsak, and other extra-long-staple cottons in order that we may be able to develop higher yielding strains of American-Egyptian varieties. The strains already developed have proven satisfactory for spinning products heretofore spun from imported cottons. Facilities and equipment for this work are already available at Sacaton, Ariz., Las Cruces, N. Mex., and Ysleta, Tex. The committee was also impressed with the desirability of intensive work in the development of new hybrid cottons adapted to production in American uplands. Recent research has produced new hybrid crosses of cotton which produce cotton fiber of an unusual quality.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The committee recommends an increase of \$20,000 in order to strengthen the research in farm electrification. The committee is advised that, in addition to former accomplishments of recent years which have aided the farmers, it is now indicated that expanded research is desirable on insect electrocuters for corn borer, tobacco hornworm, the cotton bollworm and tomato hornworm moth, and that other insect pests are also known to be photo positive and therefore may be attracted by an electric lamp.

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,430,500 in order to provide more adequately for the various types of management operations involved on timber, range, wildlife, water, and recreation properties. The report of the House committee earmarked specific amounts for several projects named therein. The committee is informed that compliance with such earmarking would compel the curtailment of other activities which are of equal importance. Accordingly, the committee does not favor specifically earmarking the increase allowed for the appropriation item, and prefers to leave the allocation of such increase to the best judgment of the Forest Service in the economical performance of their property management functions.

The committee recommends the addition of a new section on "Cooperative range improvements," with an appropriation of \$750,000, which covers the use to be made on the national forests of the grazing fees received. In view of this addition, the committee disapproves the earmarking of \$200,000 for reseeding, as well as the

requirement that the increase be contingent upon an offsetting increase in the grazing fees.

The committee is advised that the recreation use of the national forests has now increased to an estimated 26,000,000 visitors annually. The committee is also advised that there is critical need in many of the areas for replacement and expansion of public facilities to maintain structures and to assure safe water, proper sanitation, and fire prevention, for which funds are not available to the Forest Service. Accordingly, the committee requests the Forest Service to make appropriate provisions for selling or leasing such recreation areas to public or semipublic groups in order to assure that the areas may be rehabilitated and properly maintained from funds made available by such sale or lease, and to suggest to the appropriate legislative committee such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate this recommendation.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,652,000 in order to provide more adequately for the construction and betterment of forest development roads for the purpose of aiding the production of timber from the national forests. In this connection, the committee suggests that the Forest Service give consideration to the need for the improvement of the unpaved section of Tellico River Road in Cherokee National Forest.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS—WEEKS ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$301,000 in order to continue the acquisition program at the 1950 level of operation. In this connection, the committee suggests that the Forest Service give consideration to the purchase of Battell Park Forest owned by Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

LAND UTILIZATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$75,175 for the strengthening of an existing barrier structure to prevent further serious erosion on the San Simon Valley land utilization project in Arizona. The committee is advised that this nonrecurring item will stop the process of head cutting which is destroying valuable grazing land and resulting in depositing a large amount of silt in the San Carlos irrigation reservoir as well. Therefore, the committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for this work.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$100,000 for the purpose of stepping up the program of revegetating and improving undeveloped project lands in order to remove them from the hazards of wind and water erosion. The committee is informed that there are about 175,000 acres of former cropland which it will be necessary to reseed in order to eliminate the erosion hazards, and the increase recommended will aid in accelerating the program.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 in order to provide for the full amount of the payments to farmers as authorized by the program specified by the 1950 act. The committee approves

the reduction of \$2,000,000 made by the House from the estimate for administrative expenses, but is of the opinion that the conservation payments are a definite commitment and should be paid in full.

The committee also recommends striking the proviso limiting to 5 percent the allocation for any county for services of technicians of the Soil Conservation Service. The committee is advised that only about 250 counties have made any use of the provision, and in view of such limited benefit to the Soil Conservation Service the committee feels the provision is not effective and should be eliminated.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$12,000 in order to establish a market news service on naval stores and an increase of \$125,000 in order to establish and improve market news and reporting services in the critical marketing areas as planned by the Department. The Department is also directed to give careful consideration to providing a cooperative service on livestock and feed in Arkansas.

In this connection, the committee has examined the report submitted by the Department, including their proposals for expanding and improving the market news service, and feels that the initiation of new services and improvement of existing operations should be undertaken as the need arises and as available funds will permit. The committee believes that the financing of the services should be on a cooperative basis with the States concerned, with particular emphasis placed upon obtaining a larger share of the funds from State and local contributions.

MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

The committee is advised again this year that Government laboratories are competing with private laboratories in the testing and grading of oilseeds and oilseed products, as well as in similar services. The committee again emphasizes that it views with disfavor the creation of laboratories by the Government which compete with commercial laboratories for such testing work, particularly since no charge has been made that the commercial fees are excessive or that the service is unavailable.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The question of REA loans for the construction of generating and transmission facilities to be leased by the Southwestern Power Administration was a matter of considerable controversy in both the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriation and in the full committee. This involves a question of policy which cannot be properly determined by the Committee on Appropriations. In view of the importance of this matter the committee respectfully suggests that the standing committee on Agriculture and Forestry review this entire subject to determine whether legislation is necessary. The committee is somewhat concerned by the large increases in the proportion of the funds made available that is devoted to loans for generating and transmission facilities. The committee believes that no loan should be made for construction of such facilities unless in areas where private power companies cannot or will not furnish adequate power at reasonable rates and within a reasonable time.

The committee has examined the method of computing fees for engineering and legal services in connection with rural electrification loans, as referred to in the House report, and finds no evidence that

the schedules used have caused the payment of excessive fees. With respect to the legal fees, the committee is advised that the schedules by which the Administration controls the maximum to be spent by the cooperative from loan funds for such purpose take into consideration the amount and nature of the various legal services expected to be required for each loan, and the fees are not determined merely on the basis of a percentage of the loan or of the cost of the project. The committee is advised that with respect to engineering fees for distribution lines and internal-combustion generating plants, the Administration's standard form of contract provides for compensation on a fixed-fee basis, rather than a percentage of the cost of construction. In the case of transmission lines and steam and hydroelectric plant loans, some engineering fees have been approved on a percentage basis, but the Administration insists that the fees in such cases are lower than the compensation paid for comparable services by private utility companies generally.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of chapter VI of the House bill are as follows:

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Economic investigations-----	\$120, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to partially restore the reduction by the House below the 1950 level of operation, in the amount of \$30,000, and to provide the full estimate of \$90,000 for State estimates on farm production expenditures and net farm income. In addition, the committee disapproves the earmarking of \$15,000 for economic research on farm housing and farm construction. The total provided is \$2,720,000, which is \$195,600 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the words "farm structures."

Crop and livestock estimates-----	179, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the reduction by the House below the 1950 level of operation, including pay adjustment costs, in the amount of \$179,000. In addition, the committee disapproves the use of funds for work relative to current farm construction. The total amount provided is \$2,904,000, which is \$473,800 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the following:

and data on farm construction as provided by title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171),

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	299, 000
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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

Office of Administrator:

The committee recommends striking out "Advisory Committee" and inserting in lieu thereof "advisory committees," in order to provide expenses for the various types of committees established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.

Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	\$20, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$280,000, which is \$36,200 below the budget estimate.

Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----	5, 010, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee in this item is to conform to the distribution of sec. 9 funds from the item for Research and Marketing Act of 1946 in the amount of \$5,000,000, and to restore \$10,000 to the amount for the Territory of Alaska. The total provided for the item is \$12,416,208, the amount of the estimate plus the \$5,000,000 for sec. 9 funds.

For the purpose of distributing sec. 9 funds from the item for Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee further recommends that the following be added to the bill:

Sections 3 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), including administration by the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$5,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000, except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed \$29,000

The committee also recommends that the words "where applicable" be inserted after the provision that the payments are to be paid quarterly in advance.

The committee further recommends that the amount stated for the Territory of Alaska be increased from \$27,500 to \$37,500, to restore the budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses-----	15, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$252,500, which is \$11,150 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends to strike out "December" and insert in lieu thereof "September," in order to correct an error in the date of the amendatory act of 1944.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----	5, 025, 000
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BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS-----	263, 200
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the funds of the Bureau to the 1950 level of operation, including pay adjustment costs, for a total of \$1,763,200, which is \$454,000 below the budget estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:

Animal husbandry-----	\$69, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to add \$50,000 to the \$20,880 allowed by the House for repairs, reconditioning, and replacement of facilities and equipment to strengthen the research program, and to add \$19,000 for continuing the light horse breed experimental work at Middlebury, Vt., which was estimated to be closed out. The total provided for the item is \$2,319,000, which is \$200,700 below the estimate.

Diseases of animals-----	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$50,000 of the estimated \$143,100 for repairs, reconditioning, and replacement of present facilities and equipment to strengthen the research program. The total provided for the item is \$1,350,000, which is \$148,100 below the budget estimate.

Total Bureau of Animal Industry-----	119, 000
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BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	135, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$35,000 of the estimated \$125,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program, and \$100,000 as the amount estimated to construct urgently needed housing facilities for dairy employees at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. The total provided for the item is \$1,735,000, which is \$164,300 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

not to exceed \$100,000 for construction of 10 or more housing units for employees,

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY-----	750, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$140,000 for research into the utilization of plant materials potentially valuable as sources of the drug cortisone, in place of the transfer from the Public Health Service provided by the House, and to provide \$610,000 as a partial restoration of the reduction by the House below the 1950 level of operation. The total provided for the item is \$8,500,000, which is \$318,800 below the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:

Field crops-----	75, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$35,000 of the estimated \$185,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program and \$40,000 for research on American-Egyptian extra-long-staple cotton as well as development of new hybrid cottons of the American upland type. The total provided for the item is \$3,475,000, which is \$163,300 below the budget estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	\$125, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$50,000 of the estimated \$190,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program; \$60,000 for research work on vegetable sources for the new drug cortisone, in place of the transfer from the Public Health Service provided by the House, and \$15,000 additional to provide a total of \$40,000 for gladiolus research. The total provided for the item is \$3,075,000, which is \$253,900 below the budget estimate.

Forest diseases-----	5, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$5,000 of the estimated \$20,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program. The total provided for the item is \$455,000, which is \$46,500 below the budget estimate.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	87, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$12,500 of the estimated \$90,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program, and to provide \$75,000 of the estimated \$150,000 to accelerate the preparation of soil maps for publication through improved methods. The total provided for the item is \$2,767,500, which is \$246,700 below the budget estimate.

Agricultural engineering-----	20, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to strengthen the research in farm electrification. The total provided for the item is \$1,140,000, which is \$209,500 below the budget estimate.

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	312, 500
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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:

Insect investigations-----	65, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$45,000 of the \$168,300 increase requested to strengthen the research program at selected locations, and to provide \$20,000 of the \$93,600 increase requested to investigate new chemicals and methods for protecting man and animals against injurious insect pests. The total provided for the item is \$4,165,000, which is \$386,700 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That \$50,000 shall be transferred to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for investigations and studies of effects of insecticidal and fungicidal residue on human health

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—Continued

Insect and plant disease control.....	\$465, 100
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide restoration of the House reduction below the 1950 level of operation, excluding pay act costs. The total provided for the item is \$4,651,000, which is \$101,000 below the budget estimate.

Foreign plant quarantine.....	59, 400
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide restoration of the House reduction below the 1950 level of operation, including pay adjustment costs. The total provided for the item is \$2,384,400, which is \$233,600 below the budget estimate.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	1, 500, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a contingency fund, in order to eliminate the necessity for later submission of deficiency estimates, as requested by the budget amendment in H. Doc. 495. The total provided for the item is \$2,350,000, which is \$2,505,000 below the budget estimate as revised.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes for the purposes of said joint resolution only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	2, 089, 500
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Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	8, 714, 200
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CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.....	50, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide restoration of the House reduction below the 1950 level of operation, including pay adjustment costs. The total provided for the item is \$590,000, which is \$23,500 below the budget estimate.

Forest Pest Control Act.....	1, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a contingency fund, in order to eliminate the necessity for later submission of deficiency estimates, as requested by the budget amendment in H. Doc. 495. The total provided for the item is \$1,900,000, which is \$1,100,000 below the budget estimate as revised.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, of which \$1,000,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes for the purposes of said Act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS—Continued

White-pine blister rust----- \$420, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide restoration of the House reduction below the 1950 level of operation, including pay adjustment costs. The total provided for the item is \$3,700,000, which is \$900,-000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the amount stated as available to the Forest Service be increased to \$1,947,150, and that the amount stated as available to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine be increased to \$1,187,500.

Total, control of forest pests----- 1, 470, 500

FOREST SERVICE:

National forest protection and management----- 2, 430, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the property management functions involved, without earmarking the funds for specific purposes or projects. The total provided for the item is \$29,320,500, which is \$950,000 below the budget estimate.

Cooperative range improvements----- 750, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a new section to be added to the bill, as follows:

Cooperative range improvements: For artificial re-vegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forest lands, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law Numbered 478), \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

Forest products:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, of which \$30,000 shall be made available for the establishment of a forest utilization service unit in the Southwest.

Forest resources investigations----- 120, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to prevent a slowing up of the needed surveys of forest resources. The total provided for the item is \$1,000,000, which is \$293,500 below the budget estimate.

Forest development roads and trails----- 1, 652, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the construction and betterment of forest development roads as an aid for timber production. The total provided for the item is \$12,000,000, which is \$465,000 below the budget estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

FOREST SERVICE—Continued

Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act-----

\$301, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to continue the acquisition program at the 1950 level of operation. The total provided for the item is \$401,000, which is \$299,000 below the budget estimate.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation:

The committee recommends the following changes in the amounts of the stated limitations, in order to permit the use of funds for the purposes stated in the House report, with which the committee agrees:

Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (Norris-Doxey)-----	\$785, 034
Sec. 4, Clarke-McNary Act-----	449, 200
Sec. 5, Clarke-McNary Act-----	65, 766
Total-----	1, 300, 000

Total, Forest Service-----5, 253, 500

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land-----

175, 175

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the estimated \$75,175 for strengthening an existing barrier structure to prevent further serious erosion on the San Simon Valley land utilization project in Arizona, and to provide \$100,000 of the estimated \$231,875 to revegetate and otherwise improve undeveloped project lands to remove them from erosion hazards. The total provided for the item is \$1,665,175, which is \$227,925 below the budget estimate.

Water conservation and utilization projects-----100, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for land development. The total provided for the item is \$500,000, which is \$469,900 below the budget estimate.

Total, Soil Conservation Service-----275, 175

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----

500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the full amount of the payments to farmers authorized by the 1950 act. The total provided for the item is \$283,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee further recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may be allocated to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program, and the funds so allocated shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such county

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Con.

Sugar Act-----	\$3, 750, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for conditional payments to sugar growers on the 1950 sugar crop. The total provided for the item is \$63,750,000, which is \$3,750,000 below the budget estimate.

Market news service-----	137, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$12,000 for establishing a market news service on naval stores, and to provide \$125,000 additional for establishing and improving market news and reporting services in the critical marketing areas planned by the Department. The total provided for the item is \$2,187,000, which is \$87,300 below the budget estimate.

Total, Production and Marketing Adminis- tration-----	4, 387, 000
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FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION-----	350, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for extending the insurance program and servicing the contract increase. The total provided for the item is \$7,204,000, which is \$246,000 below the budget estimate.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries and expenses-----	600, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for carrying out the rural telephone program, on which a total of \$1,250,000 is provided out of a request of \$1,850,000. The total provided for the item is \$8,750,000, which is \$775,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the borrowing authorization for the rural telephone program be increased by \$15,000,000, to provide a total authorization of \$40,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries and expenses-----	1, 300, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for increased activities under the farm housing loan program. The total provided for the item is \$29,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$15,000,000 in the borrowing authorization for farm tenancy and housing loans, to provide the full estimate of \$30,000,000. The total authorization for all loans is \$160,350,000, which is \$2,650,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee further recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION—Continued

for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land

The committee further recommends that the following be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to the foregoing authority, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: Provided further, That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction.

EXTENSION SERVICE:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----

\$103, 498

The increase recommended by the committee is to extend to Puerto Rico and to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act and of the Bankhead-Jones Act. The total provided for the item is \$27,103,498, which is \$753,040 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000 and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

the Act approved October 27, 1949 (Public Law 417), extending to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act, \$42,150; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$31,348,

The committee further recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, and the Act approved October 26, 1949 (Public Law 406), extending the benefits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$40,000

Salaries and expenses-----

15, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a portion of the pay adjustment costs needed to keep the program at the 1950 level of operation. The total provided for the item is \$915,000, which is \$43,200 below the budget estimate.

Total, Extension Service-----

118, 498

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-----\$36, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide \$30,000 for pay act costs, including executive pay increases and to provide \$6,000 for regulatory hearings under the Office of Hearing Examiners. The total provided for the item is \$2,179,300, which is \$94,000 below the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR-----225, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the increased activities contemplated in the farm housing program and in the rural telephone program. The total provided for the item is \$2,675,000, which is \$395,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$207,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

: Provided, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation be increased from \$16,000,000 to \$16,350,000. The increase is intended to provide more adequately for their program work. The amount provided is \$400,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the amount of the authorization to the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation by canceling notes be reduced from \$170,515,131 to \$66,698,457. The decrease is to conform to the budget amendment in S. Doc. No. 161 and is based on the losses allowed by the appraisal committee.

TOTAL INCREASES-----23, 028, 873

DECREASES

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946----- \$5, 000, 000

For the purpose of distributing section 9 funds to the Office of Experiment Stations, the committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of section 9 of title I and title II of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427h, 427j, 1621-1629), as follows:

For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$5,000,000;

For the improvement and development, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended), including the objects for which funds are available for titles II and III of such Act of August 14, 1946, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

In all, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000, except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed \$29,000.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of title II of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), including the objects for which funds are available for titles II and III of such Act of August 14, 1946, \$6,000,000: Provided, That not less than \$650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine),

DECREASES—Continued

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946—Continued

and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

(NOTE.—See also additional language inserted under "Office of Experiment Stations)."

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center-----

\$300, 000

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
CENTER

For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for furnishing facilities and services by the Agricultural Research Center to Government agencies, \$300,000. Said fund shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or other funds to cover the charges for such facilities and services, including handling and related charges, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs), for supplies, equipment and materials, stores of which may be maintained at the center, and for building construction, alterations, and repair, and applicable appropriations or other funds may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the center not covered by the annual appropriation.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal disease control and eradication.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

, including not to exceed \$30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian border ports of entry:

FLOOD CONTROL-----

870, 000

Decreases have been recommended in most of the long-range construction items contained in other chapters of the bill. Works of this nature may be postponed without any unusual detriment to the total over-all program. The total provided for this item is \$9,880,000, which is \$1,820,000 below the budget estimates. This is a highly desirable work, but the committee feels that in view of the general budgetary situation it can be deferred.

DECREASES—Continued

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Soil conservation research.

The committee recommends that the caption "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" be deleted as a center heading. The purpose of the deletion is to prevent the limitation on alteration and construction of buildings in the general language under Soil Conservation Service from being construed as limiting the authority contained in the basic law for land utilization under which the Secretary may "protect, improve, develop, and administer any property so acquired and to construct such structures thereon as may be necessary to adapt it to its most beneficial use."

Soil conservation operations-----

\$500, 000

The House increased the appropriation for soil conservation operations \$1,000,000 above the budget estimates for this purpose. The committee recognizes the great importance of the work of the soil conservation districts and has therefore approved a substantial increase over the budget estimates and the amount to be expended in the current fiscal year. The committee believes that the amount allowed for this purpose is adequate to make great progress in the programing and planning of soil conservation work in the several districts and urges the Soil Conservation Service to utilize its large staff of specialists in such a way as to render the maximum amount of assistance to cooperating farmers.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Marketing services:

Marketing regulatory acts-----

55, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee results from the disapproval by the committee of any part of the estimated \$130,000 requested to carry out the second year of a 3-year plan for posting and supervising all eligible stockyards under the Packers and Stockyards Act, and the approval by the committee of the estimated \$30,000 for increased activity under the Grain Standards Act and the approval by the committee of \$15,000 of the estimated \$30,000 for increased seed testing under the Federal Seed Act; toward which requests the House allowed \$100,000. The total provided for the item is \$3,495,000, which is \$252,600 below the budget estimate.

DECREASES—Continued

TRAVEL EXPENSE LIMITATION AND REDUCTION:

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from title I of the bill:

Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available for travel expenses. Amounts available from appropriations contained in this title are hereby reduced by the total sum of \$645,496, such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this chapter.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 411. Of the funds appropriated in this chapter for travel expenses \$791,888 shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury on or before August 1, 1950; but such amount shall be credited toward any other reduction in amounts available for such travel expenses resulting from decreases in appropriations made by this Act below the budget estimates.

Total decrease, chapter VI-----	\$6, 725, 000
Total increase, ch. VI-----	23, 028, 873
Total decrease, ch. VI-----	6, 725, 000
Net increase, ch. VI-----	16, 303, 873
Amount of ch. VI (Department of Agriculture) as reported to Senate-----	780, 336, 574

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Cooperative agriculture extension work.....	\$4,704,710	\$4,704,710	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico national forest fund.....	61,000	61,000	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forest fund.....	7,719,490	7,500,000	-\$219,490
Roads and trails for States, national forest fund.....	3,088,000	3,000,000	-88,000
Payments due counties, submarginal-land program.....	247,500	243,500	-4,000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts).....	125,606,982	110,000,000	-15,606,982
Payment from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	796,000	550,000	-246,000
Net total, permanent appropriation.....	142,223,682	126,059,210	-16,164,472

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenues]

Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods.....	\$95,000	\$95,000	-----
Forest Service: Cooperation work.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects.....	75,640	19,350	-\$56,290
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects.....	9,800	9,800	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products.....	5,280,000	5,375,000	+95,000
Grading of agriculture commodities.....	691,000	683,800	-7,200
Indemnity fund, county associations.....	500	500	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments.....	200	200	-----
Farmers Home Administration:			
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts.....	20,000	24,000	+4,000
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds.....	11,000,000	9,000,000	-2,000,000
Miscellaneous contributed funds.....	378,100	411,600	+33,500
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps.....	800	800	-----
Total, trust accounts.....	23,551,040	21,620,050	-1,930,990

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Farmers Home Administration:							
Farm tenancy and housing loans.....	\$40,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$56,350,000	¹ \$71,350,000	+\$31,350,000	+\$1,350,000	+\$15,000,000
Production and subsistence loans.....	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000			
Water facilities loans.....	3,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000	—1,000,000	
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	128,000,000	160,000,000	145,350,000	160,350,000	+32,350,000	+350,000	+15,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Rural electrification loans.....	350,000,000	400,000,000	² 350,000,000	² 350,000,000		—50,000,000	
Rural telephone loans.....	25,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	40,000,000	+15,000,000	—10,000,000	+15,000,000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	375,000,000	450,000,000	375,000,000	390,000,000	+15,000,000	—60,000,000	+15,000,000
Total, loan authorization.....	503,000,000	610,000,000	520,350,000	550,350,000	+47,350,000	—59,650,000	+30,000,000

¹ Includes \$1,350,000 transferred from direct appropriation for enlargement and development loans.² In addition, \$150,000,000 available upon certification of need.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agency and item	Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$15,000,000	\$16,750,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,350,000	+\$1,350,000	—\$400,000	+\$350,000
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	1,500,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	—220,000	-----	-----
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.....	1,398,000	1,496,000	1,496,000	1,496,000	+98,000	-----	-----
Production Credit Corporation.....	1,328,000	1,358,000	1,358,000	1,358,000	+30,000	-----	-----
Total, administrative expense limitations.....	19,226,000	20,884,000	20,134,000	20,484,000	+1,258,000	—400,000	+\$350,000

¹ Does not include \$350,000 in Deficiency Appropriation, 1950.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1951, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
Research and Marketing Act of 1946:						
Title I:						
Sec. 9 (payments to land-grant colleges).....	\$85,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	(4)	-\$5,000,000	-\$5,000,000
Sec. 10a (utilization research).....	(1)					
Sec. 10b (cooperative research other than utilization).....	(2)					
Title II (improvement and development of marketing and distribution).....	6,000,000	6,102,000	6,000,000	\$6,000,000		
Total, Research and Marketing Act of 1946.....	11,000,000	11,102,000	11,000,000	6,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:						
Economic investigations.....	2,621,000	2,915,600	2,600,000	2,720,000	+99,000	-195,600
Crop and livestock estimates.....	2,817,900	3,377,800	2,725,000	2,904,000	+86,100	-473,800
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,438,900	6,293,400	5,325,000	5,624,000	+185,100	-669,400
Agricultural Research Administration:						
Office of Administrator.....						
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center.....	773,400	692,200	600,000	600,000	-173,400	-92,200
Special research fund.....		400,000	300,000			-400,000
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.....	(4)					
	349,000	515,500	399,000	399,000	+50,000	-116,500

Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	675,000	316,200	260,000	280,000	-395,000	-36,200	+20,000
Office of Experiment Stations:							
Payments to States.....	7,406,208	7,416,208	7,406,208	12,416,208	+5,010,000	+5,000,000	+5,010,000
Salaries and expenses.....	256,450	263,650	237,500	252,500	-3,950	-11,150	+15,000
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico.....	170,400	185,350	175,000	175,000	+4,600	-10,350	-----
Total, Office of Experimental Stations.....	7,833,058	7,865,208	7,818,708	12,843,708	+5,010,650	+4,978,500	+5,025,000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1,749,200	2,217,200	1,500,000	1,763,200	+14,000	-454,000	+263,200
Bureau of Animal Industry:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Animal husbandry.....	2,248,200	2,519,700	2,250,000	2,319,000	+70,800	-200,700	+69,000
Diseases of animals.....	1,295,600	1,498,100	1,300,000	1,350,000	+54,400	-148,100	+50,000
Animal disease control and eradication.....	7,837,000	8,104,000	7,980,000	7,950,000	+113,000	-154,000	-----
Meat inspection.....	12,577,000	12,959,000	12,800,000	12,800,000	+223,000	-159,000	-----
Total, salaries and expenses.....	23,957,800	25,080,800	24,330,000	24,419,000	+461,200	-661,800	+119,000
Market agreements, hog cholera virus and serum.....	[48,800]	[49,300]	[49,300]	[49,300]	+ [500]	-----	-----
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	23,957,800	25,080,800	24,330,000	24,419,000	+461,200	-661,800	+119,000

¹ Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Forest products, Forest Service," "Office of the Secretary," "Office of the Solicitor," "Office of Information," "Economic investigation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Office of administrator, Agricultural Research Administration," "Animal husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry," "Forest diseases," "Agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering."

² Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Forest and range management investigation, Forest Service," "Soil conservation research, Soil Conservation Service," "Marketing farm products, Production and Marketing Administration," "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration," "Office of the Secretary," "Office of Information," "Economic investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Office of administrator, Agricultural Research Administration," "Administration of grants, etc., Office of Experiment Stations," "Animal husbandry and diseases of animals, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry," and "Field crops," "Fruit, vegetable and specialty crops," "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," "Agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering."

³ Activities previously carried under this title have been transferred to and consolidated with: "Insect control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," "Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry," "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," "Economic investigations and crop and livestock, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," "Administration of grants, Office of Experiment Stations," "Animal husbandry and disease of animals, Bureau of Animal Industry," "Bureau of Dairy Industry," and "Field crops," "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops," "Agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering."

⁴ Senate amendment transfers to "Office of Experiment Stations."

⁵ Estimates for 1950 and 1951 deferred pending availability of information.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued							
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	\$1,613,300	\$1,809,300	\$1,600,000	\$1,735,000	+\$121,700	—\$164,300	+\$135,000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.....	8,395,625	8,818,800	7,750,000	8,500,000	+104,375	—318,800	+750,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engi- neering:							
Field crops.....	3,446,800	3,638,300	3,400,000	3,475,000	+28,200	—163,300	+75,000
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.....	2,956,700	3,328,900	2,950,000	3,075,000	+118,300	—253,900	+125,000
Forest diseases.....	443,740	501,500	450,000	455,000	+11,260	—46,500	+5,000
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	2,576,400	3,014,200	2,680,000	2,767,500	+191,100	—246,700	+87,500
Agricultural engineering.....	1,153,000	1,349,500	1,120,000	1,140,000	—13,000	—209,500	+20,000
National Arboretum.....	170,000	152,700	152,700	152,700	—17,300	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricul- tural Engineering.....	10,746,640	11,985,100	10,752,700	11,065,200	+318,560	—919,900	+312,500
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Insect investigations.....	4,111,300	4,551,700	4,100,000	4,165,000	+53,700	—386,700	+65,000
Insect and plant-disease control.....	4,651,000	4,752,000	4,185,900	4,651,000	-----	—101,000	+465,100
Foreign plant quarantines.....	2,325,000	2,618,000	2,325,000	2,384,400	+59,400	—233,600	+59,400
Total salaries and expenses.....	11,087,300	11,921,700	10,610,900	11,200,400	+113,100	—721,300	+589,500

Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.....	2, 253, 000	4, 855, 000	850, 000	7 2, 350, 000	+97, 000	-2, 505, 000	+1, 500, 000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	13, 340, 300	16, 776, 700	11, 460, 900	13, 550, 400	+210, 100	-3, 226, 300	+2, 089, 500
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	69, 433, 323	76, 567, 008	66, 741, 308	75, 155, 508	+5, 722, 185	-1, 411, 500	+8, 414, 200
Control of Forest Pests:							
Gypsy and brown-tail moths.....	575, 000	613, 500	539, 500	590, 000	+15, 000	-23, 500	+50, 500
Forest Pest Control Act.....	1, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	900, 000	1, 900, 000	+900, 000	-1, 100, 000	+1, 000, 000
White-pine blister rust.....	3, 645, 000	4, 600, 000	3, 280, 000	3, 700, 000	+55, 000	-900, 000	+420, 000
Total, control of forest pests.....	5, 220, 000	8, 213, 500	4, 719, 500	6, 190, 000	+970, 000	-2, 023, 500	+1, 470, 500
Forest Service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
General administrative expenses.....	\$655, 000	\$676, 500	\$665, 000	\$665, 000	+10, 000	-\$11, 500	-----
National forest protection and management.....	26, 300, 000	30, 270, 500	26, 890, 000	29, 320, 500	+3, 020, 500	-950, 000	+\$2, 430, 500
Cooperative range improvements.....		(10)		750, 000	+750, 000	+750, 000	+750, 000
Fighting forest fires.....	13 6, 777, 000	11 6, 500, 000	12 6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-777, 000	-500, 000	-----
Forest and range management investigations.....	2, 893, 100	3, 067, 000	2, 995, 000	2, 995, 000	+101, 900	-72, 000	-----
Forest products.....	1, 372, 000	1, 359, 400	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-72, 000	-59, 400	-----
Forest resources investigations.....	866, 000	1, 293, 500	880, 000	1, 000, 000	+134, 000	-293, 500	+120, 000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	38, 863, 100	43, 166, 900	38, 730, 000	42, 030, 500	+3, 167, 400	-1, 136, 400	+3, 300, 500
Forest development roads and trails.....	10, 348, 000	12, 465, 000	10, 348, 000	12, 000, 000	+1, 652, 000	-465, 000	+1, 652, 000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:							
Weeks Act.....	401, 000	700, 000	100, 000	401, 000	-----	-299, 000	+301, 000
Superior National Forest.....	75, 000	200, 000	150, 000	150, 000	+75, 000	-50, 000	-----

⁶ Includes budget amendment in H. Doc. 495 of \$2,355,000, with provision for \$3,000,000 contingency fund.

⁷ Of this amount, \$1,500,000 constitutes a contingency fund.

⁸ Includes budget amendment in H. Doc. 495 of \$1,983,500, with provision for \$2,000,000 contingency fund.

⁹ Of this amount, \$1,000,000 constitutes a contingency fund.

¹⁰ Estimated as an indefinite amount in S. Doc. 170.

¹¹ Includes budget amendment in H. Doc. 495 of \$6,400,000, with provision for \$2,500,000 contingency fund.

¹² Of this amount, \$2,500,000, constitutes a contingency fund.

¹³ Includes \$100,000 regular appropriation plus \$6,677,000 estimated supplemental, provided in Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1950.

¹⁴ Does not include \$2,000,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1950.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Forest Service—Continued							
Special acts.....	\$142,000	\$142,000	\$142,000	\$142,000			
Forest-fire cooperation.....	9,000,000	10,000,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	+ \$500,000	— \$500,000	
Farm and other private forestry cooperation.....	1,075,400	2,075,400	1,300,000	1,300,000	+224,600	—775,400	
Total, Forest Service.....	59,904,500	68,749,300	60,270,000	65,523,500	+5,619,000	—3,225,800	+ \$5,253,500
Flood control.....	14 9,500,000	11,700,000	10,750,000	9,880,000	+380,000	—1,820,000	—870,000
Soil Conservation Service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Soil conservation research.....	1,496,000	1,542,100	1,500,000	1,500,000	+4,000	—42,100	
Soil conservation operations.....	50,572,300	52,047,000	52,900,000	52,400,000	+1,827,700	+353,000	—500,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	52,068,300	53,589,100	54,400,000	53,900,000	+1,831,700	+310,900	—500,000
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.....	1,225,000	1,893,100	1,490,000	1,665,175	+440,175	—227,925	+175,175
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	(1 ¹)	969,900	400,000	500,000	+500,000	—469,900	+100,000
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	53,293,300	56,452,100	56,290,000	56,065,175	+2,771,875	—386,925	—224,825
Production and Marketing Administration:							
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	257,043,439	285,000,000	282,500,000	283,000,000	+25,956,561	—2,000,000	+500,000
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	30,150,774	34,000,000	32,300,000	32,300,000	+2,149,226	—1,700,000	
Sugar Act.....	60,000,000	67,500,000	60,000,000	63,750,000	+3,750,000	—3,750,000	+3,750,000
National School Lunch Act.....	83,500,000	83,500,000	83,500,000	83,500,000			

Marketing services:									
Market news service.....	1,900,000	2,274,300	2,050,000	2,187,000	+287,000	-87,300	+137,000		
Market inspection of farm products.....	758,000	782,800	780,000	780,000	+22,000	-2,800			
Marketing farm products.....	1,209,500	1,274,000	1,250,000	1,260,000	+50,500	-14,000			
Tobacco acts.....	1,602,000	1,682,100	1,660,500	1,660,500	+58,500	-21,600			
Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts.....	1,656,000	1,728,200	1,675,000	1,675,000	+19,000	-51,200			
Marketing regulatory acts.....	3,400,000	3,747,600	3,550,000	3,495,000	+95,000	-252,600	-55,000		
Total, marketing services.....	10,525,500	11,487,000	10,975,500	11,057,500	+532,000	-429,500	+82,000		
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	441,219,713	481,487,000	469,275,500	473,607,500	+32,387,787	-7,879,500	+4,332,000		
Commodity Exchange Authority									
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	558,200	675,000	650,000	650,000	+91,800	-25,000			
Rural Electrification Administration (salaries and expenses).....	5,054,000	7,450,000	6,854,000	7,204,000	+2,150,000	-246,000	+350,000		
Farmers Home Administration:	6,963,000	9,525,000	8,150,000	8,750,000	+1,787,000	-775,000	+600,000		
Grants.....	2,000,000	5,000,000	650,000	650,000	-1,350,000	-4,350,000			
Salaries and expenses.....	26,149,000	30,000,000	27,700,000	29,000,000	+2,851,000	-1,000,000	+1,300,000		
Total.....	28,149,000	35,000,000	28,350,000	29,650,000	+1,501,000	-5,350,000	+1,300,000		
Farm Credit Administration:									
Salaries and expenses:									
Assessments against member banks.....	[2,281,800]	[2,327,000]	[2,325,000]	[2,325,000]	[+43,200]	[-2,000]			
Direct appropriation.....	531,000	592,000	585,000	585,000	+54,000	-7,000			
Extension Service:									
Payments to States:									
Capper-Ketcham Act.....	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000					
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:									
Sec. 21.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000					
Sec. 22.....	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000					

¹⁴ In addition prior year balance of \$1,250,400 available.

¹⁵ Prior year balance of \$678,011 available.

¹⁶ Does not include \$165,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriation, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Extension Service—Continued							
Payments to States—Continued							
Additional extension work.....	\$555,000	\$555,000	\$555,000	\$555,000			
Alaska.....	23,950	56,100	23,950	56,100	+\$32,150		+\$32,150
Puerto Rico.....	408,000	540,438	408,000	479,348	+71,348	-\$61,090	+71,348
Housing Act of 1949.....	122,000	725,000	33,050	33,050	-88,950	-691,950	
Total, payments to States.....	27,088,950	27,856,538	27,000,000	27,103,498	+14,548	-753,040	+103,498
Salaries and expenses.....	913,500	958,200	900,000	915,000	+1,500	-43,200	+15,000
Total, Extension Service.....	28,002,450	28,814,738	27,900,000	28,018,498	+16,048	-796,240	+118,498
Office of the Secretary.....	2,151,300	2,275,300	2,143,300	2,179,300	+28,000	-96,000	+36,000
Office of Solicitor.....	2,364,000	3,070,000	2,450,000	2,675,000	+311,000	-395,000	+225,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	576,400	623,400	600,000	600,000	+23,600	-23,400	
Office of Information.....	1,256,228	1,297,200	1,265,800	1,265,800	+9,572	-31,400	
Library.....	713,293	740,000	713,293	713,293		-26,707	
Total direct annual appropriations.....	* 731,328,607	810,626,946	19 764,032,701	17 780,336,574	+49,007,967	-30,290,377	+16,303,873

¹⁶ Includes \$645,496 for travel which amount is to be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

¹⁷ Includes \$791,888 for travel, to be returned to the Treasury by Aug. 1, 1950, with credit of such amount toward other reductions in travel expenses.

* Does not include increased pay and travel costs or other funds provided in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCOMMITTEE

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona, *Chairman*

ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Wyoming
 PAT McCARRAN, Nevada
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico
 ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana
 JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas
 A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia

KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
 CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota
 GUY CORDON, Oregon
 MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota
 WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION, AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Cash Appropriations

Amount of bill as passed by House----- \$622, 134, 130

Amount of decrease by Senate (net) after including
 \$5,698,000 of supplemental estimates sent to Senate
 after bill passed House----- 5, 128, 100

Total of bill as reported to Senate----- 617, 006, 030

Amount of 1951 budget estimates:

Regular estimates----- 669, 251, 505

Supplemental estimates (S. Docs. 154, 157, and
 186)----- 5, 720, 000

Total regular and supplemental estimates----- 674, 971, 505

Amount of 1950 appropriations----- 590, 203, 947

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the regular and supplemental estimates for
 1951----- 57, 965, 475

Exceeds appropriations for 1950----- 26, 802, 083

Contract Authorizations

Amount of contract authorizations included in bill as passed by House-----	\$38, 250, 000
Amount of reduction in contract authorizations by Senate (net)-----	420, 000
Total of contract authorizations as reported to Senate-----	<u>37, 830, 000</u>
Amount of 1951 budget estimates for contract authorizations-----	44, 750, 000
Amount of contract authorizations, 1950-----	65, 251, 700
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the 1951 budget estimates for contract authorizations-----	6, 920, 000
Under the 1950 contract authorizations-----	27, 421, 700

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table following shows the over-all action on chapter VII of the bill, setting forth the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee:

Cash appropriations

Office or bureau	1950 appro- piation	1951 budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+), de- crease (-), House bill compared with estimates		Increase (+), de- crease (-), Sen- ate committee bill compared with 1950 appro- priations		Increase (+), de- crease (-), Sen- ate committee bill compared with estimates		Increase (+), de- crease (-), Sen- ate committee bill compared with House bill	
					Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent
Office of the Secretary	\$6,178,075	\$14,251,800	\$14,075,000	\$11,974,000	-\$176,800	.12	+\$5,795,925	93.81	-\$2,277,800	15.98	-\$2,101,000	14.92
Commission of Fine Arts	12,000	12,530	12,530	12,530	-750,000	1.58	+13,715,500	29.02	-3,250,000	6.87	-2,500,000	5.37
Bonneville Power Administration	30,284,500	47,250,000	46,500,000	44,000,000	-2,293,200	23.76	+1,347,610	13.96	-1,722,190	17.84	+571,010	7.76
Bureau of Land Management	6,580,200	9,650,000	7,356,800	7,927,810	-9,203,375	10.70	+21,140,809	35.46	-5,250,320	6.10	+3,953,055	5.14
Bureau of Indian Affairs	59,605,246	86,996,375	76,793,000	80,746,055	-34,210,500	9.52	+32,650,510	9.15	-35,214,500	9.80	-1,004,000	.30
Bureau of Reclamation	356,754,510	359,318,500	325,108,000	324,104,000	-1,146,000	5.65	+3,337,600	20.80	-893,000	4.40	+253,000	1.32
Geological Survey	16,044,400	20,275,000	19,129,000	19,382,000	-973,100	3.86	+84,600	.35	-1,077,600	4.48	-104,500	.43
Bureau of Mines	24,046,500	25,208,700	24,235,600	24,131,100	-2,661,300	6.75	+6,368,350	21.40	-3,288,200	8.34	-626,900	1.70
National Park Service	29,749,950	39,406,500	36,745,200	36,118,300	+25,000	17	+1,611,450	12.45	+197,450	1.37	+172,450	1.19
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,936,500	14,350,500	14,375,500	14,547,950	-1,448,100	2.46	+7,852,219	17.16	-5,189,315	8.82	-3,741,215	6.52
Government in the Territories	45,736,066	58,777,600	57,329,500	53,588,285								
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	587,927,947	674,497,505	621,660,130	616,532,030	-52,837,375	7.83	+28,604,083	4.86	-57,965,475	8.59	-5,128,100	.82
Virgin Islands Corporation	2,276,000	474,000	474,000	474,000			-1,802,000	79.17				
Grand total, ch. VII, Depart- ment of the Interior	590,203,947	674,971,505	622,134,130	617,006,030	-52,837,375	7.82	+26,802,083	4.54	-57,965,475	8.58	-5,128,100	.82
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS												
Total	65,251,700	44,750,000	38,250,000	37,830,000	-6,500,000	14.52	-27,421,700	42.0	-6,920,000	15.46	-420,000	1.09

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The 1951 budget estimate for this appropriation is \$2,345,400. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,315,000, or a reduction of \$30,400 below the 1951 estimate.

The committee recommends a further reduction in this appropriation of \$215,000, or a total reduction of \$245,400 under the 1951 budget estimate, providing a total 1951 appropriation of \$2,100,000. Including Pay Act increases, the 1951 base for this appropriation is \$1,994,614.

STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

For this item, the 1951 budget estimate is in the amount of \$91,400. No appropriation was included in the bill by the House for this purpose.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,000, which is \$400 less than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1950, and which is \$77,400 less than the 1951 budget estimate.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

The House allowed \$200,000 for this appropriation, reducing the budget estimate of \$205,000 by \$5,000.

For the fiscal year 1950, the amount of this appropriation was \$175,000, and including Pay Act increases, the base for the fiscal year 1951 is \$179,178. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$180,000 for the fiscal year 1951, which is a reduction of \$20,000 under the House figure and a reduction of \$25,000 under the budget estimate.

SOUTHEASTERN POWER MARKETING AREA

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee recommends \$100,000 for this appropriation in lieu of the budget estimate of \$175,000 and the House allowance of \$150,000. Including Pay Act increases, the 1951 base for this appropriation is \$72,016. The appropriation of \$100,000 recommended by the committee, therefore, will provide additional funds of approximately \$28,000 in the fiscal year 1951.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Including Pay Act increases, the 1951 base for the operation and maintenance appropriation of the Southwestern Power Administration is \$532,400. The 1951 budget estimate is in the amount of \$785,000,

of which amount the House approved \$760,000, or \$25,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee recommends a further reduction of \$100,000 in the operation and maintenance appropriation to provide a total appropriation of \$660,000, which is \$125,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate. As compared to the 1951 base for this appropriation, \$532,400, the amount of \$660,000 proposed by the committee for the fiscal year 1951 represents an increase of \$127,600.

CONSTRUCTION

The 1951 budget estimate for construction is \$10,350,000, together with an estimate of \$6,000,000 contract authority. The House allowed the full amount of the budget estimate both in cash and contract authority.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$1,730,000 in the cash appropriation to provide an appropriation of \$8,620,000 in lieu of the budget estimate and House figure of \$10,350,000.

In the contract authorization, the committee recommends a reduction of \$4,270,000 to provide contract authority in the amount of \$1,730,000 in lieu of the budget estimate and House figure of \$6,000,000.

The reduction of \$1,730,000 in the cash appropriation recommended by the committee, together with the proposed reduction of \$4,270,000 in contract authority, makes a total proposed reduction of \$6,000,000 in the 1951 construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration.

BASIS OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The action taken by the committee is based upon assurances received that the Secretary of the Interior and the private power companies in Oklahoma have agreed upon a means of integrating the hydroelectric power produced at Government dams with steam power produced by the private utilities in a manner which will provide for servicing public bodies with Government power as contemplated by section 5 of the 1944 Flood Control Act and which will serve as a pattern for similar contracts with public utilities in the southwest power area.

TABLE SHOWING ITEMS INCLUDED IN 1951 BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ITEMS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE TO BE DELETED

As indicated, the committee recommends a reduction of \$1,730,000 in the cash appropriation for construction and \$4,270,000 in the contract authorization, or a total of \$6,000,000.

The items included in the 1951 budget estimate, including \$10,350,000 in cash and \$6,000,000 in contract authorization, or a total of \$16,350,000, and the reductions recommended by the committee, totaling \$6,000,000 in cash and contract authority, are set forth in the following table:

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Items in 1951 budget estimates	Total budget estimate in cash and contract authority	Reductions recommended by Senate committee	
		Cash	Contract authority
FACILITY			
Western Oklahoma project:			
Tupelo to Lindsay, 132-kilovolt line	\$145, 799		
Tupelo switching station	149, 940		
Lindsay to Anadarko, 132-kilovolt line	715, 400		
Lindsay substation, 132 kilovolts/66 kilovolts	208, 802	\$100, 802	\$108, 000
Anadarko substation, 132 kilovolt	387, 962		
Comanche to Lindsay, 66-kilovolt line	506, 660	300, 000	206, 660
Lindsay to Norman, 66-kilovolt line	94, 000	25, 000	69, 000
Norman substation, 66 kilovolts	56, 400	6, 400	50, 000
Duncan substation, 66 kilovolts	80, 000	3, 200	76, 800
Subtotal	2, 344, 963	435, 402	510, 460
South central Oklahoma project:			
Tupelo substation, 132 kilovolts/66 kilovolts	228, 379	20, 000	208, 379
Ada to Tupelo, 66-kilovolt line	165, 581	100, 000	65, 581
Stratford to Ada, 66-kilovolt line	165, 581	65, 581	100, 000
Tupelo to Connerville, 66-kilovolt line	166, 098	66, 098	100, 000
Sulphur to Stratford, 66-kilovolt line			
Connerville to Sulphur, 66-kilovolt line	202, 664	52, 664	150, 000
Ada substation, 66 kilovolts	55, 272	25, 000	30, 272
Connerville substation, 66 kilovolts	34, 986	20, 000	14, 986
Sulphur substation, 66 kilovolts	34, 986	20, 000	14, 986
Stratford substation, 66 kilovolts	34, 986	20, 000	14, 986
Subtotal	1, 088, 533	389, 343	699, 190
Central Oklahoma project:			
Ada to Holdenville, 66-kilovolt line	258, 500	100, 000	158, 500
Holdenville to Seminole, 66-kilovolt line	206, 800	100, 000	106, 800
Holdenville substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Seminole to Prague, 66-kilovolt line	206, 800	100, 000	106, 800
Prague to Wetumka, 66-kilovolt line	267, 900	100, 000	167, 900
Prague substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Seminole substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Wetumka to Weleetka, 66-kilovolt line	94, 000	40, 000	54, 000
Seminole to Tecumseh, 66-kilovolt line	155, 100	36, 100	119, 000
Tecumseh substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Wetumka substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Weleetka substation, 132 kilovolts/66 kilovolts	125, 400	25, 400	100, 000
Subtotal	1, 493, 000	510, 000	983, 000
East Central Oklahoma project:			
Tupelo to McAlester, 66-kilovolt line	50, 000	50, 000	
McAlester substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	3, 400	3, 400	
Gerty substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	1, 700	1, 700	
McAlester to Wilburton, 66-kilovolt line	12, 822	12, 822	

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—continued

Items in 1951 budget estimates	Total budget estimate in cash and contract authority	Reductions recommended by Senate committee	
		Cash	Contract authority
FACILITY—continued			
East Central Oklahoma project—Con.			
Wilburton to Talihina, 66-kilovolt line	\$8, 300	\$8, 300	
Wilburton substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	2, 300	2, 300	
Talihina substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	2, 300	2, 300	
Wilburton to Stigler, 66-kilovolt line	10, 700	10, 700	
Stigler to Webbers Falls connection, 66-kilovolt line	10, 300	10, 300	
Stigler to Heavener via Poteau, 66-kilovolt line	19, 900	19, 900	
Poteau substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	2, 300	2, 300	
Heavener substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	2, 300	2, 300	
Subtotal	126, 322	126, 322	
Southern Oklahoma project:			
Brown to Caddo, 66-kilovolt line	155, 100	6, 200	\$148, 900
Caddo substation, 66 kilovolts	35, 700	1, 700	34, 000
Ardmore to Marietta, 66-kilovolt line			
Russett to Madill, 66-kilovolt line			
Ringling substation, 66 kilovolts			
Marietta substation, 66 kilovolts			
Madill substation, 66 kilovolts			
Hugo substation, 66 kilovolts	3, 400	3, 400	
Bennington to Hugo, 66-kilovolt line	13, 200	13, 200	
Bennington substation, 66 kilovolts	1, 350	1, 350	
Caddo to Achille, 66-kilovolt line	9, 000	9, 000	
Caddo to Atoka, 66-kilovolt line	9, 000	9, 000	
Achille substation, 66 kilovolts	2, 100	2, 100	
Atoka substation, 66 kilovolts	1, 200	1, 200	
Hugo to Idabel to Broken Bow, 66-kilovolt line	24, 800	24, 800	
Caddo to Bennington, 66-kilovolt line	6, 200	6, 200	
Antlers substation, 66 kilovolts	2, 300	2, 300	
Idabel substation, 66 kilovolts	2, 100	2, 100	
Vallient substation, 66 kilovolts	1, 350	1, 350	
Hugo to Antlers, 66-kilovolt line	7, 500	7, 500	
Bethel substation, 66 kilovolts	900	900	
Broken Bow substation, 66 kilovolts	1, 350	1, 350	
Subtotal	276, 550	93, 650	182, 900
Total, Oklahoma projects	5, 329, 368	1, 554, 717	2, 375, 550
Western Missouri project:			
Springfield to Butler, 154-kilovolt line	13, 844		
Butler substation, 154 kilovolts, 110 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	460, 992		260, 992
El Dorado Springs substation, 154 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts			
Springfield to Bolivar, 66-kilovolt line	319, 600	13, 449	306, 151
Bolivar substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	115, 000		113, 000

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—continued

Items in 1951 budget estimates	Total budget estimate in cash and contract authority	Reductions recommended by Senate committee	
		Cash	Contract authority
FACILITY—continued			
Western Missouri project—Continued			
Springfield to Mount Vernon, 110-kilovolt line.....	\$398, 860		\$47, 207
Mount Vernon to Cassville, 110-kilovolt line.....	228, 460		214, 960
Mount Vernon to Lamar via Carthage, 110-kilovolt line.....	646, 800		621, 800
Lamar substation, 110 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	92, 218		90, 218
Mount Vernon substation, 110 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	133, 280		80, 780
Cassville substation, 110 kilovolts/66 kilovolts.....	48, 342		46, 342
Subtotal.....	2, 457, 396	\$13, 449	1, 781, 450
Southwestern Missouri project:			
Bull Shoals to Springfield, via Table Rock, 154-kilovolt line.....			
Springfield substation, 154 kilovolts/110 kilovolts/66 kilovolts.....	686, 000		
Marshfield substation, 154 kilovolts/66 kilovolts.....	460, 992		
Springfield to Marshfield, 154-kilovolt line.....	394, 450		
Subtotal.....	1, 541, 442		
Total, Missouri projects.....	3, 998, 838	13, 449	1, 781, 450
Ozark project (Arkansas-Missouri):			
Hollister to Berryville, 66-kilovolt line.....	51, 934	51, 934	
Hollister substation, 154 kilovolts/66 kilovolts.....	25, 500	25, 500	
Cassville to Bentonville, 66-kilovolt line.....	22, 000	22, 000	
Berryville substation, 66 kilovolts/33-kilovolts.....	3, 000	3, 000	
Bentonville substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	2, 200	2, 200	
Total, Ozark project.....	104, 634	104, 634	
North Central Arkansas project:			
Bull Shoals to Marshall, 66-kilovolt line.....	29, 000	29, 000	
Marshall substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	2, 200	2, 200	
Clinton substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	2, 800	2, 800	
Marshall to Clinton, 66-kilovolt line.....	13, 200	13, 200	
Bull Shoals to Gainesvilles, 66-kilovolt line.....	8, 000	8, 000	
Gainesville substation, 66 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts.....	2, 000	2, 000	
Subtotal.....	57, 200	57, 200	

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—continued

Items in 1951 budget estimates	Total budget estimate in cash and contract authority	Reductions recommended by Senate committee	
		Cash	Contract authority
FACILITY—continued			
Northwestern Arkansas project:			
Ozark, Ark., substation—154 kilovolt/66 kilovolt	\$160, 220		
Ozark, Ark., to Clarksville, Ark., 66-kilovolt line	9, 400		
Ozark, Ark., to Paris, Ark, 66-kilovolt line	6, 400		
Paris, Ark., substation	1, 800		
Clarksville, Ark., substation 66 kilovolt/2.4 kilovolt	1, 800		
Subtotal	179, 620		
Total, Arkansas projects	236, 820	\$57, 200	
Southeastern Kansas project:			
Butler, Mo., to Burlington, Kans., 110-kilovolt line	35, 800		\$35, 800
Burlington, Kans., to Neodesha, Kans., 110-kilovolt line	25, 500		25, 500
Neodesha, Kans., to Miami, Okla., 110-kilovolt line	27, 700		27, 700
Mound City, Kans., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Burlington, Kans., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Iola, Kans., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Fredonia, Kans., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Altamont, Kans., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Miami, Okla., substation, 115 kilovolts/13.2 kilovolts	4, 000		4, 000
Total, Kansas projects	113, 000		113, 000
East central Texas project:			
Lufkin, Tex., to Livingston, Tex., 66-kilovolt line	19, 900		
North of Nacagdoches, Tex., to south of Center, Tex., 66-kilovolt line	16, 200		
Garrison, Tex., substation, 66 kilovolts	1, 600		
Livingston, Tex., substation, 66 kilovolts	3, 200		
Switching station, Lufkin, Tex., 66 kilovolts	600		
Switching station near Nacogdoches, 66 kilovolts	600		
Total, east central Texas	42, 100		

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—continued

Items in 1951 budget estimates	Total budget estimate in cash and contract authority	Reductions recommended by Senate committee	
		Cash	Contract authority
FACILITY—continued			
Plant interconnection project:			
Line from Bull Shoals to a point of connection to 154-kilovolt trunk line from Norfolk line			
Switching station southeast Norfolk Dam (Bull Shoals)			
Fort Gibson line to connect to 154-kilovolt line at Webbers Falls			
Webbers Falls switching station and substation, 154 kilovolts/66 kilovolts	\$392, 980		
Tenkiller Ferry to 154-kilovolt trunk line north of Webbers Falls, Okla., 154-kilovolt line	32, 260		
Total plant interconnection project	425, 240		
Miscellaneous construction, 1951	750, 000		
General plant inventory	320, 000		
Plans and specifications for future program	30, 000		
Total, miscellaneous items	1, 100, 000		
Total, all above items	11, 350, 000	\$1,730,000	
Plus cash in 1951 budget estimate to liquidate prior contract authorization	5, 000, 000		
Grand total	16, 350, 000	1, 730, 000	\$4, 270, 000

USE OF SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION CONTINUING FUND

The subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations conducted joint hearings with the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, which handles the appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration, on the use of the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of aiding in the construction and operation of facilities for producing and transmitting power for the use of public bodies and cooperatives. This program involves the expenditure of loans of considerable amounts by the REA to a combination of local cooperatives and the lease of the facilities by the Southwestern Power Administration. The continuing fund is being used for this purpose to an extent not contemplated at the time SPA was created. The committee feels that the utmost care should be exercised by those administering this fund to avoid its use in any instance where it is not absolutely necessary to enable public bodies and cooperatives to secure sufficient power to supply customers. It is not the intent of the committee that the continuing fund be used directly or indirectly in the construction or operation of power-producing facilities and transmission lines to compete with private enterprise in areas where adequate power is available or will be made available within a reasonable time at reasonable rates to the cooperatives and public bodies.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

The 1951 budget estimate for "Construction" is in the amount of \$42,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of prior year contract authority. The House allowed an appropriation of \$41,500,000. The committee recommends that this amount be reduced by \$2,000,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$39,500,000, which amount is \$2,500,000 under the 1951 budget estimate.

In addition to the estimate for a cash appropriation, the 1951 estimates propose for construction in progress, new construction, and general plant, additional contract authority in the amount of \$21,750,000. The House allowed the full amount of the estimate. The committee recommends that the proposed contract authority be reduced to \$20,000,000, which is a reduction of \$1,750,000 under the 1951 estimate and the House allowance.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of the Bonneville Power transmission system, the 1951 estimates proposed an appropriation of \$5,250,000, of which amount the House approved \$5,000,000. The committee recommends that this amount be reduced to \$4,500,000, which is \$500,000 less than the House allowance and \$750,000 less than the 1951 estimate.

FLEXIBILITY IN ALLOCATING APPROPRIATIONS WITHIN THE POLICY
INTENT OF CONGRESS

Because of the business character of the Administration's activities, flexibility in allocating appropriations within the policy intent of Congress is necessary so that maximum economy can be achieved. It is recognized that the power conditions and requirements in the 2,000,000 kilowatt Federal system are constantly changing, and that facilities and operations must be adapted to actual current conditions as determined by comprehensive and continuing engineering analyses after appropriations are made. Therefore, in line with the policy stated in the conference committee report for last year's appropriation, the appropriations available for construction and operation of the power facilities of the Bonneville Power Administration should be administered within the appropriation language and policy intent of the Congress, on the basis of changing power conditions and requirements as they occur in the area.

It is understood that this authority for administrative adjustment in the use of funds will not permit undertaking construction of new major facilities not previously approved by the Congress. It will permit, within the limits of funds appropriated upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget, expansion of existing major facilities, construction of new minor facilities and expansion of existing minor facilities, all only as required by urgent conditions which could not have been foreseen in time for normal presentation to the Congress.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The 1951 budget estimate for this appropriation is \$8,650,000. The House allowed \$6,756,800, and the Department requested restorations totaling \$1,833,950.

The committee recommends a total increase of \$371,010 to provide an appropriation of \$7,127,810, which is \$1,522,190 less than the 1951 budget estimate.

The increase of \$371,010 recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:

(1) Grazing Administration:	
(a) Range reseeding.....	\$100, 000
The budget estimate for this purpose is \$200,000. The House eliminated the item, and the committee recommends that half of the estimate be allowed. The committee does not approve and does not recommend that this amount be used on a matching basis.	
(2) Forest management:	
(a) Oregon and California grant lands.....	75, 000
This amount is included for use in the control of noxious weeds on O. and C. lands.	
(3) Cadastral surveys.....	100, 000
For this activity, the budget estimate is \$1,024,410. The House allowed \$743,000, and the committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$100,000. In proposing an increase of \$100,000 for cadastral surveys, the committee recommends that the department give particular consideration in the use of this additional amount to the pressing work to be done in Alaska.	
(4) General administration.....	96, 010
This increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$1,000,000 for general administration of the Bureau of Land Management as compared to the budget estimate of \$1,069,700, and the House allowance of \$903,990.	
Total increase recommended.....	371, 010

The House action on the other activities included within the appropriation "Management of lands and resources" has been approved by the committee.

Under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources," and in connection with the increase of \$75,000 recommended by the committee for the control of noxious weeds on the Revested Oregon and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, the committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That of the appropriations herein made in connection with the Reversed Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, expenditures may be made for weed control on such lands, including those under cooperative weed control agreements with the State and Counties

CONSTRUCTION

The 1951 budget estimate for construction is \$1,000,000, together with \$300,000 contract authority.

The House allowed a cash appropriation of \$600,000, of which \$200,000 was for liquidation of prior contract authorization for construction of access roads on O. and C. grant lands, \$300,000 was new funds for construction of O. and C. access roads, and \$100,000 was for certain construction work in Alaska. No additional contract authority was approved by the House.

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 in the cash appropriation for the construction of access roads on O. and C. grant lands to provide total new funds of \$500,000 for this purpose. Timber sales from O. and C. lands in the fiscal year 1951 are estimated at \$4,500,000. A continuation of the access road program on a larger scale than that proposed by the House is needed in order to open up additional timber areas. The committee concurs with the House in not allowing any additional contract authority for the fiscal year 1951.

The committee likewise concurs with the House in the item of \$100,000 for construction work in Alaska.

The total of \$800,000 recommended by the committee is \$200,000 under the budget estimate. All of the contract authority estimate of \$300,000 was disapproved.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the following language be deleted from the bill:

: Provided, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": Provided further, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for expenditure in connection with such lands in excess of such reimbursements during the current fiscal year

and that the following language be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management, expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for payment of current expenses in connection with the management of such lands of a type paid from the separate appropriation heretofore made in connection with such lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": Provided further, That no part of such appropriations for such current expenses shall be available in excess of such reimbursements for the current fiscal year

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The committee recommends that the following provision be amended as indicated:

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received (*not to exceed \$350,000*) as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received under section 15 of said Act during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated, to remain available until expended.

The language contained in the 1951 budget estimates proposed to place this appropriation on a permanent, indefinite basis. Although the House committee concurred in the language as recommended in the budget estimates, the language was changed on the floor of the House to place this appropriation on an annual, indefinite basis. The committee has approved the language as adopted on the House floor except that the committee recommends a limitation of \$350,000 on the amount that would be made available under this provision. The limitation of \$350,000 represents the estimated receipts as range improvement fees to be received in the fiscal year 1951.

Similar limitations are recommended by the committee on other annual, indefinite appropriations included in the bill by the House under the Bureau of Land Management.

PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

The committee recommends that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (PROCEEDS OF SALES)

For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands *and materials* lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, sums equal to the aggregate of receipts (*not to exceed \$20,000*) covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725c), during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

The committee recommends that the following provision be amended as indicated:

PAYMENT TO OKLAHOMA

For payment to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), sums equal to 37½ per centum of the royalties received (*not to exceed \$4,000*) during the current and prior fiscal years (but not yet appropriated) from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of said joint resolution of June 12, 1926.

LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

The committee recommends that the following provision be amended as indicated:

LEASING OF GRAZING LANDS

For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), sums equal to the aggregate of receipts (*not to exceed \$6,000*) covered into the Treasury in accordance with the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-4), during the current and prior fiscal years but not yet appropriated.

PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

The committee recommends that the following provision be amended as indicated:

PAYMENTS TO STATES (GRAZING FEES)

Sums not in excess of 33½ per centum of all grazing fees received (*not to exceed \$300*) during the current and prior fiscal years (but not yet appropriated) from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the 1951 budget estimates total \$85,996,375. The House approved appropriations in the amount of \$76,793,000, or \$9,203,375 less than the estimates.

The committee recommends total appropriations for the Indian Bureau of \$80,746,055, which amount is \$3,953,055 in excess of the House allowance, but which is \$5,250,320 less than the 1951 estimates.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

The House eliminated \$2,619,542 of funds in the 1951 budget estimates for Indians in California. Considerable testimony was presented to the Senate committee on behalf of the Indians in California, as well as officials of the State of California, demonstrating that there is no justifiable basis for eliminating Indians in California from the benefits of the various programs, including health and education, carried on by the Indian Bureau under authority of various laws enacted by the Congress for Indians irrespective of the State in which they reside. The committee, therefore, has restored to the bill funds for use by the Indian Bureau in California. In most instances, the committee has not recommended the full 1951 budget estimate under a given Indian Bureau appropriation, or activities within a given appropriation, but reductions in the California Indian items included in the various activities under these appropriations are to be made in no greater percentage than the percentage the total of budgeted items in a given activity is under the 1951 budget estimates for such activity. This rule is to apply to the various activities under the several Indian Bureau appropriations with the exception of the activity "Buildings and utilities, education facilities" under the appropriation "Construction," in which instance, the committee is recommending a specific reduction below the 1951 estimate for the California construction item provided for under this activity.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

The 1951 budget estimate for the appropriation "Health, education, and welfare services" is \$40,483,975. The House allowed \$37,929,000. Of the House reduction of \$2,554,975, \$1,286,883 represented elimination under this appropriation of funds for health, education, and welfare of Indians in the State of California.

In recommending an increase of \$2,323,328, the committee has not approved restoration of the item of \$745,000 for the Navajo-Hopi placement program in connection with the expanded construction program.

Likewise, the committee has not approved restoration of the item of \$20,756 for the National Indian Institute.

STATE EDUCATION CONTRACTS

Of the \$2,323,328 increase recommended, \$326,000 is to provide an additional amount for State education contracts. The 1951 budget estimate for this purpose is \$2,063,578, and the committee recommends an additional \$326,000, to provide a total of \$2,389,578.

The committee commends the position taken by the Indian Bureau that Indian children, by virtue of their citizenship in a State and residence in a State and district, are entitled to the same free public education as rendered to any other citizen children, without any legal obligation resting on the Federal Government to pay tuition for this service. However, the committee also recognizes that the presence

of large blocks of nontaxable Indian property within a local district, or unusually large numbers of Indian children, may create a situation which local funds are inadequate to meet. The committee therefore endorses the present policy of the Indian Bureau of recommending Federal financial assistance to these districts, based on evidence that the district is taxing itself to the maximum, and is still in need of supplementary funds in order to maintain an adequate school. In the absence of adequate evidence of need from some of the cooperating States at this time, the committee finds it impossible to earmark funds for particular States. However, it recognizes that a supplementary appropriation is necessary beyond that contained in the bill as passed by the House. The committee therefore recommends an increase in the total amount to be appropriated for aid to public-school districts of \$326,000, to be allocated among the several States by the Indian Bureau in accordance with the criterion of need outlined above.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO INDIANS, OTHER THAN NAVAJOS AND
HOPIS, IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Of the \$2,323,328 increase recommended, \$400,000 is to provide for public assistance payments to Indians, other than Navajos and Hopis, in the States of Arizona and New Mexico. This is the same amount as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1950. Funds for continuing these payments were not included in the 1951 budget estimates because of legislation pending in Congress on this matter. Inasmuch as this legislation has not yet been acted upon by Congress, it is necessary to continue in this appropriation bill provision for public assistance payments to other than Navajo and Hopi Indians in these two States. Legislation has been enacted into law making provision for a social security program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and this appropriation, therefore, contains no funds for public assistance payments to the Navajo and Hopi Indians in the States of Arizona and New Mexico. Until legislation is enacted into law providing a social security program for other than Navajo and Hopi Indians in the States of Arizona and New Mexico, there is no other provision than in the Interior Department appropriation bill for Indians in these groups in need of public assistance.

DISTRIBUTION OF REMAINING INCREASE

The remaining increase recommended by the committee, \$1,597,328, is to be applied, with the exceptions noted, to items contained in the 1951 budget estimates, including budgeted items for California Indians under this appropriation. Reductions in the California Indian items under this appropriation are to be made in no greater percentage than the percentage the total of budget items in a given activity is under the 1951 budget estimates for such activity.

MEDICAL RESEARCH OF BENEFIT TO INDIANS

Under the heading "Health, education, and welfare services", the committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

research among mixed Indians and non-Indian groups including cooperation in medical research of benefit to Indians:

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The budget estimate for this appropriation is \$11,975,000. The House allowed \$10,542,000, or a reduction of \$1,433,000 under the budget estimates. Included in this reduction by the House was \$302,862 for California Indians. The committee recommends that \$272,576 be restored for California Indians, which restores funds under this appropriation for California Indians but applies approximately the same percentage of reduction as the House had applied to other budgeted items financed out of this appropriation. The increase of \$272,576 proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$10,814,576, which is \$1,160,424 under the 1951 budget estimate.

In connection with the appropriation for "Resources management," the committee wishes to call attention to the weed-control problem on Indian reservations. The committee requests the Indian Bureau and the Interior Department to consult with other agencies having jurisdiction over public lands and to make a report to Congress with reference to the weed-control problems on these lands. The committee also recommends that the Indian Bureau use not to exceed \$300,000 during the fiscal year 1951 of funds available under the appropriation "Resources management" for weed-control work on Indian reservations. Where possible, the committee recommends that this work be carried on in cooperation with other agencies.

CONSTRUCTION

The 1951 budget estimate for construction is \$26,602,400. The House allowed \$22,422,000. The committee recommends a net increase of \$1,213,151 to provide a total appropriation of \$23,635,151, which amount is \$2,967,249 under the 1951 budget estimate.

The committee recommends that the contract authorization of \$2,500,000 allowed by the House be increased by \$2,500,000 to provide a total contract authority of \$5,000,000, which amount is \$3,000,000 under the 1951 budget estimate of \$8,000,000. Under the contract authorization for buildings and utilities, the House made a reduction of \$5,275,000 in the long-range Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation program. The committee recommends that \$2,500,000 of this reduction be restored under "Buildings and utilities."

The net increase of \$1,213,151 in the cash appropriation recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:

(1) Hoopa, Calif., school facilities, excluding item of \$20,000 for gymnasium and item of \$18,900 for bus garage, which the committee feels can best be postponed at this time.....	\$761, 100
(2) Major repairs and improvements, facilities in California.....	3, 980
(3) Roads and trails, including restoration of funds for California on same pro rata basis as the roads and trails construction item is under the 1951 budget estimate.....	500, 000
(4) Restoration of construction funds for Indian irrigation systems in California on same basis as House had reduced Indian irrigation construction item under the 1951 budget estimate.....	85, 571
Total increases.....	1, 350, 651
(5) Less decrease for land acquisition.....	137, 500
Net increase recommended.....	1, 213, 151

ROADS AND TRAILS

SPRAGUE RIVER ROAD, KLAMATH RESERVATION

In connection with the increase of \$500,000 recommended for roads and trails, construction, the committee directs that \$75,000, as proposed in the 1951 budget estimates, be allocated to the Sprague River Road, Klamath Reservation, to be matched by a like amount by the State of Oregon. Likewise, the committee directs that \$30,000 be allocated as the Federal contribution toward completing the resurfacing and reshaping of the Nixon-Gerlach Road on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, a part of the road between Reno and Gerlach.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

With reference to construction under the activity "Irrigation systems," the 1951 budget estimate is \$5,238,000, and the House allowed \$4,005,659. As noted above the committee recommends an increase of \$85,571 in this item to restore funds for irrigation systems in California. The increase proposed by the committee for construction irrigation systems, will provide a total appropriation for this purpose of \$4,091,230, or \$1,146,770 under the budget estimate. The committee directs that this reduction below the 1951 budget estimate be applied proportionately to all projects included in the estimate. The committee does not concur with the statement in the House report allocating the full budget estimate to the Wapato project, Washington, but directs that this project, likewise, take a proportionate reduction under the estimate.

LAND ACQUISITION

The committee recommends that the following provisos be added to the bill:

: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations

The foregoing provisions were in the law for the fiscal year 1950 but were not included in the 1951 budget estimates. It is the recommendation of the committee, however, that this language be included in the 1951 Interior Department Appropriation Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The 1951 budget estimate is \$4,535,000. The House allowed \$3,500,000, and the committee recommends an increase of \$144,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,644,000. The amount recommended by the committee is \$891,000 under the budget estimate.

Of the increase recommended, \$65,000 is earmarked for departmental office, and \$79,000 is a restoration of funds eliminated by the House for administration of the Bureau's program in the State of California. The House eliminated a total of \$100,000 under this

appropriation due to the elimination of funds for California Indians in other Indian Bureau appropriations. The restoration recommended by the committee of funds for administration of the Bureau's program in California applies the same reduction as the House applied to other budgeted items under this appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

PURCHASE OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES

The committee recommends that the following language in the bill be amended as indicated:

purchase (not to exceed ~~two hundred and twenty-seven~~ *two hundred and fifty*, of which two hundred and twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, which may be used for the transportation of Indians:

The budget estimate proposed authority for the purchase of 327 passenger motor vehicles. The House granted authority for the purchase of 227, and the committee recommends that this number be increased by 23 to provide a total of 250.

TRIBAL FUNDS

The 1951 estimate for funds to be made available from tribal funds is \$2,393,965. The House increased this amount to \$2,430,965 upon request of certain Indian tribes. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by an additional \$7,000 to provide for an agricultural extension agent requested by the Umatilla Indians.

The committee recommends that the following language be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds advanced under this authority shall be reported to the Congress in the annual Budget for the next succeeding fiscal year

The committee does not believe that this authority should be delegated for the advancing of additional funds from Indian tribal accounts. It seems that in the regular Interior Department appropriation bill and the various deficiency appropriation bills that ample opportunity is accorded for requests to be presented to Congress for appropriations from tribal funds.

LIMITATION ON LAND ACQUISITION

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations

Similar limitations have been carried in prior Interior Department appropriation acts, and although this language is not contained in the 1951 budget estimates, the committee recommends its inclusion in the 1951 bill.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The House considered total budget estimates for the Reclamation Bureau of \$353,873,500 and allowed appropriations totaling \$325,108,000, or \$28,765,500 less than the 1951 budget estimates.

Subsequent to passage of the bill by the House, two supplemental estimates were received by the Senate, totaling \$5,445,000, increasing the 1951 budget estimates to \$359,318,500.

Of the total regular and supplemental estimates, \$359,318,500, the committee has approved appropriations totaling \$324,104,000, which amount is \$1,004,000 under the House allowance of \$325,108,000, and \$35,214,500 under the 1951 budget estimates. The total of \$324,104,000 recommended by the committee is \$32,650,510 less than appropriations to the Reclamation Bureau for the fiscal year 1950, exclusive of Pay Act increases and deficiencies.

The committee directs the Bureau of Reclamation to continue its improvement of programing by realistic estimating in support of appropriations before the Congress. The budget presentation should be strengthened by estimates that fully reflect cost trends and other variable factors, such as competition among contractors, to the greatest extent practicable so that the Congress will at all times have the benefit of the Bureau's knowledge of construction work in Western States. Programing of construction work must be founded on historical costs shown by the accounts; and estimates of future work should be founded on careful estimates of actual quantities priced to reveal current cost trends.

NEW APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE

Under the new appropriation structure presented for the Interior Department, it is provided that all funds for construction of reclamation projects be appropriated in a single appropriation item. Heretofore Congress has specified in the Appropriation Act the amount of funds to be available for each project. In approving the new appropriation structure, the committee is relying upon the assurance which the Secretary has given that funds will be allocated in accordance with the intent of Congress in granting the appropriations. It is recognized, however, that some flexibility will be necessary in order to achieve the advantages intended to flow from the revised appropriation structure in meeting variable and changed operating conditions. In order that unforeseen needs may be met, the committee is agreeable to the Secretary making minor adjustments required by changed operating conditions. It is understood that this authority for administrative adjustment in the use of funds will not permit undertaking construction of new major facilities not previously approved by Congress, the allocation of funds for purposes contrary to the expressed intent of Congress, or the transfer of funds from one project to accelerate the work of another project at a rate not contemplated in the program as submitted to Congress.

COOPERATION WITH WESTERN STATE COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The committee has noted that continued progress is being made on the program of cooperation of the Reclamation Bureau with western land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture, agencies concerned with the agricultural phases of the reclamation program, in accordance with the instructions on page 20 of Report No. 661 on the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1950. The Bureau is expected to take the leadership in advancing these cooperative endeavors in order to avoid duplication of personnel and expense and to bring to bear on the planning, construction, operation, and development of reclamation projects the best skills in the colleges and the Government service.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For general investigations, the 1951 budget estimate is \$7,800,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$5,150,000.

The committee has allowed \$6,500,000, which amount is \$1,350,000 over the House figure, but which is \$1,300,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate. Of the \$6,500,000 recommended by the committee, \$1,021,000 is to be used for advance planning of authorized projects. Of the \$6,500,000, \$5,791,000 is to be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 from the Colorado River development fund.

The reduction proposed by the committee under the 1951 estimate has been proportionately applied to the various activities under this appropriation. The amounts recommended by the committee for the several activities under this appropriation are as follows:

(1) Engineering and economic investigations-----	\$5, 048, 000
(2) Alaskan investigations-----	209, 000
(3) Advance planning-----	1, 021, 000
(4) Investigation of existing projects-----	222, 000
Total appropriation-----	<u>6, 500, 000</u>

Within the amount of funds recommended for advance planning the committee has included the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico, as proposed in the 1951 budget estimates rather than including it under the activity "Engineering and economic investigations" as proposed by the House. The several projects included under the activity "Advanced planning" would be reduced in proportion to the amount funds for this activity have been reduced by the committee under the 1951 estimate.

Request was made of the committee for an appropriation under "General investigations" for studies of water conservation and development plans in Hawaii, as well as for language to be included in the bill enabling this work to go forward. The committee has not approved these requests. However, out of funds available to the Department, the committee recommends that a report be made to Congress by the Department by next year, setting forth the Department's recommendations as to the nature of the program it would be practicable and economical for the Reclamation Bureau to carry out in Hawaii.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation the House allowed \$297,467,000, or \$23,054,500 less than the total budget estimates of \$320,521,500 considered by the House.

Including \$5,445,000 in supplemental estimates, the committee considered for construction and rehabilitation total budget estimates of \$325,966,500 and has approved a total of \$294,713,000, which amount is \$2,754,000 less than the total approved by the House and \$31,253,500 less than the 1951 estimates for construction.

COMPARATIVE TABLE ON PROJECTS

The following table sets forth the 1951 budget estimate for each project, the amount allowed by the House for each project, and the amount in each instance approved by the Senate committee:

Project (1)	Budget estimates, 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House (3)	Amounts recom- mended by Sen- ate committee (4)
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION			
Gila project, Arizona-----	\$6, 508, 000	\$6, 508, 000	\$6, 208, 000
All-American Canal, Ariz.-Calif----	4, 436, 300	198, 300	1, 648, 300
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California--	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	950, 000
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona- Nevada-----	6, 600, 000	6, 600, 000	6, 100, 000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada--	14, 320, 000	14, 320, 000	13, 620, 000
Central Valley project, California--	49, 513, 000	45, 063, 000	43, 063, 000
Santa Barbara project, California- Cachuma unit-----	6, 759, 000	5, 817, 500	5, 817, 500
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	21, 700, 000	20, 772, 000	21, 000, 000
Paonia project, Colorado-----	1, 057, 000	1, 057, 000	1, 000, 000
San Luis Valley project, Colorado--	1, 839, 000	1, 839, 000	1, 839, 000
Boise-Payette project, Idaho-----	204, 400	204, 400	204, 400
Buffalo Rapids project, Montana, first division-----	160, 000	160, 000	160, 000
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	1, 743, 000	1, 743, 000	343, 000
Hungry Horse project, Montana----	30, 500, 000	30, 500, 000	29, 500, 000
Milk River project, Montana, Fresno Dam-----	40, 800	40, 800	40, 800
Sun River project, Montana-----	54, 000	54, 000	54, 000
Fort Sumner project, New Mexico--	681, 000	681, 000	681, 000
Tucumcari project, New Mexico----	174, 000	174, 000	174, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico- Texas-----	1, 091, 000	1, 091, 000	1, 041, 000
W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma----	263, 000	263, 000	263, 000
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000
Klamath project, Oregon-California-	940, 000	940, 000	890, 000

Project (1)	Budget estimates, 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House (3)	Amounts recom- mended by Sen- ate committee (4)
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITA- TION—continued			
Provo River project, Utah-----	¹ \$4, 596, 000	\$2, 151, 000	⁵ \$4, 396, 000
Columbia Basin project, Washing- ton-----	53, 500, 000	53, 500, 000	49, 500, 000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division-----	225, 000	225, 000	225, 000
Eden project, Wyoming-----	206, 000	206, 000	206, 000
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	950, 000
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	3, 358, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 200, 000
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	115, 000	115, 000	115, 000
Missouri River Basin project-----	² 103, 287, 300	90, 148, 300	⁶ 93, 428, 300
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects-----	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Subtotal-----	³ 321, 370, 800	⁴ 292, 871, 300	290, 117, 300
New cash for liquidation of prior- year contract authorization: All- American Canal, Ariz.-Calif-----	225, 700	225, 700	225, 700
Santa Barbara project, California, Cachuma unit-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000
Fort Sumner project, New Mexico--	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Missouri River Basin project-----	1, 770, 000	1, 770, 000	1, 770, 000
Subtotal-----	4, 595, 700	4, 595, 700	4, 595, 700
Total, construction and re- habilitation-----	³ 325, 966, 500	⁴ 297, 467, 000	⁷ 294, 713, 000

¹ Includes supplemental estimate of \$2,445,000 in S. Doc. 186 for the Provo River project, Utah, sent to Senate after bill had passed House.

² Includes \$3,000,000 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 154 for the Missouri River Basin sent to the Senate after bill had passed House.

³ Includes total of \$5,445,000 in supplemental estimates sent to the Senate after bill had passed House.

⁴ Does not include any action by House on \$5,445,000 in supplemental estimates sent to Senate after bill had passed House.

⁵ Includes supplemental estimate of \$2,445,000 in S. Doc. 154.

⁶ Plus contract authorization of \$3,000,000, and includes \$3,000,000 cash estimate contained in S. Doc. 154.

⁷ Plus contract authorization of \$3,000,000, and includes total of \$5,445,000 in supplemental estimates sent to Senate after bill passed House.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The 1951 budget estimate for the Central Valley project in California is \$49,513,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$45,-063,000. In view of the delays encountered in certain features of this project as well as the better bids received in recent months, the estimated carry-over of unobligated funds into the fiscal year 1951 is approximately \$12,528,276, which is larger than was anticipated earlier in the year. The committee, therefore, has approved the House reduction of \$4,450,000 and recommends a further reduction of \$2,000,000, which will provide an appropriation of \$43,063,000. With the estimated carry-over of approximately \$12,528,276 this will

provide a fund availability of about \$55,591,276 in the fiscal year 1951 for this project.

The committee does not concur with the House in eliminating an item of \$750,000 for work on the Folsom power plant and the afterbay power plant and power-plant switchyards. Within the over-all amount of funds approved by the committee for the Central Valley project, the committee directs that the amount of \$750,000 included in the 1951 estimate be allocated to initiating this work. The estimated requirements for the Folsom power facilities as set forth in the 1951 program are as follows:

Power-plant tunnel:	
Major contracts.....	\$200, 000
Land rights.....	10, 000
Engineering and general expense (design).....	490, 000
Switchyard.....	10, 000
Nimbus afterbay power plant:	
Engineering and general expense (design).....	35, 000
Switchyard.....	5, 000
Total.....	750, 000

The committee has not restored to the bill the following items eliminated by the House from the 1951 budget estimate:

(1) Delta steam plant and switchyard.....	\$2, 000, 000
(2) Elverta switchyard.....	500, 000
(3) Keswick-Tracy via Elverta 115-kilovolt line.....	300, 000
(4) Folsom-Elverta via Roseville 115-kilovolt line.....	500, 000
(5) Tracy-Patterson 69-kilovolt line.....	150, 000
(6) Substations:	
Roseville.....	150, 000
Patterson.....	50, 000
Vernalis.....	50, 000

COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT, COLORADO

For this project the House allowed \$20,772,000, or \$928,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate of \$21,700,000. In making this reduction the House eliminated the following items:

(1) Estes-Leyner-Plains 115-kilovolt line and substation.....	\$160, 000
(2) Leyner substation.....	264, 000
(3) Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of Flatiron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush 115-kilovolt line and substation.....	504, 000
Total House reduction.....	928, 000

The committee concurs with the House in the elimination of items (1) and (2) above. However, the committee does not concur with the House in its elimination of the Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of the Flatiron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush 115-kilovolt line and substation but has approved inclusion of this line in the 1951 program.

The committee recommends an increase of \$228,000 in the Colorado-Big Thompson appropriation to provide a total of \$21,000,000. With the estimated carry-over into the fiscal year 1951 of unobligated funds of approximately \$1,000,000 the total fund availability for this project will be about \$22,000,000. Within this over-all amount, the Bureau will have sufficient funds to allocate \$504,000 to the Brighton-Hoyt-Brush portion of the Flatiron-Leyner-Brighton-Brush 115-kilovolt line and substation.

FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

The 1951 budget estimate for this project is \$1,743,000, including \$1,400,000 as an additional amount for the construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations.

The committee has not approved the request for an additional appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations, and, in addition, the committee recommends that all of the unobligated balance of the \$1,300,000 appropriated in the fiscal year 1950 for these facilities not required by the Reclamation Bureau to terminate at once its work on these facilities and meet existing obligations be rescinded.

The funds appropriated in the fiscal year 1950 were appropriated with the understanding that the funds would not be used by the Bureau if a wheeling agreement could be entered into with the Montana Power Co. whereby the REA's in the area involved could be supplied with power at the Reclamation Bureau rate. Such a wheeling agreement was not entered into and testimony at the Senate hearing this year was to the effect that the Reclamation Bureau felt it should build these facilities even though a wheeling agreement should be entered into with the Montana Power Co. On April 12, 1950, the Montana Public Service Commission approved a 5½ mills per kilowatt-hour rate for all REA's on the Montana Power Co. system, which rate is identical with the rate offered REA's by the Reclamation Bureau. Inasmuch as any savings to REA's in Montana resulting from the construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations by the Reclamation Bureau have been met by the new REA rate of the Montana Power Co. approved by the Montana Public Service Commission, the committee does not believe the Reclamation Bureau should continue its work on these facilities, which was only recently begun. The committee, accordingly, has deleted from the bill the \$1,400,000 additional requested by the Reclamation Bureau for these facilities and recommends inclusion in the bill of the following paragraph:

Such amount of the \$1,300,000 appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", "General Fund, Construction", "Fort Peck project, Montana", for the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior not to be required for termination of work on these facilities and the meeting of obligations heretofore incurred against said appropriation for such facilities shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

PROVO RIVER PROJECT, UTAH

The regular 1951 budget estimate for this project is \$2,151,000, which the House allowed, but which the committee recommends be reduced by \$200,000. The committee has approved a supplemental budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 186 in the amount of \$2,445,000 for work in connection with two major features of this project, namely, the Duchesne Tunnel and the terminal reservoir of the Salt Lake Aqueduct Division. The total appropriation recommended by the committee for the Provo River project, including the supplemental estimate of \$2,445,000, is in the amount of \$4,396,000.

BOULDER CANYON PROJECT, ARIZONA-NEVADA

The budget estimate for the completion of the gymnasium and shop facilities for the Boulder City Junior-Senior High School is \$350,000. Although the committee recommends a reduction of \$500,000, in the 1951 appropriation for the Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada, to provide a total appropriation of \$6,100,000 in lieu of the House figure and budget estimate of \$6,600,000, the committee directs that no part of this reduction shall apply to the \$350,000 allocated in the 1951 budget estimates for completion of the Boulder City school facilities.

YAKIMA PROJECT, KENNEWICK DIVISION, WASHINGTON

The committee concurs with the determination of the House Appropriations Committee on page 172 of its Report No. 1797 to the effect that the Kennewick Division of the Yakima project "is not a new project but is a part of the Yakima project."

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, WASHINGTON

SCHOOL FACILITIES AT COULEE DAM, WASH., AND GRAND COULEE, WASH.

Within the total appropriation recommended by the committee for this project, \$49,500,000, which amount is \$4,000,000 less than the 1951 estimate and the House allowance, the committee has approved the amounts of \$25,000 for grade-school facilities and \$325,000 for high-school facilities at Coulee Dam, Wash., and recommends that proportionate amounts, based on the relative enrollment of the dependents of reclamation and contractor employees, be expended on school facilities at Grand Coulee, Wash., in accordance with Public Law 835, Eightieth Congress.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM, ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$950,000 for this work in lieu of the budget estimate and House allowance of \$1,000,000. The appropriation is made with the understanding that an economical plan for continuance of service through the Yuma Valley Levee Railroad shall be worked out by the Reclamation Bureau, the International Boundary and Water Commission, and the Southern Pacific Railroad for the protection of and service to the Yuma project.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

For the Missouri River Basin project, the regular 1951 budget estimate, including \$1,770,000 for liquidation of prior contract authority, is \$102,057,300. The House approved an appropriation of \$91,918,300, or \$10,139,000 less than the regular budget estimate.

After passage of the bill by the House, the Senate received a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$3,000,000 for the construction of transmissior lines and substations in the State of South Dakota, thus

increasing the total 1951 budget estimate to \$105,057,300. The committee has approved the \$3,000,000 supplemental estimate for the construction of transmission lines and substations in South Dakota, together with contract authority in the amount of \$3,000,000 for this purpose, and has approved the House allowance of \$91,918,300 with the following noted changes:

(1) Amount allowed by House-----	\$91, 918, 300
(2) Less deletion of amount allowed by House for Canyon Ferry Great Falls transmission line and substations-----	— 365, 000
	91, 553, 300
(3) Plus net increase for Jamestown unit, Missouri-Souris division, in transferring this project to phase A from phase B-----	+ 645, 000
	92, 198, 300
(4) Plus supplemental estimate recommended by committee-----	+ 3, 000, 000
	95, 198, 300
Total appropriation recommended by Senate committee for Missouri River Basin-----	95, 198, 300

COMPARATIVE TABLE ON MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECTS

With the exceptions noted above, the committee has approved the amounts allowed by the House as allocated by the Reclamation Bureau for the several phases and projects included within the Missouri River Basin. The following table sets forth the amount allowed by the House as allocated by the Reclamation Bureau for each project as well as the amount recommended by the Senate committee:

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Project, divisions, and units (1)	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House as allocated by Bureau of Reclamation (3)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (4)
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT			
Phase A. Units selected for construction:			
Big Horn Basin division, Wyoming, Owl Creek unit-----	\$1, 544, 000	\$1, 544, 000	\$1, 544, 000
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Boysen division, Wyoming, Boysen unit-----	7, 142, 600	7, 142, 600	7, 142, 600
Cannonball division, North Dakota, Cannonball unit-----	46, 000	-----	-----
Cheyenne division, Wyoming-South Dakota:			
Angostura unit-----	1, 661, 000	1, 361, 000	1, 361, 000
Keyhole unit-----	3, 179, 000	3, 179, 000	3, 179, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska-----	11, 532, 000	11, 532, 000	11, 532, 000
Grand division, South Dakota, Shadehill unit-----	2, 477, 000	2, 147, 800	2, 147, 800
Heart division, North Dakota:			
Dickinson unit-----	258, 700	150, 000	150, 000
Heart Butte unit-----	753, 000	753, 000	753, 000

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN—continued

Project, divisions, and units (1)	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House as allocated by Bureau of Reclamation (3)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (4)
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT— continued			
Phase A. Units selected for con- struction—Continued			
Helena-Great Falls division, Montana, Canyon Ferry unit	\$6, 800, 000	\$5, 800, 000	\$5, 800, 000
Marias division, Montana, Lower Marias unit	5, 473, 000	4, 740, 000	4, 740, 000
Missouri-Souris division, Mon- tana-South Dakota, Missouri diversion unit	1, 462, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000 ¹ 750, 000
Jamestown unit			
Moreau River division, South Dakota, Bixby unit	528, 000		
North Dakota pumping divi- sion, North Dakota, Fort Clark unit	254, 000	254, 000	254, 000
North Platte division, Wyo- ming:			
Glendo unit	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000
Kortes unit	698, 500	698, 500	698, 500
Smoky Hill division, Kansas, Cedar Bluff unit	7, 119, 000	7, 119, 000	7, 119, 000
South Platte division, Colorado, Narrows unit	3, 850, 000	810, 600	810, 600
Transmission division	² 20, 132, 000	16, 857, 000	³ 19, 492, 000
Upper Republican division, Colorado, St. Francis unit	6, 339, 000	6, 339, 000	6, 339, 000
Yellowstone division, Mon- tana-North Dakota:			
Cartwright unit	134, 000	134, 000	134, 000
Marsh unit	140, 000		
Sadie Flat unit	129, 000	129, 000	129, 000
Savage unit	45, 500	45, 500	45, 500
Sidney unit	114, 000	114, 000	114, 000
Subtotal, phase A	¹ 85, 961, 300	76, 000, 000	79, 385, 000
Phase B. Units being prepared for construction:			
Big Horn Basin division, Wyo- ming:			
Big Horn No. 2 unit	39, 000	39, 000	39, 000
Big Horn No. 3 unit	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000
Bluff unit	21, 000	21, 000	21, 000
Hanover unit	25, 000	25, 000	25, 000
Shell Creek unit	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
Shoshone extension unit	300, 000	270, 000	270, 000
Cheyenne division, Wyoming- South Dakota, Rapid Valley unit	200, 000	180, 000	180, 000
Columbus division, Nebraska	703, 000	617, 000	617, 000
Helena-Great Falls division, Montana, Helena Valley unit	100, 000	75, 000	75, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 150.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN—continued

Project, divisions, and units (1)	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House as allocated by Bureau of Reclamation (3)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (4)
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT— continued			
Phase B. Units being prepared for construction—Continued			
James division, South Dakota, Oahe unit.....	\$875, 000	\$825, 000	\$825, 000
Jefferson division, Montana, East Bench unit.....	200, 000	100, 000	100, 000
Lower Big Horn division, Mon- tana-Wyoming:			
Hardin unit.....	292, 000	192, 000	192, 000
Yellowtail unit.....	208, 000	208, 000	208, 000
Middle Loup division, Ne- braska.....	1, 297, 000	1, 136, 000	1, 136, 000
Missouri-Souris division, Mon- tana-North Dakota:			
Crosby-Mohall unit.....	820, 000	770, 000	770, 000
Devils Lake unit.....	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000
Jamestown unit.....	105, 000	105, 000	(4)
Montana pumping division, Mon- tana:			
Charley Creek unit.....	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
Nickwall unit.....	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
North Dakota pumping division, North Dakota:			
Hancock Flats unit.....	63, 500	53, 500	53, 500
Painted Woods unit.....	46, 500	36, 500	36, 500
Square Butte unit.....	18, 000	18, 000	18, 000
Powder division, Montana-Wyo- ming:			
Kaycee unit.....	275, 000	250, 000	250, 000
Piney unit.....	75, 000	65, 000	65, 000
Three Forks division, Montana, Crow Creek unit.....	130, 000	116, 000	116, 000
White division, South Dakota, Pine Ridge unit.....	50, 000	-----	-----
Yellowstone division, Montana- North Dakota:			
Colgate unit.....	6, 000	6, 000	6, 000
Elm Coulee unit.....	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000
Seven Sisters unit.....	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
Subtotal, phase B.....	6, 000, 000	5, 259, 000	5, 154, 000
Phase C. Continuing work on the general plan of development.....	4, 000, 000	3, 563, 300	3, 563, 300
Phase D. Work in cooperation or in connection with activities of the Corps of Engineers.....	96, 000	96, 000	96, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 150.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN—continued

Project, divisions, and units (1)	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1951 (2)	Amount allowed by House as allocated by Bureau of Reclamation (3)	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee (4)
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT— continued			
Other Department of the Interior agencies:			
Bureau of Land Management.....	\$550, 000	\$550, 000	\$550, 000
Bureau of Mines.....	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000
Geological Survey.....	6, 900, 000	4, 900, 000	4, 900, 000
National Park Service.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Subtotal, other Department agencies.....	9, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000
Total.....	¹ 105, 057, 300	91, 918, 300	⁵ 95, 198, 300

¹ Includes \$105,000 in estimate and allowed by House under phase B.

² Includes \$3,000,000 for South Dakota REA transmission facilities contained in supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 154, sent to Senate after bill passed House.

³ Includes supplemental estimate of \$3,000,000, and in addition \$3,000,000 contract authority.

⁴ Transferred to phase A and total of \$750,000 recommended.

⁵ Includes \$3,000,000 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 154; in addition \$3,000,000 contract authorization.

JAMESTOWN UNIT, MISSOURI-SOURIS DIVISION, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA

The 1951 Budget estimate for this project under phase B (planning) is \$105,000. In view of the recent devastating floods in this area, the committee recommends that construction work on the Jamestown project be started at the earliest possible date. The committee, therefore, has approved the transfer of this project from phase B to phase A (construction) and recommends that the appropriation be increased from the House allowance of \$105,000 to a total of \$750,000.

TRANSMISSION DIVISION

The House eliminated funds for the following transmission lines and substations:

(1) Canyon-Ferry-Three Forks-Anaconda 115-kilovolt line and substations.....	\$150, 000
(2) Forsyth-Yellowtail section of the Miles City-Yellowtail 115-kilovolt lines and substations.....	125, 000
Total.....	275, 000

The committee concurs with the House in omitting the foregoing transmission lines and substations from the bill.

In addition, the committee recommends that \$365,000 included in the 1951 budget estimate and allowed by the House for the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations be deleted. The committee expects the Reclamation Bureau and the Montana Power Co. to negotiate, giving appropriate weight to the

distances involved, a wheeling agreement for the disposal of Canyon Ferry power. If the facts show next year that the company has not acted in good faith, the committee will be willing to recommend appropriations for the construction of these facilities. The Montana Power Co. has given assurances that it will build the Canyon Ferry-East Helena section of the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls line and will include the right to use this line in the agreement being negotiated with the Reclamation Bureau for the use of the company's two existing 100,000-volt lines between Great Falls and East Helena.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUBSTATIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

An increase of \$6,000,000 is recommended for transmission lines and related substations in the State of South Dakota; \$3,000,000 in cash for the fiscal year 1951 and \$3,000,000 in contract authority for use in the same fiscal year.

The budget estimate of \$3,000,000 was included in House Document No. 154, Eighty-first Congress, second session, communication from the President, dated April 12, to provide for the advanced construction of transmission lines in South Dakota for a partial loop as follows:

Sioux Falls to Brookings to Watertown, and Fort Randall to Armour and Sioux Falls, with substations at principal load centers at Brookings, Watertown, and Armour.

It was pointed out to the committee that a number of REA cooperatives in South Dakota are in urgent need of additional electric power which can only be made available at required points by the construction of a transmission loop east of the Missouri River, a line from Fort Randall to Winner, S. Dak., and a segment of the Oahe-Rapid City line between Midland and Rapid City, S. Dak. The East River loop and the Fort Randall-Winner line may be energized from additional capacity which will be made available at Sioux Falls either by the construction of a steam plant by the cooperatives, or obtaining surplus capacity from the Northern States Power Co. or the Northwestern Public Service Co. The Fort Randall-Winner line may also be energized from the Nebraska power system. The additional source of power for the Rapid City-Midland section of the Rapid City-Oahe line will be the system of the Black Hills Power & Light Co.

This advanced construction involves 556 miles of line for the East River loop, 80 miles from Fort Randall to Winner, and 109 miles from Rapid City to Midland. These proposed lines will fit readily into the ultimate development of the Bureau of Reclamation's plan to dispose of power to be generated on the Missouri River Basin project. Earlier construction will permit interim relief to cooperatives badly in need of power until project generation will be available from Fort Randall Dam in fiscal year 1954.

In view of the urgent situation, the committee has recommended that the Bureau initiate construction of all phases of the advanced construction program consisting of the entire East River loop, the Fort Randall-Winner line, and the Rapid City-Midland section in fiscal year 1951.

The language recommended by the committee proposing contract authority in the amount of \$3,000,000 is as follows:

and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment in an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000 for power transmission lines and substations in the fiscal year 1951

The committee recommends that the following language inserted in the bill on the House floor be deleted:

: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph for the construction of transmission lines in South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, and of Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner with Randall Dam

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

: *Provided further*, That \$3,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph plus \$3,000,000 contract authority shall be available for construction of transmission lines and substations in South Dakota, to include a transmission loop from Fort Randall through the load centers of Armour, Huron, Aberdeen, Andover, Watertown, Brookings, Sioux Falls and Gavins Point to Fort Randall, and lines from Fort Randall to Winner and from Rapid City to Midland.

SHOSHONE EXTENSION UNIT AND HANOVER UNIT, BIG HORN DIVISION, WYO.

These two units are now in phase B (planning). Request was made of the committee to transfer these units in fiscal year 1951 to phase A for construction. The committee has not approved this request but recommends to the Bureau of Reclamation that in preparing its estimates for the fiscal year 1952 the Bureau submit its recommendations for transfer of these two units of the Big Horn division to phase A.

KEYHOLE DAM, WYO.

The 1951 estimate for this project appears under phase A in the amount of \$3,179,000, which has been allowed by the committee. However, representations have been made to the committee that the water supply on the Belle Fourche River is such that under the Wyoming-South Dakota compact of February 18, 1943, it may be difficult to fill this proposed reservoir. Under the terms of the compact between the two States, there is no limitation upon the number of small reservoirs which may be built in Wyoming. It is the opinion of the committee that a comprehensive study of the future water supply should be made before construction is undertaken.

LA PRELE DAM, WYO.

In the 1950 Interior Department Appropriation Act, the Congress included language which corrected the inadvertent omission of the La Prele unit of the Missouri River Basin project from Senate Document 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1944. In order to remove any question about the intention of the Congress to approve this unit as an integral part of the Missouri Basin development, the committee recommends inclusion of the same language in the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 so that investigations may be concluded and the unit, which is badly in need of rehabilitation, brought into construction as rapidly as possible.

The language in the 1950 act, which the committee recommends be included in the pending bill, reads as follows:

and emergency reconstruction of the La Prele unit, Wyoming

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The House allowed for operation and maintenance an appropriation of \$15,491,000, of which \$12,001,400 is to be derived from the reclamation fund and \$1,808,000 is to be derived from the Colorado River Dam fund. The House has also included in the bill a provision making advances by water users available for operation and maintenance purposes. The committee recommends no change in this appropriation. With the exception of \$746,300 included in this appropriation for soil and moisture work on lands under the jurisdiction of the Reclamation Bureau and \$894,000 for operation of the Colorado River front work and levee system, both of which items have been consolidated in this appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, funds appropriated under this heading are reimbursable, being collected from the water users and the sale of power.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation, the House allowed \$7,000,000 of the 1951 budget estimate in the amount of \$7,800,000. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$400,000 to provide an appropriation of \$7,400,000.

Heretofore general administrative expenses of the Bureau, including the departmental and Denver offices, and the regional offices, have been financed both out of an appropriation for such expenses and the charging of certain of these expenses to project appropriations. The 1951 budget estimates consolidate the funds for these administrative expenses under the heading "General administrative expenses."

The committee instructs the Commissioner of Reclamation to continue his examination of the Bureau's payrolls and personnel requirements with a view to reducing the overhead and other personnel expenditures so as to bring the personnel costs and employment of the Bureau closely in line with the program requirements. The organizational set-up of the Bureau of Reclamation should also be examined with a view to regional and other field consolidations where the program fails to justify maintenance of existing offices in order to reduce personnel and other expenditures. The committee expects a report at the next session of Congress as to what has been accomplished along this line.

The committee recommends that the following language, placing a limitation of not exceeding \$150,000 on funds to be available for salaries and expenses in connection with information work, which has been included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for several years, be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with information work

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

CONSULTANT SERVICES AND RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS

The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including such services at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day, when authorized by the Secretary

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem (not exceeding \$100,000 for individuals)

The language recommended by the committee provides for the employment of temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946, and in the case of individuals fixes a maximum rate of not to exceed \$100 per diem, placing a limitation of \$100,000 on the amount that can be used for the employment of individuals under section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946.

PERSONNEL FOR NEGOTIATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF INTERSTATE COMPACTS

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts; and, without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;

The provision recommended by the committee is necessary in order to clarify the authority of the Reclamation Bureau to pay the salaries and expenses of representatives of the Government on interstate compact commissions appointed as prescribed by law in the same manner as in the case of the Geological Survey with respect to the Arkansas River compact.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The committee recommends that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

payments to school districts as authorized by law (43 U. S. C. 385a and 618 (a) (e)), including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities

The amendment proposed by the committee was contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1949 and also in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1950. The purpose of the proposed language is to clarify the intent of Congress in connection with the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835), authorizing assistance to school districts for the education of dependents of persons employed on the actual construction of Federal reclamation projects. The committee, therefore, recommends that this provision be carried forward in the 1950 Interior Department Appropriation Act.

NONREIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

The committee recommends that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be reimbursable to the extent therein provided;

The language proposed by the committee has been included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act since 1945. Expenses incident to the general administration of reclamation projects and to the sale of acquired lands, or interest therein, and public lands under

reclamation withdrawal, where permitted under the Federal reclamation law, are incurred primarily in furtherance of the general responsibility for Federal property and, therefore, are not properly assessable against water users as annual operation and maintenance costs. It is proper, therefore, that such activities, although relatively minor in nature, should continue to be reimbursable only to the extent provided in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1945.

STUDIES OF RECREATIONAL AREAS

The committee recommends that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, as authorized by law

and that the following provision, which was contained in the 1950 Interior Department Appropriation Act, be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided, That funds appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for expenditure through the facilities of the National Park Service in amounts of not to exceed \$25,000 for any one reservoir area for studies of recreational areas and planning for their utilization, and funds so expended shall not be reimbursable or returnable under the reclamation law

The foregoing limitation recommended by the committee is identical with the provision on studies of recreational areas in the 1950 Interior Department Appropriation Act. The provision is recommended again by the committee to remove any doubt as to the authority to plan for the recreational use of Federal reservoirs as well as to place a limitation on the amounts that may be expended for such studies and planning.

LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends that the following proviso in the House bill be deleted:

: Provided, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except \$7,000,000 under the head "General administrative expenses" and \$375,000 (\$175,000 for reconnaissance and \$200,000 for general engineering and research) under the head "General investigations"

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided further, That, except as otherwise provided by the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), or by any other law, no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the said Act of April 19, 1945, for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except expenses under the head "General administrative expenses" and under the head "General investigations"

The committee recommends deletion of the limitation in the form proposed by the House inasmuch as the committee was advised that it would reduce to an impracticable minimum reconnaissance surveys, which are used largely to screen proposed investigations and thus to eliminate the necessity for many more detailed project investigations. Further, it was pointed out that the House provision would virtually eliminate basin-wide investigations carried on by the Reclamation Bureau. Question was also raised that the language might be construed as making expenditures of appropriations derived from the Colorado River Development Fund reimbursable.

TRANSFER OF EPHRATA AIR FORCE BASE

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

TRANSFER OF EPHRATA AIR FORCE BASE

For the purpose of assisting in the construction, operation, and maintenance, and settlement programs on the Columbia Basin project in the State of Washington, the Armed Services, General Services Administration, or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein, is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of their right, title, and interest to certain buildings, facilities, and equipment at the Ephrata Air Force Base, Ephrata, Wash., including the following buildings in accordance with block and building numbers: Block 800, building numbered 68; block 1900, buildings numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17; block 2000, four buildings numbered 75, two buildings numbered 56; block 3000, buildings numbered 56, 131, 58; block 2900, buildings numbered 59, 53, 55, 57, 66, 89, 90, 85, 84, 124, 141, two buildings numbered 60, two buildings numbered 64, two buildings numbered 65; block 3300, eleven buildings numbered 28; block 3400, seven buildings numbered 28; block 3500, buildings numbered 43, 46; block 3600, buildings numbered 34, 35, 36, 38, two buildings numbered 37; block 3700, buildings numbered 35, 38, four buildings numbered 31, two buildings numbered 32, two buildings numbered 34, two buildings numbered 37; block 3800, buildings numbered 35, 38, 39, 42, two buildings numbered 37; block 4300, buildings numbered 19, 20, 21, 22; block 4400, buildings numbered 113, 114, two buildings numbered 112; block 4600, buildings numbered 134; block 4700, buildings numbered 94, 95, 96, 99, 109, 100, 35, 108, 104, 110, six buildings numbered 97; block 4800, buildings numbered 53, 40, 102, 101, 103, 105, 107, 111, two buildings numbered 32, five buildings numbered 106, three buildings numbered 98, together with one sewage-disposal plant numbered 116, one water tank numbered 115, one well, one flag pole numbered 118, two garbage racks numbered 155, two garbage racks numbered 158, one wash rack numbered 63, two grease racks numbered 62, and sewer system, water lines, electric-power lines, railroad spur and siding, road improvements, and all other facilities and equipment incident to the foregoing property, and including land and rights-of-way formerly under Reclamation withdrawal to other federally owned land on which said buildings are situate, which have heretofore or which may hereafter be declared surplus to the needs of the Armed Forces.

The foregoing language authorizes and directs the transfer to the Reclamation Bureau, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, of certain property, buildings, facilities, and equipment at the Ephrata Air Force Base, Ephrata, Wash., which have been declared surplus. These facilities have been occupied by the Reclamation Bureau in connection with the Columbia Basin project since the air base at Ephrata was deactivated, and the record shows that the transfer to the Reclamation Bureau is agreeable to the Air Force. The buildings and other facilities are needed by the Bureau in connection with the Columbia Basin project, the irrigation headquarters of which are located at Ephrata. Precedent for the transfer to the Reclamation Bureau of buildings and facilities located on Reclamation withdrawn land, which have been declared surplus to the needs of the Armed Forces or other war agencies, has been established in previous appropriation acts. The recommendation for transfer of the Ephrata Air Force Base is in accord with this precedent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Including a supplemental budget estimate of \$275,000 received by the Senate after the bill passed the House, the total 1951 estimate for surveys, investigations, and research of the Geological Survey is \$20,275,000.

Based on the regular 1951 estimate of \$20,000,000, the House allowed an appropriation of \$19,129,000, or \$871,000 less than the estimate. The committee recommends approval of the House action on the regular budget estimate.

With respect to the supplemental budget estimate of \$275,000 contained in Senate Document 157, the committee has approved \$253,000 of the amount requested. This increase is to provide funds for water resources investigations in connection with the upper Colorado, the Arkansas, and the Pecos River compacts, which were approved by Public Laws 37, 82, and 91, Eighty-first Congress.

The increase of \$253,000 recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$19,382,000, which amount is \$893,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate.

The distribution by activities of the \$19,382,000 appropriation is as follows:

(1) Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$7, 800, 000
(2) Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	4, 445, 000
(3) Water resources investigations, including \$253,000 of \$275,000 supplemental budget estimate.....	5, 453, 000
(4) Soil and moisture conservation.....	41, 000
(5) Classification of lands.....	328, 000
(6) Supervision of mining and oil and gas leases.....	850, 000
(7) General administration.....	465, 000
Total appropriation.....	19, 382, 000

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The 1951 budget estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$18,202,400. The House allowed an appropriation of \$17,758,000. The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, which is \$444,400 under the 1951 budget estimate.

The breakdown of the \$17,758,000 appropriation is as follows:

(1) Fuels:	
(a) Coal.....	\$2, 030, 207
(b) Petroleum and natural gas.....	1, 117, 827
(c) Synthetic liquid fuels.....	8, 281, 400
(d) Helium.....	95, 050
(2) Minerals and metals:	
(a) Ferrous metals and alloys.....	1, 903, 770
(b) Nonferrous metals.....	2, 687, 158
(c) Nonmetallic minerals.....	777, 183
(d) Mineral research unclassified.....	376, 479
(3) Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.....	488, 926
Total appropriation.....	17, 758, 000

COAL

SAMPLING AND INSPECTION OF FUEL FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Out of the recommended appropriation of \$2,030,207 for "Coal," the committee directs that an increase of \$30,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1950 be allocated to the sampling and inspection of fuel for Government agencies. The Federal purchase of coal totals approximately \$60,000,000 annually. Without additional funds in the fiscal year 1951, it will not be possible for the Bureau to

reduce the present backlog of over 500 unsampled mines, leaving Federal purchasing agencies without adequate data on which to base awards for Government purchases of coal.

For the fiscal year 1950, \$36,375 was available for sampling and inspection of fuel for Government agencies. Under the committee's direction that \$30,000 additional be used during the fiscal year 1951, a total of \$66,375 will be available for this work.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The House allowed \$3,805,000 for this appropriation, and the committee recommends no change in this figure, which is \$95,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate.

The distribution of the \$3,805,000 appropriation by activities is as follows:

(1) Investigation of accidents and rescue work.....	\$790, 883
(2) Mine inspections and investigations.....	2, 539, 208
(3) Explosives and explosions testing and research.....	474, 909
Total appropriation.....	3, 805, 000

CONSTRUCTION

In the appropriation for "Construction," the committee recommends a reduction of \$104,500 in the House figure. Of the budget estimate of \$1,797,600, the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,372,600, or \$425,000 less than the estimate. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,268,100, which is \$104,500 under the amount approved by the House and which is \$529,500 under the 1951 Budget estimate.

The breakdown of the \$1,268,100 appropriation proposed by the committee is as follows:

(1) Synthetic liquid fuels.....	\$718, 100
(2) Cash for liquidation of prior-year contract authorization.....	550, 000
Total appropriation.....	1, 268, 100

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For "General administrative expenses" of the Bureau of Mines, the 1951 budget estimate is \$1,308,700. The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, \$1,300,000, which is \$8,700 less than the estimate. Including Pay Act increases, the 1951 base for this appropriation is \$1,308,700, the amount of the budget estimate. Thus, the amount approved by the committee is less than the actual base but the reduction can be absorbed during the fiscal year 1951.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the bill be amended as indicated: purchase (not to exceed ~~one hundred and forty-five~~ *one hundred and fifty*, of which *one hundred and forty-five* shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;

The budget estimates proposed authority for the purchase of 155 passenger motor vehicles, of which 145 were to be for replacement only, and of which 10 were to be new automobiles. The House elim-

inated the request for 10 new automobiles, and the committee recommends that provision be made for 5.

The 10 new automobiles were requested in connection with the full operation of the Lignite Research Laboratory, the Anthracite Research Laboratory, the program pertaining to coal-mining methods and reduction of losses, and the project for fuel-economy service for Government agencies. Under the committee's recommendation, five of these new automobiles may be obtained.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FORT SNELLING GOVERNMENT RESERVATION IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN.

The committee recommends that the following paragraph contained in the 1951 budget estimates be added to the bill:

The Veterans' Administration is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of a parcel of forty-three acres, more or less, within the boundaries of the Fort Snelling Government Reservation in Hennepin County, Minnesota.

The committee was advised that the Veterans' Administration has agreed to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of approximately 43 acres within the boundaries of the Fort Snelling Government Reservation in Hennepin County, Minn. It was pointed out that the property is well situated for use by the Bureau of Mines for the establishment of a permanent storage depot for cores and samples of strategic mineral deposits that have been accumulated in the course of our strategic-minerals program, which is authorized by the Stock Piling Act of 1946. Due to the constant shifting of emphasis in the strategic minerals, the Bureau of Mines advises that it is necessary to keep such cores and samples available for restudy from time to time.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The committee recommends no change in the amount of the House allowance for this appropriation, \$7,688,700, which is \$166,300 less than the 1951 budget estimate of \$7,855,000.

By activities the \$7,688,700 appropriation is distributed as follows:

(1) Management of park and other areas.....	\$6, 458, 587
(2) Forestry and fire control.....	507, 416
(3) Soil and moisture conservation.....	96, 000
(4) Plans and investigations.....	626, 697

Total appropriation.....	7, 688, 700
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OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT, GA.

Out of the funds available to the National Park Service during the fiscal year 1951 under the appropriation "Management and protection," the committee directs that not to exceed \$9,000 be used for the employment of an archeologist at the Ocmulgee National Monument, Ga., including expenses in connection with the work of such archeologist.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The 1951 budget estimate for this appropriation is \$7,470,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$7,250,000. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$198,100 to provide a total appropriation of \$7,448,100, which amount is \$21,900 under the estimate.

Of the \$198,100 increase proposed by the committee, \$94,000 is for roads and trails and \$104,100 is for buildings and utilities.

The distribution of the \$7,448,100 appropriation by activities is as follows:

(1) Roads and trails	\$3, 898, 000
(2) Buildings and utilities	3, 550, 100
Total appropriation	<u>7, 448, 100</u>

CONSTRUCTION

The House allowed \$20,542,000 for this appropriation, which amount is \$2,225,000 under the 1951 budget estimate of \$22,767,000. The committee recommends an increase of \$275,000 in this appropriation and decreases totaling \$1,150,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$19,667,000, which is \$875,000 less than the House allowance and which is \$3,100,000 less than the 1951 budget estimate.

The increase of \$275,000 approved by the committee is for acquisition of privately owned lands within the authorized boundaries of established national park areas.

Of the decrease of \$1,150,000 proposed by the committee, \$150,000 is for buildings and utilities, and \$1,000,000 is in the amount requested for liquidation of the prior contract authority of \$3,935,000 in connection with the Independence National Historical Park, Pa. The reduction recommended by the committee will leave contract liquidation funds in the amount of \$2,935,000, which the committee feels will be ample to meet 1951 requirements under this prior contract authorization.

The distribution of the \$19,667,000 appropriation recommended by the committee is as follows:

Construction and land acquisition:

(1) Parkways	\$4, 000, 000
(2) Roads and trails	3, 800, 000
(3) Buildings and utilities	3, 640, 000
(4) Acquisition of lands and water rights	292, 000

Subtotal	<u>11, 732, 000</u>
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New cash for liquidation of prior-year contract authorization:

(1) Parkways	1, 750, 000
(2) Roads and trails	3, 250, 000
(3) Acquisition of lands and water rights	2, 935, 000

Subtotal	<u>7, 935, 000</u>
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Total appropriation for construction	<u>19, 667, 000</u>
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Out of the funds approved by the committee in this appropriation for "Roads and trails," it is the direction of the committee that \$33,400 be allocated for the paving of 4.9 miles of road extending from the California State line to Scotty's Castle in Death Valley. This is a

comparatively small item and can be absorbed in the total funds approved by the committee for "Roads and trails."

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, PA.

The committee was advised that subsequent to submission of the 1951 budget estimates, an agreement was negotiated between the Interior Department and the city of Philadelphia, pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 26, 1948 (Public Law 795, 80th Cong.), under which the National Park Service will administer the Independence Hall group of historic structures, consisting of the Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and associated historic objects. The city is desirous of turning the property over to the Federal Government at the earliest practicable date, and it is proposed that the National Park Service assume the obligation beginning January 1, 1951. To provide for operation and maintenance of this property by the National Park Service for the last half of the fiscal year 1951, beginning January 1, 1951, the committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 of the funds available for the Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania, shall be available after January 1, 1951, for the management, protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of Independence Hall, grounds, and structures in that Park

MUSEUM FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

The committee recommends that the following language be inserted in the bill, providing contract authority in the amount of \$100,000 for the construction of a public information building in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.:

, and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of \$100,000 for the construction of a public information building in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota

In addition to general public use, this building will be used to house some of the effects of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The committee was advised that some of the Theodore Roosevelt associations and organizations are desirous of donating some of these effects when a suitable building to house them is constructed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For general administrative expenses of the National Park Service, the 1951 budget estimate is \$1,314,500. The committee recommends that the House allowance of \$1,264,500 be increased by \$50,000 to provide the amount of the estimate. The increase recommended is for departmental services and expenses and will provide a total of \$741,703 for this purpose, which is approximately 2 percent of the total 1951 appropriation recommended for the National Park Service. In view of the workload of the National Park Service since the war, the committee feels that this increase in departmental services and expenses is justified. The remainder of the appropriation recommended, \$572,797, is for regional office expenses.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends a reduction of \$75,000 in this appropriation under the amount allowed by the House. In lieu of the House figure of \$7,157,000, which is the amount of the 1951 budget estimate, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,082,000.

The reduction of \$75,000 proposed by the committee is in the activity for mammal and bird reservations. For this work, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$1,722,402 in lieu of the House figure and estimate of \$1,797,402.

The distribution by activities of the \$7,082,000 appropriation recommended by the committee is as follows:

(1) Administration of fish and game laws.....	\$1, 582, 277
(2) Propagation and distribution of food fishes.....	1, 996, 177
(3) Mammal and bird reservations.....	1, 722, 402
(4) Pribilof Islands reservations and resources.....	473, 406
(5) River basin studies.....	214, 060
(6) Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	986, 527
(7) Soil and moisture conservation.....	107, 151

Total appropriation.....	7, 082, 000
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The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service;

Language similar to the foregoing provision was included in the 1950 Interior Department Appropriation Act but was inadvertently omitted from the text of the 1951 budget language. The purpose of the committee amendment, therefore, is to continue the authority the Fish and Wildlife Service had under the 1950 act for making expenditures for information or evidence obtained by investigations concerning violations of laws administered by the Service for the protection of fish and wildlife.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

For the appropriation "Investigation of Resources," the 1951 budget estimate is \$3,900,000, which amount was approved by the House. The committee recommends an increase of \$225,000 in this appropriation to provide a total of \$4,125,000.

The distribution by activities of the \$4,125,000 appropriation recommended by the committee is as follows:

(1) Research on fish and fisheries.....	\$1, 952, 866
(2) Exploration, development and utilization of fishery resources....	1, 665, 185
(3) Research on birds and mammals.....	506, 949

Total appropriation.....	4, 125, 000
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EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES

The increase of \$225,000 recommended is in the activity "Exploration, development, and utilization of fishery resources" and is for the following two purposes:

(1) Freezing fish at sea experiments.....	\$150, 000
(2) Exploratory fishing survey of bluefin tuna resources in the North Atlantic.....	75, 000
Total increase recommended.....	225, 000

RESEARCH ON FISH AND FISHERIES

SARDINE (PILCHARD) RESEARCH

For the fiscal year 1950, \$87,000 was made available for sardine (pilchard) research. The 1951 budget estimate under the activity "Research on fish and fisheries" includes \$129,000 for this purpose.

Figures placed before the committee show that the tonnage of fish landed for commercial purposes between 1941 and 1946 ranged between 2,000,000 and 2,288,000 tons, having a value in 1946 of \$310,000,000. From a high of 392,000 tons of sardines landed in the Monterey and San Francisco areas in 1941, the tonnage landed dropped to 19,000 tons in 1947, 55,000 tons in 1948, and 149,000 tons in 1949. The total tonnage of sardines landed in California dropped from a high of 631,000 tons in 1941 to 128,000 tons in 1947, 176,000 tons in 1948, and 300,000 tons in 1949.

The drop in the tonnage of sardines landed in the California area is out of proportion to the total commercial landings of fish, and the committee believes that greater emphasis should be placed on research and investigations directed toward increasing the commercial landings of sardines and stimulating this important part of the fishing industry in the United States. The committee directs that the Fish and Wildlife Service readjust its 1951 program under the appropriation "Investigation of resources" to such extent as may be necessary to allocate additional funds to sardine research in the Pacific area.

CONSTRUCTION

For this appropriation, the House allowed \$2,401,000, or \$25,000 in excess of the 1951 budget estimate of \$2,376,000. The committee recommends that this appropriation be increased by \$22,450 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,423,450.

The increase of \$22,450 proposed by the committee is to provide \$12,450 for water supply for the Easter pageant area located on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma and \$10,000 for sanitation facilities at this area. It was represented to the committee that over 100,000 people attend the annual Passion Play during the Easter season at the so-called Holy City on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge. A total of \$42,450 was requested for improvements in this area. The committee has approved the two items noted above totaling \$22,450.

The distribution of the \$2,423,450 appropriation by activities is as follows:

(1) Fish facilities-----	\$1, 977, 500
(2) Wildlife facilities-----	445, 950
Total appropriation-----	2, 423, 450

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For "General administrative expenses" of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the 1951 budget estimate is \$917,500, which amount was allowed by the House and which is recommended by the committee. The 1951 base for this appropriation is \$902,933. Of the net increase of \$14,567 proposed in the 1951 estimates, \$8,000 is required for within-grade salary advancements.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

The committee recommends that the following paragraph in the bill be deleted:

For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the current fiscal year from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

and that the following language be inserted in lieu thereof:

For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

The language recommended by the committee is contained in the 1951 budget estimates and makes available in an indefinite amount all moneys received from the sale of Federal hunting stamps pursuant to the Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h). These funds are used for wildlife conservation, being expended on the basis of 90 percent for acquiring, restoring, and administering waterfowl habitats as inviolate refuges, and 10 percent for the enforcement of the various acts for the protection of migratory birds and expenses of the Post Office Department for engraving, issuing, and accounting for the stamps.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

The budget estimate for this appropriation is \$4,052,600. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,329,500. The committee recommends that the item for general administration be increased by \$62,680 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,392,180, which is \$660,420 under the 1951 estimate.

The committee has approved the following reductions made by the House in this appropriation: Virgin Islands, Governor's office, \$40,000 Guam, Governor's office, \$23,190, and grants, \$597,230.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For "Construction of roads, Alaska," the 1951 estimate is \$20,400,000, including \$8,000,000 for liquidation of prior contract authority, and \$8,000,000 additional contract authority. The House approved these amounts.

The committee has approved the \$8,000,000 requested for liquidation of prior contract authorizations and the 1951 estimate of \$8,000,000 new contract authority.

However, in the items for preparation of plans, construction in progress, reconstruction, and new construction, the committee recommends a reduction of \$1,516,788 under the budget estimate and the House figure. The reduction of \$1,516,788 proposed by the committee in these items will provide a total appropriation for them of \$10,883,212 in lieu of the budget estimate and House figure of \$12,400,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

The committee recommends approval of the House action in reducing this appropriation by \$200,000 to provide \$2,600,000 in lieu of the budget estimate of \$2,800,000.

CLAIMS, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION

The committee recommends that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

CLAIMS, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION

For payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for overtime compensation earned in 1945 and prior fiscal years under the provisions of section 23 of the Act of March 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 522), \$12,893, to remain available until June 30, 1952: Provided, That no part of the amount received by any claimant in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The 1951 budget estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$525,000. The committee has approved \$12,893 of this request, which is the amount required to pay claims already approved by the General Accounting Office.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

The 1951 budget estimate is in the amount of \$31,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is for liquidation of prior-year contract authority. The House approved the full amount of the estimate.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$2,300,000 in this appropriation, believing that the full amount for the completion of the Alaska Railroad rehabilitation program will not be required in the fiscal year 1951.

The total appropriation recommended by the committee is \$28,700,000 in lieu of the House figure of \$31,000,000.

COMPLIANCE WITH SENATE RESOLUTION 95 AGREED TO AUGUST 27, 1949

PENDING BILL

On page 268:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 4. (a) Effective July 1, 1935, all receipts of the character theretofore credited to the appropriation accounts appearing on the books of the Government and listed in subsection (b) of this section shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and amounts equal thereto are authorized to be appropriated annually from the general fund of the Treasury for the same purposes for which such receipts are now appropriated. Appropriations to which expenditures under such accounts have been chargeable theretofore are hereby repealed, effective on such date: *Provided*, That if the total of receipts for any one fiscal year for any of the foregoing purposes under this authority is greater than the amounts appropriated for such purpose, such excess is authorized to be appropriated for the following fiscal year.

(b) * * *

(Continuation of Sec. 4 (b), above) subsection (29): After June 30, 1936, migratory bird conservation fund
* * *

INCREASES

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

Standardization of geographic names.....	\$14, 000
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Bureau of Land Management:

Management of lands and resources.....	371, 010
Construction.....	200, 000

Total increase, Bureau of Land Management---	571, 010
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Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Health, education, and welfare services.....	2, 323, 328
Resources management.....	272, 576
Construction and land acquisition.....	1, 350, 651
General administration.....	144, 000

Tribal funds:

Increase of \$7,000 in amount proposed to be appropriated from Indian tribal funds.

Total increase, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	4, 090, 555
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INCREASES—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation:

General investigations-----	\$1, 350, 000
Construction and rehabilitation:	
All-American canal, Arizona-California-----	1, 450, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	228, 000
Provo River project, Utah (supplemental budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 186)-----	2, 445, 000
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	200, 000
Missouri River Basin project-----	3, 645, 000

Of the increase recommended, \$3,000,000 is for construction of transmission lines and substations in South Dakota as proposed in a supplemental budget estimate, Senate Document 154, and \$645,000 is for the Jamestown unit, Missouri-Souris division, Montana-North Dakota. The committee recommends that this project be transferred from phase B to phase A. Including the \$105,000 allowed under phase B, which the committee proposes be transferred to phase A, the bill contains a total of \$750,000 under phase A for the Jamestown unit. In addition to the increase of \$3,000,000 in the cash appropriation for transmission lines and substations in South Dakota, the committee recommends an additional \$3,000,000 in contract authority for this purpose.

Total increases, construction-----	7, 968, 000
General administrative expenses-----	400, 000
Total increases, Reclamation Bureau-----	9, 718, 000

Geological Survey:

Surveys, investigations, and research-----	253, 000
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In S. Doc. 157, \$275,000 was requested after the bill passed the House for water resources investigations in connection with the upper Colorado, the Arkansas, and Pecos River compacts, which were approved by Public Laws 37, 82, and 91, 81st Cong. The committee has approved \$253,000 of the supplemental budget estimate.

National Park Service:

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	198, 100
Construction: General land acquisition-----	275, 000
General administrative expenses-----	50, 000
Total increases, National Park Service-----	523, 100

INCREASES—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Investigation of resources:

Exploration, development, and utilization of fishery resources:

Freezing fish at sea experiments..... \$150, 000

Exploratory fishing survey of bluefin tuna resources
in the North Atlantic..... 75, 000

Total increase, investigation of resources..... 225, 000

Construction:

Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma..... 22, 450

(This increase provides \$10,000 for sanitation facilities and \$12,450 for water supply for pageant area).

Total increase, Fish and Wildlife Service..... 247, 450

Territories and island possessions:

Administration of Territories and possessions: General administration..... 62, 680

Claims, Alaska Road Commission..... 12, 893

Total increases, Territories and island possessions..... 75, 573

Total increases, chapter VII..... 15, 492, 688

DECREASES

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries and expenses..... 215, 000

Enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act..... 20, 000

Southeastern power marketing area..... 50, 000

Southwestern Power Administration:

Construction..... 1, 730, 000

The committee also recommends that the contract authorization be reduced from \$6,000,000, as proposed by the budget estimates and the House, to \$1,730,000, or a reduction below the estimate and the House of \$4,270,000.

Operation and maintenance..... 100, 000

Total decrease, Southwestern Power Administration..... 1, 830, 000

Total decrease, Office of the Secretary..... 2, 115, 000

Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction..... 2, 000, 000

In addition, the committee recommends that the contract authorization be reduced from the budget estimate and House allowance of \$21,750,000 to \$20,000,000.

Operation and maintenance..... 500, 000

Total decrease, Bonneville Power Administration..... 2, 500, 000

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Construction and land acquisition..... 137, 500

DECREASES—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation:

Construction:

Gila project, Arizona.....	\$300, 000
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California.....	50, 000
Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada.....	500, 000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	700, 000
Central Valley project, California.....	2, 000, 000
Paonia project, Colorado.....	57, 000
Fort Peck project, Montana: Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations.....	1, 400, 000
In addition, the committee is recommending that the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated for this line and substations not required to terminate at once work on these facilities and meet existing obligations be rescinded.	
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	1, 000, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	50, 000
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	50, 000
Provo River project, Utah.....	200, 000
The supplemental estimate of \$2,445,000 has been approved by the committee but a reduction of \$200,000 in the regular budget estimate is recommended.	
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	4, 000, 000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	50, 000
Missouri River Basin: Canyon Ferry-Great Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations.....	365, 000

Total decreases, construction, Reclamation Bureau.....	10, 722, 000
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Bureau of Mines:

Construction.....	104, 500
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National Park Service:

Construction:

Buildings and utilities.....	150, 000
Reduction in amount requested for funds to liquidate prior contract authorization.....	1, 000, 000

Total decreases, National Park Service.....	1, 150, 000
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

Management of resources: Mammal and bird reservations...	75, 000
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Territories and Island Possessions:

Construction of roads, Alaska.....	1, 516, 788
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	2, 300, 000

Total decrease, Territories and island possessions..	3, 816, 788
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Total decreases, chapter VII.....	20, 620, 788
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Total increases, chapter VII.....	15, 492, 688
Total decreases, chapter VII.....	20, 620, 788
Net decrease, chapter VII.....	5, 128, 100
Amount of chapter VII as reported to Senate.....	617, 006, 030

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, power transmission facilities.....	\$500,000	\$300,000	-\$200,000
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles.....	289,250	307,700	+18,450
Continuing fund for emergencies, Bonneville power project.....	213,935	-----	-213,935
Range improvements on public lands.....	(1)	350,000	+350,000
Payments to States from grazing fees, Indian ceded lands.....	100	100	-----
Payments to States from sales of lands.....	(1)	75,000	+75,000
Oregon and California grant lands deficiency payments to counties in lieu of taxes.....	529,918	300,000	-229,918
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Payments to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties.....	(1)	4,000	+4,000
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands.....	(1)	6,000	+6,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	1,766,394	1,000,000	-766,394
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	12,000,000	13,500,000	+1,500,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	212,500	217,500	+5,000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	500	500	-----
Claims and treaty obligations, Indian affairs.....	(1)	151,020	+151,020
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1,835,000	1,880,000	+45,000
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds.....	1,140,000	1,140,000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	500	500	-----

Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600,000	600,000	-----
Repayment of advances from Treasury.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	408,223	435,000	+26,777
Payment from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	500	500	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	466,000	466,000	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	17,887	22,389	+4,502
Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	265,256	261,000	-4,256
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	10,378,538	7,500,000	-2,878,538
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	88,418	87,000	-1,418
Alaska Railroad fund.....	13,100,000	14,100,000	+1,000,000
Total, general and special funds.....	50,869,119	49,760,409	-1,108,710

¹ Appropriated under annual definite appropriation.

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville power project.....	\$44, 450		—\$44, 450
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	15, 000	\$15, 000	—
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	50, 000	50, 000	—
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees.....	5, 000	5, 000	—
Alaska town-site funds.....	1, 000	1, 000	—
Unearned proceeds from lands.....	2, 001, 000	2, 001, 000	—
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	—
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	12, 000, 000	11, 500, 000	—500, 000
Operation and maintenance collections, Indian irrigation projects.....	1, 347, 000	1, 365, 000	+18, 000
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations.....	1, 938, 625	20, 000	—1, 918, 625
Synthetic liquid fuels program, cooperative fund.....	33, 000		—33, 000
Donations, including land, national parks.....	20, 000	20, 000	—
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	1, 100	1, 100	—
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks.....	2, 400	2, 400	—
Fox and fur seal industries.....	300, 000	300, 000	—
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	20, 000	20, 000	—
Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	215, 000	210, 000	—5, 000
Total, appropriations, trust funds.....	19, 093, 575	16, 610, 500	—2, 483, 075
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds.....	69, 962, 604	66, 370, 909	—3, 591, 785

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 1950, AND ESTIMATES AND THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1951

Departmental unit	Authorization, fiscal year 1950	Estimates, fiscal year 1951	House bill, fiscal year 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
Office of the Secretary.....	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,730,000	—\$3,270,000	—\$4,270,000	—\$4,270,000
Bonneville Power Administration.....	16,239,500	21,750,000	21,750,000	20,000,000	+3,760,500	—1,750,000	—1,750,000
Bureau of Land Management.....	200,000	300,000			—200,000	—300,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	937,500	8,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	+4,062,500	—3,000,000	+2,500,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	8,339,700			3,000,000	—5,339,700	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Bureau of Mines.....	550,000				—550,000		
National Park Service.....	8,935,000			100,000	—8,835,000	+100,000	+100,000
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	50,000				—50,000		
Government in the Territories.....	25,000,000	8,700,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	—17,000,000	—700,000	
Total, contract authorizations.....	65,251,700	44,750,000	38,250,000	37,830,000	—27,421,700	—6,920,000	—420,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1951, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, fiscal year 1951	House bill, fiscal year 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,918,875	\$2,345,400	\$2,315,000	\$2,100,000	\$+181,125	-\$245,400	-\$215,000
Standardization of geographic names-----	14,200	91,400	-----	14,000	-200	-77,400	+14,000
Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act-----	175,000	205,000	200,000	180,000	+5,000	-25,000	-20,000
Working capital fund-----	-----	300,000	300,000	300,000	+300,000	-----	-----
Operation and maintenance, southeastern power marketing area-----	70,000	175,000	150,000	100,000	+30,000	-75,000	-50,000
Construction, Southwestern Power Administration-----	13,475,000	210,350,000	210,350,000	218,620,000	+5,145,000	-1,730,000	-1,730,000
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Adminis- tration-----	525,000	785,000	760,000	660,000	+135,000	-125,000	-100,000
Total, office of the Secretary-----	6,178,075	14,251,800	14,075,000	11,974,000	+5,795,925	-2,277,800	-2,101,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses-----	12,000	12,530	12,530	12,530	+530	-----	-----
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION							
Construction, Bonneville Power transmission system-----	226,284,500	442,000,000	441,500,000	439,500,000	+13,215,500	-2,500,000	-2,000,000
Operation and maintenance, Bonneville Power transmission system-----	4,000,000	5,250,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	+500,000	-750,000	-500,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	30,284,500	47,250,000	46,500,000	44,000,000	+13,715,500	-3,250,000	-2,500,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources.....	6, 215, 200	8, 650, 000	6, 756, 800	7, 127, 810	+912, 610	-1, 522, 190	+371, 010
Construction.....	(¹)	6 1, 000, 000	600, 000	800, 000	+800, 000	-200, 000	+200, 000
Range improvements on public lands.....	350, 000	(⁷)		(^{7a})	-350, 000		
Payments to States from sales of lands.....	5, 000	(⁷)		(^{7a})	-5, 000		
Payments to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties.....	4, 000	(⁷)		(^{7a})	-4, 000		
Leasing of grazing lands.....	6, 000	(⁷)		(^{7a})	-6, 000		
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	6, 580, 200	9, 650, 000	7, 356, 800	7, 927, 810	+1, 347, 610	-1, 722, 190	+571, 010
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Health, education, and welfare services.....	32, 535, 906	40, 483, 975	37, 929, 000	40, 252, 328	+7, 716, 422	-231, 647	+2, 323, 328
Resources management.....	9, 565, 517	11, 975, 000	10, 542, 000	10, 814, 576	+1, 249, 059	-1, 160, 424	+272, 576
Construction.....	⁸ 10, 896, 657	⁹ 26, 802, 400	¹⁰ 22, 422, 000	^{10a} 23, 635, 151	+12, 738, 494	-2, 967, 249	+1, 213, 151
General administrative expenses.....	3, 281, 146	4, 535, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 644, 000	+362, 854	-891, 000	+144, 000
Revolving fund for loans.....	3, 000, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 400, 000	-600, 000		
Alaska Native Service, vessel conversion.....	150, 000				-150, 000		
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes.....	176, 020	(¹¹)		(^{11a})	-176, 020		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	59, 605, 246	85, 996, 375	76, 793, 000	80, 746, 055	+21, 140, 809	-5, 250, 320	+3, 953, 055

¹ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.² And contract authorization of \$6,000,000.^{2a} And contract authority of \$1,730,000.³ And contract authorization of \$16,239,500.⁴ And contract authorization of \$21,750,000.^{4a} And contract authorization of \$20,000,000.⁵ And contract authorization of \$200,000.⁶ And contract authorization of \$300,000.⁷ Annual indefinite appropriations.^{7a} Limitations placed on amounts of annual indefinite appropriations.⁸ And contract authorization of \$37,500.⁹ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.¹⁰ And contract authorization of \$2,500,000.^{10a} And contract authorization of \$5,000,000*.¹¹ Indefinite appropriation.^{11a} Annual indefinite appropriation.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed: House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, fiscal year 1951	House bill, fiscal year 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued							
NOTE.—The following appropriation shown in italic type, is from Indian tribal funds and is not included in the totals in this tabulation.							
<i>Tribal funds</i>	\$3, 172, 500	\$2, 323, 965	\$2, 430, 965	\$2, 437, 965	—\$741, 535	+\$44, 000	+\$7, 000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION							
General investigations.....	4, 950, 000	7, 800, 000	5, 150, 000	6, 500, 000	+1, 550, 000	—1, 300, 000	+1, 350, 000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	12 333, 961, 638	12a 325, 966, 500	297, 467, 000	13 294, 713, 000	—39, 248, 638	—31, 253, 500	—2, 754, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	13, 542, 872	17, 752, 000	15, 491, 000	15, 491, 000	+1, 948, 128	—2, 261, 000	
General administrative expenses.....	4, 300, 000	7, 800, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 400, 000	+3, 100, 000	—400, 000	+400, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	356, 754, 510	359, 318, 500	325, 108, 000	324, 104, 000	—32, 650, 510	—35, 214, 500	—1, 004, 000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	16, 044, 400	13a 20, 275, 000	19, 129, 000	13b 19, 382, 000	+3, 337, 600	—893, 000	+253, 000
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	16, 562, 353	18, 202, 400	17, 758, 000	17, 758, 000	+1, 195, 647	—444, 400	
Health and safety.....	3, 702, 868	3, 900, 000	3, 805, 000	3, 805, 000	+102, 132	—95, 000	
Construction.....	14 2, 513, 079	1, 797, 600	1, 372, 600	1, 268, 100	—1, 244, 979	—529, 500	—104, 500
General administrative expenses.....	1, 268, 200	1, 308, 700	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	+31, 800	—8, 700	
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	24, 046, 500	25, 208, 700	24, 235, 600	24, 131, 100	+84, 600	—1, 077, 600	—104, 500

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE									
Management and protection.....	7,002,948	7,855,000	7,688,700	7,688,700	+685,752	-166,300	-----		
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	6,990,262	7,470,000	7,250,000	7,448,100	+457,838	-21,900	+198,100		
Construction and land acquisition.....	¹⁵ 14,595,813	22,767,000	20,542,000	^{15a} 19,667,000	+5,071,187	-3,100,000	-875,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,145,277	1,314,500	1,264,500	1,314,500	+169,223	-----	+50,000		
Travel Division.....	15,650				-15,650	-----	-----		
Total, National Park Service.....	29,749,950	39,406,500	36,745,200	36,118,300	+6,368,350	-3,288,200	-626,900		
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE									
Management of resources.....	6,938,800	7,157,000	7,157,000	7,082,000	+143,200	-75,000	-75,000		
Investigations of resources.....	3,324,200	3,900,000	3,900,000	4,125,000	+800,800	+225,000	+225,000		
Construction.....	¹⁶ 1,797,100	2,376,000	2,401,000	2,423,450	+626,350	+47,450	+22,450		
General administrative expenses.....	876,400	917,500	917,500	917,500	+41,100	-----	-----		
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	12,936,500	14,350,500	14,375,500	14,547,950	+1,611,450	+197,450	+172,450		
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES									
Administration of Territories and possessions.....	1,824,066	4,052,600	3,329,500	3,392,180	+1,568,114	-660,420	+62,680		
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	¹⁷ 24,920,700	¹⁸ 20,400,000	¹⁹ 20,400,000	¹⁹ 18,883,212	-6,637,488	-1,516,788	-1,516,788		
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	1,841,300	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	+758,700	-200,000	-----		
Payment of overtime claims, Alaska Road Commission.....		525,000		12,893	+12,893	-512,107	+12,893		
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	²⁰ 17,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	28,700,000	+11,700,000	-2,300,000	-2,300,000		
Public schools, Alaska (receipt limitation).....	50,000				-50,000	-----	-----		

¹² And contract authorization of \$8,339,700.

^{12a} Decreased from \$320,767,100 by H. Doc. 457, and includes \$3,000,000 submitted in S. Doc. 154 and \$2,445,000 submitted in S. Doc. 186.

¹³ Plus \$3,000,000 contract authorization and includes total of \$5,445,000 supplemental estimates in S. Doc. 154 and S. Doc. 186.

^{13a} Includes \$275,000 submitted in S. Doc. No. 157.

^{13b} Includes \$253,000 of supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 157.

¹⁴ And contract authorization of \$550,000.

¹⁵ And contract authorization of \$8,935,000.

^{15a} And contract authorization of \$100,000.

¹⁶ And contract authorization of \$50,000.

¹⁷ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.

¹⁸ And contract authorization of \$8,700,000.

¹⁹ And contract authorization of \$8,000,000.

²⁰ And contract authorization of \$17,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1950 (comparable to 1951 estimates)	Estimates, fiscal year 1951	House bill, fiscal year 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—continued							
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc., Alaska (receipt limitation).....	\$100, 000				—\$100, 000		
Total, Government in the Territories.....	45, 736, 066	\$58, 777, 600	\$57, 329, 500	\$53, 588, 285	+7, 852, 219	—\$5, 189, 315	—\$, 741, 215
Subtotal, Department of the Interior.....	587, 927, 947	674, 497, 505	621, 660, 130	616, 532, 030	+28, 604, 083	—57, 965, 475	—5, 128, 100
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Administrative expense limitation ²¹	121, 480	121, 480	121, 480	121, 480			
Revolving fund.....	1, 250, 000				—1, 250, 000		
Grants to Virgin Islands Corporation.....	1, 026, 000	474, 000	474, 000	474, 000	—552, 000		
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2, 276, 000	474, 000	474, 000	474, 000	—1, 802, 000		
Grand total, Department of the Interior.....	590, 203, 947	²² 674, 971, 505	622, 134, 130	²³ 617, 006, 030	+26, 802, 083	—57, 965, 475	—5, 128, 100

²¹ Limitation on use of funds available to Virgin Islands Corporation for administrative expenses (not carried in total).

²² Includes total of \$5,720,000 in supplemental estimates submitted in Senate.

²³ Includes \$5,698,000 of supplemental estimates submitted to Senate in S. Docs. 154, 157, and 186.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOSEPH C. O'MAHERNEY, Wyoming, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia	HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan
KENNETH MCKELLAR, Tennessee	STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire
ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma	GUY CORDON, Oregon
BURNET R. MAYBANK, South Carolina	LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts
LISTER HILL, Alabama	KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana	
HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia	

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount in ch. VIII as passed House-----	\$8, 021, 827, 007
Amount of decrease by Senate (net)-----	3, 955, 030
Amount in ch. VIII as reported to Senate---	8, 017, 871, 977
Estimates considered by the House_	\$8, 458, 148, 324
Supplemental estimates considered by the Senate-----	\$9, 390, 000
Less: Reductions by budget amendments_	555, 600
	8, 834, 400
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1951_	8, 466, 982, 724
Amount of appropriations, 1950-----	8, 559, 498, 235
Ch. VIII as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1951-----	449, 110, 747
Under the appropriations for 1950-----	541, 626, 258

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table below shows the over-all action on chapter VIII of the bill, setting forth the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee.

The table appearing on pages 202 to 209 of this report gives these comparisons by subappropriations in the bill.

Comparative table showing over-all action on ch. VIII, independent offices appropriation bill, 1951

(1) Bureau or function	(2) 1950 appropriation	(3) 1951 budget estimates	(4) Recommended in House bill	(5) Amount recommended by Senate committee	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (-), House bill compared with estimates		(7) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with 1950 appropriation		(8) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with 1951 estimates		(9) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee compared with House bill	
					Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS												
Executive Office of the President...	\$6,385,540	\$6,817,553	\$6,687,553	\$6,713,553	-\$130,000	1.9	+\$228,013	5.1	-\$104,000	1.5	+\$26,000	0.4
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	5,920,800	10,168,000	9,375,000	9,170,000	-793,000	7.8	+3,249,200	54.8	-998,000	9.8	-205,000	2.1
Atomic Energy Commission.....	702,930,769	709,800,000	647,820,000	647,820,000	-61,980,000	8.7	-55,110,769	7.8	-61,980,000	8.7		
Civil Service Commission.....	324,399,028	352,707,177	323,065,090	323,565,090	-29,642,067	8.4	-833,938	.2	-29,142,087	8.2	+\$500,000	.1
Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion.....	50,000	100,000	20,000	50,000	-80,000	80.0			-50,000	50.0	+\$30,000	150.0
Displaced Persons Commission.....	4,210,000	10,000,000	455,100	9,000,000	-9,544,900	62.0	+\$4,790,000	113.5	-1,000,000	10.0	+\$8,544,900	1,877.4
Federal Communications Commission.....	6,600,000	6,912,000	6,625,000	6,625,000	-287,000	4.2	+25,000	.4	-287,000	4.1		
Federal Power Commission.....	4,030,000	4,463,900	4,290,000	4,365,000	-173,900	3.9	+335,000	8.3	-98,900	2.2	+\$75,000	1.7
Federal Trade Commission.....	3,650,000	4,225,000	3,806,695	3,916,695	-358,305	8.5	+266,695	7.3	-308,305	7.3	+\$50,000	1.3
General Accounting Office.....	35,070,000	36,946,800	36,250,000	34,439,500	-696,800	1.9	-630,500	1.8	-2,507,300	6.8	-1,810,500	4.9
General Services Administration.....	680,256,604	861,883,194	836,126,434	799,285,479	-25,756,760	2.9	+119,028,875	17.5	-62,597,715	7.3	-36,840,955	4.4
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	28,225,000	47,590,000	20,450,000	25,650,000	-27,140,000	57.0	-2,575,000	9.1	-21,940,000	46.1	+\$5,200,000	25.4
Indian Claims Commission.....	90,000	107,000	91,700	91,700	-15,300	14.3	+1,700	1.9	-15,300	14.3		
Inland Waterways Corporation, Department of Commerce.....	1,000,000						-1,000,000				+\$147,600	1.3
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11,233,000	11,737,200	11,589,600	11,737,200	-147,600	1.3	+\$504,200	4.5				
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000								
Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	150,000	227,800	175,000	227,800	-52,800	23.1	+\$77,800	51.8			+\$52,800	23.1
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	53,000,000	62,600,000	56,390,630	59,725,630	-6,209,370	9.9	+\$6,725,630	12.7	-2,874,370	4.6	+\$3,335,000	6.8
National Capital Housing Authority.....	34,900			39,600	+\$35,000		+\$4,700	13.5	+\$39,600		+\$4,600	13.1
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	715,000	754,000	724,500	724,500	-29,500	3.9	+\$9,500	1.3	-29,500	3.9		
Office of Selective Service Records.....		6,454,000	4,954,000	4,954,000	-1,500,000	23.2	+\$4,954,000		-1,500,000	23.2		
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	21,500,000						-21,500,000					
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	134,800,000	40,200,000	40,200,000	40,200,000			-144,600,000	78.2				

Securities and Exchange Commission											
5,750,000	6,425,000	6,130,000	6,330,000	-295,000	4.6	+580,000	10.0	-95,000	1.5	+200,000	3.3
8,500,000	4,035,000	3,764,490	3,990,000	-270,510	6.7	-8,500,000	17.8	-45,000	1.1	+225,510	6.0
3,387,700	1,388,200	1,290,700	1,340,700	-97,500	7.0	+602,300	8.3	-47,500	3.4	+50,000	3.9
1,237,500	108,284,000	102,714,000	102,714,000	-5,550,000	5.1	+41,672,350	68.2	-5,550,000	5.1		
61,041,650	800,000	820,000	826,900	-6,900	.8	+26,900	3.4			+6,900	.8
The Tax Court of the United States	164,730,000	96,128,720	100,808,630	-68,601,280	41.6	+26,801,886	36.2	-63,921,370	38.8	+4,679,910	4.8
U. S. Maritime Commission	6,007,615,000	5,801,782,795	5,813,556,000	-205,832,205	3.4	-516,963,000	8.2	-194,059,000	3.2	+11,773,205	.2
Veterans' Administration	(300,000)	(600,000)	(700,000)	-(200,000)	25.0	+400,000	133.3	-(100,000)	12.5	-(100,000)	16.7
War Claims Commission ¹											
Total, Executive Office, independent establishments and corporations											
8,559,498,235	28,466,982,724	8,021,827,007	8,017,871,977	-445,155,697	5.3	-541,626,258	6.3	-449,110,747	5.3	-3,955,030	.04
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS											
Housing and Home Finance Agency	26,939,000	25,639,000	25,639,000	-1,300,000	4.8	-10,353,650	28.8	-1,300,000	4.8		
Inland Waterways Corporation	522,000	542,000	542,000			+20,000	3.8				
Department of Commerce	3,699,000	4,026,000	4,026,000			+327,000	8.8				
Tennessee Valley Authority											
Total, administrative expenses, Government corporations											
40,213,650	31,507,000	30,207,000	30,207,000	-1,300,000	4.1	-10,006,650	24.8	-1,300,000	4.1		
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS											
American Battle Monuments Commission	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	-1,500,000	50.0	-3,500,000	70.0	-1,500,000	50.0		
Atomic Energy Commission	466,074,628	333,500,000	300,150,000	-33,350,000	10.0	-165,924,628	35.6	-33,350,000	10.0		
General Services Administration	171,000,000	156,867,000	159,867,000	-21,000,000	13.4	-11,133,000	6.5	+3,000,000	1.9	+24,000,000	17.4
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	10,000,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	-5,000,000	33.3	+2,500,000	25.0	-2,500,000	16.6	+2,500,000	25.0
U. S. Maritime Commission	50,000,000	70,000,000	63,000,000	-7,000,000	10.0	+13,000,000	26.0	-7,000,000	10.0		
Total, contract authorizations											
702,074,628	578,367,000	510,517,000	537,017,000	-67,850,000	11.7	-165,057,628	23.5	-41,350,000	7.1	+26,500,000	5.1

¹ Funds available from war claims fund, including administrative expenses as indicated.

² Includes supplemental estimates as follows: Civil Service Commission, salaries and expenses reduced from \$17,076,000 to \$16,560,000 in H. Doc. 461; National Capital Housing Authority reduced from \$39,600 to 0 in S. Doc. 169; Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, increased from \$6,000,000 to \$6,590,000 in S. Doc. 181; Displaced Persons Commission increased from \$1,200,000 to \$10,000,000 in S. Doc. 183.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

Supplemental estimates considered by the committee are contained in House Document No. 461 and in Senate Documents Nos. 169, 181, and 193, changing the regular estimates for 1951 as follows:

Increases:

Displaced Persons Commission.....	\$8, 800, 000
Housing and Home Finance Agency, college loan program.....	590, 000

Total.....	9, 390, 000
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Less reductions:

Civil Service Commission.....	\$516, 000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	39, 600
	555, 600

Net increase.....	8, 834, 400
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BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The committee recommends a restoration of \$26,000. The reduction of \$100,000 from the budget estimate, made by an amendment on the floor of the House, was intended as a denial of the request for two additional regional offices, one to cover the Southeast and one to cover the Northeast. The committee agrees with the denial of the additional regional offices at this time, but is informed that the amount requested for the purpose is \$74,000 and that any further reduction would curtail the necessary operations of the Bureau.

In this connection, the evidence before the committee indicates that the Bureau in preparing the estimates for 1951 had cut the requests from the agencies by over 3.3 billion dollars, even after the President had set a target above which each agency was directed to make no request for funds. The committee believes that such efforts to economize should be fully supported in the national interest.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The committee recommends the deletion of the provision limiting the maximum amount which may be paid as a fee for community management services and for the operation of transportation systems. The committee believes that such provision would seriously interfere with the Commission's operations under the terms of existing contracts.

However, the committee is of the opinion that the present undemocratic method of running the towns of Oak Ridge, Richland, and Los Alamos should be discontinued as soon as practicable, giving due consideration to the security safeguards that may be involved and to the successful functioning of the Commission's program. The committee agrees with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that a definite timetable should be established for disengaging these towns from such community management and transportation contracts. Accordingly the committee, believing that it is essential to remove any basis for suit against the Commission, suggests to the Commission that as soon as practicable but not later than 60 days after the enact-

ment of this bill the required notice be given of 6 months for cancellation of contracts for community management and transportation services, and in the meantime that they begin negotiations for substituting for the present system of corporate community management a new system of community management based upon traditional principles of local community self-government.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The House has allowed an appropriation of \$305,000,000 for the civil-service retirement and disability fund, instead of \$333,344,000 estimated by actuarial computation as the required contribution to the fund. In agreeing to the reduction of \$28,344,000 in view of the need to economize at this time, the committee calls attention to the fact that the appropriation of the reduced amount does not decrease the obligation of the Government, does not impair the solvency of the fund, and does not reduce in any way the payments to be made from the fund in 1951.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends the deletion of the proviso limiting the amount that may be expended for the purposes of the Stockpiling Act of 1946 through purchase contracts negotiated with operators within the United States, its Territories and possessions. This provision was stricken because it places a limitation upon the legislative authority granted in the 1946 act, and it also contravenes the so-called buy American policy as stated in 1933. The policy of Congress in enacting the Stockpiling Act was to encourage the development of strategic and critical materials in the United States in order that in time of crisis we should not be dependent upon foreign sources of supply. The General Services Administration has authority of law to make advance payments on domestic contracts, and it is the belief of this committee, in view of the stated policy of the Congress, that the limitation imposed by this language should not exist, but that the General Services Administration should be free to acquire strategic and critical materials within the United States. A limitation of this character might easily rise to plague the national defense program during fiscal year 1951.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee recommends the restoration of the full budget estimate for the three appropriation items for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee believes that the important functions of this Commission should not be handicapped by lack of funds.

The committee is informed of the serious situation arising from car shortages and believes that the supervisory function performed by the Bureau of Service is of the utmost importance. It is the hope of the committee that, within the funds allowed, all possible supervision shall be carried out.

The committee is also informed that the workload in locomotive inspection has been increased and probably will continue to increase in consequence of the replacement of retired steam locomotives, largely of the older type, by Diesel-electric locomotives which require more time and meticulous effort than the inspection of a modern steam locomotive.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The committee recommends an addition to the proviso prohibiting payments to any person found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of disloyalty, to allow the Commission to make findings in the absence of a finding by a civil or military court. The evidence before the committee shows that when the Philippine Government issued an amnesty proclamation there were approximately 23 claims involving charges of collaboration which had not been adjudicated by a civil or military court established by the Philippine Government to hear such cases. This amendment is designed to enable the Philippine War Damage Commission to hold hearings on such remaining claims, but is not intended to authorize the Commission to reopen any adjudicated cases.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, created the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration under the Department of Commerce and transferred to those agencies all functions of the United States Maritime Commission. In view of this reorganization and the resulting change in administrative set-up, the committee agrees with the House reduction in the appropriation for salaries and expenses below the estimates in the belief that the reorganization plan will effect substantial economies in these expenditures. In the time available to the committee it was impossible to form any estimate of what the savings will be, but it is the hope of the committee that they will be substantial, and that under the new set-up it will be possible to eliminate the causes of the criticism which has been made in the past with respect to the operations of the United States Maritime Commission. It is not the intention of the committee to handicap the working of the new organization, however, and if experience demonstrates that the amount provided is not sufficient for proper operation, then the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations should be notified of the situation.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The committee has recommended the restoration of the full amount of the budget estimate for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services. Persuasive evidence was submitted to the committee that increased appropriations will be essential to enable the Veterans' Administration to staff and operate the new hospitals which, having been constructed in accordance with the direction of the Congress, are now ready for opening. The demands for hospital service and out-patient care are not diminishing, and it is to be anticipated that an additional estimate will be received before the end of the session from the Bureau of the Budget.

In this connection, the committee believes the dental service available to the veterans is of prime importance and that the Administration should maintain such service at a high level.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of chapter VIII of the House bill are as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Bureau of the Budget----- \$26, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the reduction by the House below the 1950 level of operation. The total amount provided is \$3,412,000, which is \$74,000 below the budget estimate.

Philippine Alien Property Administration:

The committee recommends an increase of \$55,500 in the limitation for administrative expenses, to provide the full budget estimate of \$215,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses----- 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction and is intended to provide funds for improving the quality of the examining and placement work as well as to permit the auditing of positions in the classification review required under the Classification Act of 1949. The total amount provided is \$15,761,913, which is \$798,087 below the budget estimate as revised. The original budget estimate contained \$516,000, which was reduced by budget amendment based on the decrease in the estimated number of placements.

The committee also recommends that the amount of the limitation on funds for performing the duties imposed by the Hatch Act of 1940 be increased from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-----

30, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the supervisory work required by the Commission, including the frequent meetings found necessary by the architectural and engineering authorities involved in order to carry out the purposes of the act. The total amount provided is \$50,000 plus the reappropriation of \$30,000, or \$80,000, which is \$20,000 below the budget estimate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION-----

8, 544, 900

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the increased expenditures required by Public Law 555, which authorized the admission to the United States of an additional 195,744 persons. The House had provided \$455,100 for liquidating expenses of the previous program. In providing a total of \$9,000,000, instead of the \$10,000,000 in the supplemental estimate, the committee invites the Commission to practice rigorous economy in carrying out the purposes of the new act.

The committee also recommends that the following be inserted in lieu of the section contained in the bill:

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law 555), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION—Continued

amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; purchase (not to exceed three), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and secondary education of American children who are dependents of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; \$9,000,000: Provided, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: Provided further, That the Commission may enter into agreements with international, governmental, and private agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses

\$75, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction in order to provide for the increased activities due to the increase in natural gas work and the particular need for additional legal services. The total amount provided is \$4,013,300, which is \$82,400 below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the amount of the limitation on funds for travel be increased from \$247,500 to \$256,500.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

50, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is a partial restoration of the House reduction in order to provide funds for the preparation of an index of economic concentration and for legal investigation work. The total amount provided is \$3,916,695, which is \$308,305 below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

to the Bureau of Trade Practice Conferences

The purpose of the recommendation is to conform to the intent of the House in earmarking funds for trade practice agreement work, and the change is required by a recent reorganization of the units of the Commission.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

Operating expenses-----\$6, 225, 000

The General Services Administration in its present form was created by Public Law 152, otherwise known as the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Its purpose is, by improved managerial supervision of the agencies clothed with the responsibilities of procurement, construction, property utilization and records management, to effect economies and efficiency throughout the executive establishment. It was necessary, therefore, in the view of the committee to increase the allowance made by the House for operating expenses. The appropriation provided for this purpose is \$82,725,000, which is still \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Office of the Administrator-----700, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide partial restoration of the House reduction in the amount of \$400,000, out of which the Alaska housing program is allowed the full estimate of \$74,000 and the balance is to be applied to the coordination and supervision work. The committee agrees with the House in the reductions made for slum clearance and for housing research. The total provided for the regular estimate is \$4,600,000, which is \$1,400,000 below the estimate.

In addition, an increase of \$300,000 is recommended by the committee, instead of the estimate of \$590,000, to provide for the beginning of the college loan program under the Housing Act of 1950, approved April 20, 1950. The supplemental estimate is contained in S. Doc. No. 181.

The committee further recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made.

The committee also recommends that the following section be added to the bill, to conform to the provision in the 1950 bill in order to prevent operating difficulties in the Government corporations involved:

SEC. 110. None of the sections under the head "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Inland Waterways Corporation, or the Tennessee Valley Authority,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued
Public Housing Administration:

Annual contributions-----	\$1, 750, 000
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The committee is advised that the amount of \$7,500,000 allowed by the House would be inadequate for the old program and will leave nothing for the new program. The increase recommended is intended to correct that situation. The original estimate of \$28,000,000 was later revised to \$18,000,000, and the total provided by the increase is \$9,250,000. This reduced amount is provided with the understanding that, should the new program as it develops require additional funds, the agency may be expected to make adequate and proper showing of such requirements to the appropriations committees of the 82d Cong.

Administrative expenses-----	2, 750, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee as a partial restoration is to provide more adequately for carrying out the new duties and responsibilities of the low-rent public housing program under the Housing Act of 1949. The total amount provided is \$11,500,000, which is below the estimate by \$1,500,000 and is below the amount allowed by the House committee by \$200,000.

Total increase, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	5, 200, 000
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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

General expenses-----	113, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for the important functions of the Commission by restoring the full amount of the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$10,002,600.

Railroad safety-----	16, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$1,016,000.

Locomotive inspection-----	18, 600
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$718,600.

Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	147, 600
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MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	52, 800
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$227,800.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS:

Salaries and expenses-----\$3,335,000

The increase recommended by the committee as a partial restoration of the House reduction is to provide for restoring the research activity to the 1950 level of operation and in addition, within the funds allowed, to provide for new personnel required for design and engineering work under the Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act, for the staffing of new research facilities, and for a modest expansion of the research work at Wallops Island and Muroc stations. The total amount provided is \$44,225,630, which is \$1,874,370 below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the operation of a field office outside the continental or territorial limits of the United States*

Construction and equipment.

The committee recommends that the amount of contract authorization be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY-----

4,600

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the full amount of the budget estimate the funds provided by direct appropriation for the maintenance and operation of properties. A budget amendment was submitted in S. Doc. No. 169, reducing the estimate to zero in view of the authorization in section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950. The committee does not agree with such use of receipts from leases, sales or other sources, and accordingly provides the full estimate of \$39,600.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: *Provided further, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective*

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the proviso prohibiting payments to any person found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of disloyalty:

or, in the absence of such finding by such court, the Commission after hearing finds upon evidence that such person was guilty of such collaboration or act of disloyalty

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION-----

200,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for partial restoration of the reduction made by the House. The total amount provided is \$6,330,000, which is \$95,000 below the estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$163, 510
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$2,-770,000. The committee believes that the work of the Bureau of American Ethnology and of the Astrophysical Observatory are too important to be handicapped by lack of funds.

Paleontological investigations-----	20, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the investigations required by the act of August 15, 1949, to the extent the committee is advised such grants will be required in 1951. The amount provided is \$45,000 below the estimate, and the House allowed no funds for the work.

The committee also recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

Paleontological investigations: For payments to non-Federal agencies for cooperative paleontological investigations in accordance with the Act of August 15, 1949 (Public Law 228), to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

National Gallery of Art-----	42, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,200,000. The committee believes the Government is obligated to fully maintain, exhibit, and protect the works of art donated under the various deeds of trust involved.

Total increase, Smithsonian Institution---	225, 510
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TARIFF COMMISSION-----	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to partially restore the reduction made by the House. The total amount provided is \$1,340,700, which is \$47,500 below the estimate.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-----	6, 900
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate of \$826,900.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION:

Ship construction:

The committee recommends, in order to avoid any possible ambiguity of the provision inserted in the law last year, that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year, nor to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 per centum the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Con.
Ship construction—Continued

explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used (1) to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year or (2) to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 per centum the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless, in either case, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$64,875,000 of the funds and contract authority made available for new ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, shall continue to be available until December 31, 1950

Operating-differential subsidies-----

\$3, 658, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds for the estimated amount of subsidy applicable to 11 vessels included in the 1951 budget that were not in the 1950 budget. The total amount provided is \$30,108,000 in direct appropriation plus reappropriations amounting to \$55,209,157, or a total of funds available of \$85,317,157, which is \$8,062,843 below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of ships in excess of the number of ships which are entitled to receive an operating-differential subsidy pursuant to provisions of any contract, authorization, commitment, or obligation by the Commission in existence on January 1, 1950, including within said limitation as to number any ships being constructed or contracted for on said date under a construction-differential subsidy contract and including also any ships the operation of which may be authorized by the Commission under any contracts which may result from any formal applications filed with the Commission prior to January 1, 1950.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued
Maritime training-----

\$587, 860

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the restoration of the full budget estimate and in addition to provide for the pay of \$65 per month to the 794 Federal cadets and for the expense allowances for upgrading and specialist trainees at Sheepshead Bay and Alameda estimated at 2,640. The committee has disapproved the estimate for Pay Act increases in the amount of \$418,000 under the Career Compensation Act of 1949. The total amount provided is \$3,930,520, which is \$330,520 over the estimate and is \$2,655,480 under the appropriation for 1950.

The committee also recommends that the section on Maritime Training be stricken from the bill and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,477,000 for administrative personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen and other trainees) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; \$3,930,520, including the pay of cadet midshipmen and other trainees.

State marine schools-----

434, 050

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the full amount of the budget estimate, without the reappropriation of \$25,000 inserted by the House, and in addition to provide for the pay of \$65 per month and subsistence of \$275 per annum for the 710 State cadets. The total amount provided is \$1,102,050, which is \$392,050 over the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the section on State marine schools be stricken from the bill and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, and \$749,050 for the pay of 710 cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; \$1,102,050.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued
Vessel operating functions.

The committee recommends that the words "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950" be stricken from the bill and that the words "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949" be inserted in lieu thereof, in order to properly identify the unobligated balance of funds earmarked in the section.

Total increase, U. S. Maritime Commission-----	\$4, 679, 910
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VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

Administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services-----	11, 773, 205
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$887,621,000, which, together with the unobligated balance in the bill, provides the full estimate of \$887,800,000.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.

The committee recommends that the figure "4" be stricken out and that the figure "6.7" be inserted in lieu thereof in the proviso limiting the percentage of funds available from the Administration for plans and supervision of projects.

The committee also recommends that the figure "7" be stricken out and that the figure "10" be inserted in lieu thereof in the portion of the proviso limiting the percentage of funds available for plans and supervision of projects when agencies or persons outside the Administration are employed.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION:

Administrative expenses.

The committee recommends that the amount of expenses to be derived from the war claims fund be increased from \$600,000 to \$700,000.

Total increase, ch. VIII-----	41, 126, 425
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DECREASES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$25, 000
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The reduction recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$670,000, which is \$25,700 more than the appropriation for 1950.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries-----	180, 000
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The reduction recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$8,500,000. In addition, contract authorization of \$1,500,000 is also available, so that a total of \$10,000,000 will be provided, to allow the program to continue at the same rate as for 1950.

Total decrease, American Battle Monu- ments Commission-----	205, 000
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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where the fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE:

Salaries-----	1, 810, 500
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The reduction recommended by the committee is to provide for further economies in operation which the committee is informed are feasible. The total amount provided is \$32,689,500, which is \$2,460,500 or 7 percent below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$600),

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

Sites and planning, public buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	6, 000, 000
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The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide for a slowing up of the program in view of the present need to economize. The total amount provided is \$22,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 more than the appropriation for 1950.

Strategic and critical materials-----	28, 608, 240
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The decrease recommended by the committee is believed to be required in view of the present need to economize, and is partially offset by an increase in contract authorization in order to assure the proper operation of this important program. The total amount provided is \$605,000,000, which is \$80,000,000 more than the cash provided in 1950.

DECREASES—Continued

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued
Strategic and critical materials—Continued

The committee also recommends that the amount of contract authorization be increased from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000.

The committee further recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be expended in accordance with the purposes of said Act of July 23, 1946, through purchase contracts negotiated with operators within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and in making advance payments on such contracts to the extent determined to be necessary to the performance thereof, and

Alaska Public Works.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

; and, in addition, the General Services Administration is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the purposes of this appropriation

The contract authorization so provided is the same amount as provided for 1950, and is \$9,000,000 below the estimate for contract authorization.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure on any project until a certificate has been received from the Secretary of Defense that the installation of such facility will be of value in connection with national defense

Advance planning of non-Federal public works... \$8, 000, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide for a slowing up of the program in view of the present need to economize. The total amount provided is \$20,000,000, which is \$12,000,000 more than the cash appropriated for 1950.

The committee also recommends that the amount of contract authorization be reduced from \$32,000,000 to \$27,000,000.

Grants for plan preparation, water pollution control..... 150, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide for the reduced amount of grants which the committee is advised applicants will likely qualify for in 1951. The total amount provided is \$750,000, which is \$550,000 more than was provided in 1950.

Administrative expenses, water pollution control..... 7, 715

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny the request for new personnel. The total amount provided is \$52,285, the amount of the 1950 appropriation plus Pay Act increases.

DECREASES—Continued

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Virgin Islands public works-----

\$300, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide for a slowing up of the program in view of the present need to economize. The total amount provided is \$1,000,000, which is \$320,000 more than the cash appropriation for 1950. In addition, contract authorization is provided in the amount of \$1,467,000, as estimated.

Purchase of typewriting machines.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from ch. VIII of the bill and be inserted as section 1114 under "General Provisions" of the bill:

During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the six-month period immediately preceding such quarter.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill, as no longer required:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its

DECREASES—Continued

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued
Purchase of typewriting machines—Con.

requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund.

Total decrease, General Services Administration	\$43, 065, 955
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TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Public Housing Administration.

The committee recommends that the amount of the limitation for administrative expenses be reduced from \$17,724,000 to \$17,524,000, to conform to the direct appropriation of \$11,500,000 plus the funds available from program receipts of \$6,024,000.

Total decrease, chapter VIII	45, 081, 455
Total decrease, chapter VIII	45, 081, 455
Total increase, chapter VIII	41, 126, 423
Net decrease, chapter VIII	3, 955, 030
Amount of chapter VIII (Executive and Independent Offices) as reported to Senate	8, 017, 871, 977

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorization, 1950	Estimated au- thorization, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill com- pared with—	
					Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951
Housing and Home Finance Agency:						
Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$427,500	\$455,000	\$455,000	\$455,000	+\$27,500	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	617,500	635,000	635,000	635,000	+17,500	-----
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	1,823,250	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	-423,250	-----
Federal Housing Administration.....	125,050,000	3 5,425,000	3 5,425,000	5,425,000	-19,625,000	-----
Public Housing Administration:						
Salaries and expenses.....	8,054,600	3 19,024,000	4 17,724,000	17,724,000	+9,669,400	-\$1,300,000
Liquidation of resettlement projects.....	19,800	-----	-----	-----	-19,800	-----
Inland Waterways Corporation, Department of Commerce.....	522,000	542,000	542,000	542,000	+20,000	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	3,699,000	4,026,000	4,026,000	4,026,000	+327,000	-----
Total.....	40,213,650	31,507,000	30,207,000	30,207,000	-10,006,650	-1,300,000

1 Includes \$2,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950 and \$550,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

2 Revised to exclude operating expenses as authorized by Public Law 387, 81st Cong.

3 Includes budget estimate for Treasury appropriation of \$13,000,000 to be merged with authorization of \$6,024,000.

4 Includes Treasury appropriation of \$11,700,000 to be merged with authorization of \$6,024,000.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency	Authorization, 1950	Estimated au- thorization, 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill com- pared with—		
					Authorizations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	—\$3,500,000	—\$1,500,000	-----
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1 466,074,628	333,500,000	300,150,000	300,150,000	—165,924,628	—33,350,000	-----
General Services Administration:							
Buildings, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+2,400,000	-----	-----
Strategic and critical materials.....	2 150,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	125,000,000	—25,000,000	+25,000,000	+\$25,000,000
Alaska public works.....	4,000,000	13,000,000	-----	4,000,000	-----	—9,000,000	+4,000,000
Advance planning, non-Federal public works.....	17,000,000	40,000,000	32,000,000	27,000,000	+10,000,000	—13,000,000	—5,000,000
Virgin Islands public works.....	-----	1,467,000	1,467,000	1,467,000	+1,467,000	-----	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	10,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	12,500,000	+2,500,000	—2,500,000	+2,500,000
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	50,000,000	70,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	+13,000,000	—7,000,000	-----
Total, contract authorizations.....	702,074,628	578,367,000	510,517,000	537,017,000	—165,057,628	—41,350,000	+26,500,000

¹ Includes contract authorization of \$78,885,000 in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, 1950.

² Original authorization of \$250,000,000 reduced \$100,000,000 in the Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Atomic Energy Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-vehicle sales.....	\$297, 750	\$12, 400	—\$285, 350
Civil Service Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-vehicle sales.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Federal Communications Commission: Payment from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	-----	2, 600	+2, 600
Federal Power Commission:			
Payments to States under.....	26, 900	28, 900	+2, 000
Payments from proceeds of motor-vehicles sales.....	1, 600	1, 600	-----
General Services Administration:			
Cost of restoration of industrial facilities.....	2, 000, 000	-----	—2, 000, 000
Maintenance, Lafayette Bldg., Washington, D. C.....	38, 400	38, 400	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Payments from motor-vehicle sales.....	1, 000	2, 000	+1, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	3, 300	9, 900	+6, 600
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	9, 000	10, 000	+1, 000
Smithsonian Institution, interest account.....	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
U. S. Maritime Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	-----	4, 125	+4, 125
Veterans' Administration:			
Premiums on term insurance.....	424, 310	382, 320	—41, 990
Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	3, 085, 260	775, 245	—2, 310, 015
TRUST FUNDS			
(Not a charge against revenue)			
Civil Service retirement and disability fund.....	817, 073, 055	850, 049, 197	+32, 976, 142
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	81, 682	-----	—81, 682
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	154, 440	-----	—154, 440

Federal Communications: International telecommunications settlements.....	200,000	200,000	-----
General Accounting Office:			
Amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935.....	500	300	--200
Proceeds from estates of American citizens who died abroad.....	500	500	-----
General Services Administration:			
F. D. Roosevelt Library.....	55,000	55,000	-----
National Archives gift fund.....	5,000	5,000	-----
National Archives trust fund.....	12,000	12,500	+500
Interstate Commerce Commission: Unearned fees, admission of attorneys.....	120	650	+530
National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Contributions for purchase of land.....	250,000	-----	-250,000
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees.....	24,000	24,000	-----
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area.....	8,000	8,000	-----
U. S. Maritime Commission:			
Unearned moneys, merchant ship sales.....	-----	10,000,000	+10,000,000
Wages due American seamen, WSA.....	125,000	-----	-125,000
Veterans' Administration:			
U. S. Government life insurance fund.....	91,630,000	91,145,000	-485,000
Personal funds of patients.....	14,000,000	14,200,000	+200,000
General post fund.....	400,000	400,000	-----
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	280,000	250,000	-30,000
National service life insurance fund.....	1,102,593,946	616,732,000	-485,861,946
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	7,500,000	7,400,000	-100,000
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc.....	151,182	400,000	+248,818
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds.....	2,034,544,425	1,590,882,147	-443,662,278
Total, permanent appropriations.....	2,037,629,685	1,591,657,392	-445,972,293

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	16,000,000	16,560,000	15,261,913	15,761,913	-238,087	-798,087
Panama Canal construction annuity fund.....	5,894,300	2,803,177	2,803,177	2,803,177	-3,091,123	-----
Civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	301,290,728	333,344,000	305,000,000	305,000,000	+3,709,272	-28,344,000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	999,000	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	-999,000	-----
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	215,000	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	-215,000	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	324,399,028	352,707,177	323,065,090	323,565,090	-833,938	+500,000
COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.....	11 50,000	100,000	12 20,000	50,000	-----	+30,000
DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION.....	4,210,000	13 10,000,000	455,100	9,000,000	+4,790,000	+8,544,900
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.....	6,600,000	6,912,000	6,625,000	6,625,000	+25,000	-----
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,700,000	4,095,700	3,938,300	4,013,300	+313,300	+75,000
Flood-control surveys.....	330,000	368,200	351,700	351,700	+21,700	-16,500
Total, Federal Power Commission.....	4,030,000	4,463,900	4,290,000	4,365,000	+335,000	+75,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.....	3,650,000	4,225,000	3,866,695	3,916,695	+266,695	+50,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries.....	33,500,000	35,150,000	34,500,000	32,689,500	-810,500	-1,810,500
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,570,000	1,796,800	1,750,000	1,750,000	+180,000	-46,800
Total, General Accounting Office.....	35,070,000	36,946,800	36,250,000	34,439,500	-630,500	-1,810,500

¹ Not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

² Not to exceed \$215,500 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

³ Not to exceed \$160,000 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

⁴ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.

⁵ And contract authorization of \$3,000,000.

⁶ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁷ And contract authorization of \$466,074,628. This includes \$78,885,000 increase in contract authorization in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1950.

⁸ Includes decrease of \$16,300,000 in H. Doc. 457; and contract authorization of \$333,500,000.

⁹ And contract authorization of \$300,150,000.

¹⁰ Consolidated with above item.

¹¹ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

¹² And \$30,000 of the unobligated balance of prior year funds.

¹³ Supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 193.

¹ Not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

² Not to exceed \$215,500 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

³ Not to exceed \$160,000 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

⁴ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.

⁵ And contract authorization of \$3,000,000.

⁶ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁷ And contract authorization of \$466,074,628. This includes \$78,885,000 increase in contract authorization in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1950.

⁸ Includes decrease of \$16,300,000 in H. Doc. 457; and contract authorization of \$333,500,000.

⁹ And contract authorization of \$300,150,000.

¹⁰ Consolidated with above item.

¹¹ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

¹² And \$30,000 of the unobligated balance of prior year funds.

¹³ Supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 193.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1951, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency	Appropriations for 1950	Budget esti- mates for 1951	House bill 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Sites and planning, public buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	¹⁴ \$12,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$22,000,000	+\$10,000,000	–\$6,000,000	
Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside of the District of Columbia.....	¹⁴ 10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn.....		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	+1,200,000		
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		¹⁵ 1,400,000	¹⁶ 1,400,000	1,400,000	+1,400,000		
Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+1,000,000		
General Accounting Office Building, District of Columbia.....	5,000,000	15,358,194	15,358,194	15,358,194	+10,358,194		
Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion.....		3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+3,400,000		
Strategic and critical materials.....	¹⁶ 525,000,000	¹⁷ 640,000,000	¹⁷ 633,608,240	605,000,000	+80,000,000	–28,608,240	
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	¹⁸ 5,800,000	8,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	+1,600,000		
General supply fund.....	479,804	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+3,520,196		
Alaska public works.....	¹⁹ 1,000,000	²⁰ 12,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+8,000,000		
Advance planning of non-Federal public works.....	²¹ 8,000,000	²² 35,000,000	²³ 28,000,000	20,000,000	+12,000,000	–8,000,000	
Grants for plan preparation, water pollution control.....	200,000	1,000,000	900,000	750,000	+550,000	–150,000	
Administrative expenses, water pollution control.....	50,000	100,000	60,000	52,285	+2,285	–7,715	
Virgin Islands public works.....	680,000	²⁴ 1,300,000	²⁴ 1,300,000	1,000,000	+320,000	–300,000	

Public works advance planning.....	(25)	(26)	(26)	(26)
Public works advance planning liquidation.....	(27)	(28)	(28)	(28)
War public works (community facilities) liquidation.....	(30)	(31)	(32)	(32)
Operating expenses, General Services Administration.....		84,725,000	76,500,000	+82,725,000
Federal Works Agency: Office of the Administrator.....	315,000			-2,000,000
Public Works Administration liquidation.....	(33)			-315,000
Public Buildings Administration: General administrative expenses.....				
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia.....	1,763,000			-1,763,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia.....	34 31,400,000			-31,400,000
National industrial reserve.....	35 24,838,800			-24,838,800
Geophysical institute, Alaska.....	36 14,100,000			-14,100,000
Improvement of post-office facilities, Los Angeles, Calif.....	875,000			-875,000
	37 760,000			-760,000

¹⁴ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

¹⁵ And contract authorization of \$2,400,000.

¹⁶ And \$250,000,000 contract authorization in Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1950, reduced by \$100,000,000 in Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950.

¹⁷ And contract authorization of \$100,000,000.

¹⁸ Includes \$4,000,000 appropriated in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949. Does not include \$1,200,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

¹⁹ This appropriation and \$4,000,000 contract authority contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

²⁰ And \$13,000,000 contract authority.

²¹ This appropriation and \$17,000,000 contract authority contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

²² And \$40,000,000 contract authority.

²³ And \$32,000,000 contract authority.

²⁴ And \$1,467,000 contract authority.

²⁵ Unexpended balances on June 30, 1949, continued available until June 30, 1950.

²⁶ Unexpended balances on June 30, 1950, continued available until June 30, 1951.

²⁷ Not to exceed \$350,000 of unobligated balances made available.

²⁸ Not to exceed \$250,000 of unobligated balances made available.

²⁹ Not to exceed \$125,000 of unobligated balances made available.

³⁰ Not to exceed \$175,000 of unobligated balances made available.

³¹ Not to exceed \$50,000 of unobligated balances made available.

³² Not to exceed \$40,000 of unobligated balances made available.

³³ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1950.

³⁴ Includes \$250,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

³⁵ Includes \$370,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

³⁶ Includes \$1,600,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

³⁷ Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1951, the estimates for 1950, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency	Appropriations for 1950	Budget esti- mates for 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Veterans' educational facilities.....	(36)						
Maintenance and operation of schools.....	37 \$7,250,000				—\$7,250,000		
Federal supply, Bureau of: Salaries and expenses.....	1,450,000				—1,450,000		
Renegotiation rebates processing.....	125,000				—125,000		
Surplus property disposal.....	12,500,000				—12,500,000		
National Archives.....	1,450,000				—1,450,000		
Office of Contract Settlement.....	70,000				—70,000		
Site for public building, Omaha, Nebr.....	39 150,000				—150,000		
Total, General Services Administration.....	680,256,604	\$861,883,194	\$836,126,434	\$799,285,479	+119,028,875	—\$62,597,715	—\$36,840,955
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator.....	40 3,975,000	41 6,590,000	4,200,000	4,900,000	+925,000	—1,690,000	+700,000
Alaska Housing.....	39 10,000,000				—10,000,000		
Military Housing Insurance Fund.....	43 5,000,000				—5,000,000		
Public Housing Administration (low-rent contributions).....	5,000,000	28,000,000	7,500,000	9,250,000	+4,250,000	—18,750,000	+1,750,000
Public Housing Administration: Administrative expenses.....	42 4,250,000	13,000,000	8,750,000	11,500,000	+7,250,000	—1,500,000	+2,750,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	28,225,000	47,590,000	20,450,000	25,650,000	—2,575,000	—21,940,000	+5,200,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.....	90,000	107,000	43 91,700	91,700	+1,700	—15,300	

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.....	1, 000, 000					-1, 000, 000		
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION								
General expenses.....	9, 600, 000	10, 002, 600	9, 889, 600	10, 002, 600		+402, 600		+113, 000
Railroad safety.....	938, 500	1, 016, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 016, 000		+57, 500		+16, 000
Locomotive inspection.....	674, 500	718, 600	700, 000	718, 600		+44, 100		+18, 600
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11, 233, 000	11, 737, 200	11, 589, 600	11, 737, 200		+504, 200		+147, 600
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000				
MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION.....	150, 000	227, 800	175, 000	227, 800		+77, 800		+52, 800
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS								
Salaries and expenses.....	43, 000, 000	46, 100, 000	40, 890, 630	44, 225, 630		+1, 225, 630	-1, 874, 370	+3, 335, 000
Construction and equipment at laboratories.....	44 10, 000, 000	46 16, 500, 000	44 15, 500, 000	15, 500, 000		+5, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000	
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	53, 000, 000	62, 600, 000	56, 390, 630	59, 725, 630		+6, 725, 630	-2, 874, 370	+3, 335, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.....	34, 900	48 (39, 600)	35, 000	39, 600		+4, 700	+39, 600	+4, 600
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION								
Land acquisition.....	695, 000	754, 000	724, 500	724, 500		+29, 500	-29, 500	
District of Columbia redevelopment planning.....	20, 000					-20, 000		
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	715, 000	754, 000	724, 500	724, 500		+9, 500	-29, 500	
OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS.....		6, 454, 000	4, 954, 000	4, 954, 000		+4, 954, 000	-1, 500, 000	
OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER.....	21, 500, 000					-21, 500, 000		
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION.....	184, 800, 000	40, 200, 000	40, 200, 000	40, 200, 000		-144, 600, 000		

³⁸ Funds provided specifically for separated or furloughed employees decreased from \$467,000 to \$367,000.

³⁹ Contained in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

⁴⁰ Includes \$75,000 in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, and \$2,700,000 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁴¹ Supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 181.

⁴² Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁴³ And not to exceed \$7,300 of unobligated balance made available.

⁴⁴ And contract authorization of \$10,000,000.

⁴⁵ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

⁴⁶ Does not include \$1,651,550 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁴⁷ Includes \$4,000,000 in Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁴⁸ Withdrawn by S. Doc. No. 169. Receipts made available for this purpose by Public Law 475, approved Apr. 20, 1950.

Does not include \$600,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

Does not include \$600,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1950, the estimates for 1951, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

Agency	Appropriations for 1950	Budget estimates for 1951	House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1950	Estimates, 1951	House bill
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.....	\$5,750,000	\$6,425,000	\$6,130,000	\$6,330,000	+ \$580,000	— \$95,000	+ \$200,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM.....	8,500,000				— 8,500,000		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,300,000	2,770,000	2,606,490	2,770,000	+470,000		+163,510
Paleontological investigations.....		65,000		20,000	+20,000	—45,000	+20,000
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses.....	1,087,700	1,200,000	1,158,000	1,200,000	+112,300		+42,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	3,387,700	4,035,000	3,764,490	3,990,000	+602,300	—45,000	+225,510
TARIFF COMMISSION.....	1,237,500	1,388,200	1,290,700	1,340,700	+103,200	—47,500	+50,000
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.....	49 61,041,650	108,264,000	102,714,000	102,714,000	+41,672,350	—5,550,000	
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.....	800,000	826,900	820,000	826,900	+26,900		+6,900
U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION							
Ship construction.....		80 35,000,000	81 35,000,000	35,000,000	+35,000,000		
Operating—differential subsidies.....		93,380,000	82 26,450,000	30,108,000	+30,108,000	—63,272,000	+3,658,000
Salaries and expenses.....	83 63,014,174	20,951,000	19,903,300	19,903,300	—43,110,874	—1,047,700	
Maritime training.....	6,586,000	3,600,000	3,342,660	3,930,520	—2,655,480	+330,520	+587,860
State marine schools.....	370,000	710,000	84 668,000	1,102,050	+732,050	+392,050	+434,050
Vessel operating functions.....	4,036,570	1,080,000	85 764,760	764,760	—3,271,810	—324,240	
War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	(86)	(86)	(86)	(86)			
Construction fund.....		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000		
Total, United States Maritime Commission.....	74,006,744	164,730,000	96,128,720	100,808,630	+26,801,886	—63,921,370	+4,679,910

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	887,800,000	887,847,795	887,821,000	+32,621,000	-179,000	+11,773,205
Tort claims-----	15,000			-15,000		
Pensions-----	1,998,801,000	2,147,520,000	2,147,520,000	+148,719,000	-89,480,000	
Readjustment benefits-----	2,917,503,000	2,805,600,000	2,595,600,000	-411,903,000	-104,400,000	
Military and naval insurance-----	3,735,000	6,830,000	6,830,000	+3,095,000		
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----		160,000,000	160,000,000	+160,000,000		
National service life insurance-----	457,450,000	31,600,000	31,600,000	-435,850,000		
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----	75,330,000	71,100,000	71,100,000	-4,230,000		
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	12,685,000	3,285,000	3,285,000	-9,400,000		
Total, Veterans' Administration-----	6,330,519,000	5,301,782,795	5,813,556,000	-516,963,000	-194,059,000	+11,773,205
War Claims Commission:						
Payment of claims-----	(43)	(43)	(43)			
Administrative expenses-----	(44)	(45)	(46)			
Total, Executive Office, independent establishments and corporations-----		8,466,982,724	8,021,827,007	-541,626,258	-449,110,747	-3,955,030

⁴⁹ Includes \$11,682,500 in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1950.

⁵⁰ And contract authorization of \$70,000,000.

⁵¹ And contract authorization of \$63,000,000.

⁵² And reappropriations totaling \$55,209,157.

⁵³ And contract authorization of \$50,000,000.

⁵⁴ And not to exceed \$25,000 of unobligated balances made available.

⁵⁵ And not to exceed \$150,000 of unobligated balances made available.

⁵⁶ Unexpended balance continued available.

⁵⁷ And not to exceed \$15,000,000 of unobligated balances made available in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950. Does not include \$2,000,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁵⁸ And not to exceed \$179,000 of unobligated balances made available.

⁵⁹ Does not include \$220,400,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁶⁰ Includes \$720,000,000 in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1950.

⁶¹ Does not include \$381,900 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁶² Does not include \$23,370,000 in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

⁶³ Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

⁶⁴ Amount of \$300,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

⁶⁵ Amount of \$800,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

⁶⁶ Amount of \$600,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

⁶⁷ Amount of \$700,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

⁶⁸ Does not include increased pay and travel costs or other funds provided in Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950.

Pay, Marine Corps.....	185,818,000					-185,818,000
General expenses, Marine Corps.....	121,182,000					-121,182,000
Salaries, Marine Corps.....	2,475,000					-2,475,000
Total, title IV—Department of the Navy, general.....	¹ 4,328,382,200	² \$4,121,667,000	³ \$4,026,897,000	⁴ \$4,103,258,300		-18,408,700
						+ \$76,361,300

¹ In addition \$643,546,000 contract authority.² In addition \$575,496,000 contract authority.

TITLE V—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Construction of aircraft and related procurement.....	\$1,198,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000		+\$600,000,000
Special procurement.....	125,797,000	147,900,000	147,900,000	147,900,000		+22,103,000
Acquisition and construction of real property.....	36,445,000	164,784,000	25,000,000	164,784,000		+128,339,000
Maintenance and operations.....	1,143,858,000	1,041,662,000	1,010,000,000	1,027,662,000		-116,196,000
Military personnel requirement.....	1,201,000,000	1,254,375,000	1,245,000,000	1,245,000,000		+44,000,000
Claims.....	2,847,000					-2,847,000
Research and development.....	233,000,000	182,611,000	182,611,000	182,611,000		-50,389,000
Air Force Reserve.....	77,630,000	73,235,000	73,235,000	73,235,000		-4,395,000
Air Reserve Officers Training Corps.....	11,677,000	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000		-1,077,000
Air National Guard.....	114,690,000	103,935,000	103,935,000	103,935,000		-10,755,000
Salaries and expenses, administration.....	57,242,000	58,545,000	55,620,000	58,545,000		+1,303,000
Contingencies.....	15,200,000	26,714,000	26,714,000	26,714,000		+11,514,000
Total, Title V, Department of the Air Force, general.....	¹ 4,119,386,000	² 4,764,361,000	³ 4,580,615,000	⁴ 4,740,986,000		+621,600,000
Total, regular annual appropriation, titles I, II, III, IV, V.....	13,055,562,498	13,376,865,000	12,910,702,300	13,294,581,821		+239,019,323
						-82,283,179
						+389,879,521

¹ In addition \$1,992,755,000 contract authority.² In addition \$810,289,000 contract authority.

CHAPTER X-A

GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

The committee recommends that the following chapter, which was inserted in the bill on the floor of the House, be deleted from the bill:

CHAPTER X-A—GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Reductions in appropriations and contract authorizations contained in this Act are hereby made in the sum of \$600,000,000.

Not more than the following sums may be obligated by any agency or department provided for in this Act, viz:

(1) For civilian personnel, not more than an amount 10 per centum below the amount proposed in the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951, except that in the Department of Defense where no more than the amount of the President's budget estimate minus 2 per centum shall be obligated. This paragraph shall not apply to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration.

(2) For travel, not more than a total for all departments and agencies of \$319,000,000, and not more than 5 per centum less than the estimates provided for military personnel travel and not more than 20 per centum less than the amount provided for civilian personnel travel, than the estimates therefor contained in the President's budget message for the fiscal year 1951.

(3) For transportation of things, for all departments and agencies, not more than \$720,000,000: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount obligated exceed a figure 10 per centum below the estimates submitted by the President in his budget message for 1951 for each item for all agencies except the Department of Defense, and for the Department of Defense not more than 5 per centum less than the estimates of the President, transmitted in said budget message.

(4) For communications services, not more than \$59,000,000, and not more for any department other than the Department of Defense than the amount of the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum, and for the Department of Defense not more than a figure 5 per centum below the President's budget estimates for 1951.

(5) For rents and utilities, not more than \$205,000,000, and for all establishments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1951 minus 10 per centum.

(6) For printing and reproduction, not more than \$52,000,000, and not more in any case than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

(7) For other contractual services, not more than \$1,301,000,000, and for all departments other than the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

(8) For supplies and materials, not more than \$3,888,000,000, and for all departments of the Government except the Department of Defense and the Veterans' hospitals not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

(9) For equipment, not more than \$3,577,000,000, and for all departments other than the Department of Defense, not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 10 per centum.

(10) For lands and structures, for all departments of the Government, except the Department of Defense not more than the President's budget estimates for 1951 minus 5 per centum.

CHAPTER X-B

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee, *Chairman*

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona	STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire
ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma	CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia	HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan
PAT McCARRAN, Nevada	KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Wyoming	GUY CORDON, Oregon
DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico	LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts
BURNET R. MAYBANK, South Carolina	MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana	WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
LISTER HILL, Alabama	
HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia	
JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas	
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia	

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Amount of budget estimates for 1951-----	¹ \$4, 855, 073, 729
Amount of decrease by Senate (net)-----	332, 915, 000
Amount in chapter X-B as reported to Senate-----	¹ 4, 522, 158, 729
Amount of appropriations, 1950-----	² 5, 513, 890, 000
Chapter X-B as reported to the Senate: Under the appropriations for 1950-----	991, 731, 271

The items of appropriation considered and included in this chapter by the Senate committee were not included in the bill by the House.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

For the third year of the European recovery program, fiscal year 1951, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,391,930,000, together with 1950 carry-over funds of \$276,761,473, or a total of \$2,668,691,473. The new appropriation is a reduction of \$265,770,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,657,700,000. Funds available to ECA for the fiscal year 1950 consisted of \$3,628,380,000 in appropriations and \$150,000,000 in loan authority, or a total of \$3,778,380,000.

¹ Includes \$455,523,729 for liquidation of contract authority.

² In addition, contract authority and loan authority in the amount of \$650,000,000.

ECA estimates that it will have an unobligated balance available from the fiscal year 1950 of \$276,761,473.

The committee desires to remind the ECA that among the purposes of this appropriation is the promotion of economic cooperation throughout Europe which means all of the countries including Great Britain. The ECA is instructed to keep complete economic cooperation uppermost in its mind in allocating the funds provided in this chapter.

The committee also recommends language authorizing the administrator to utilize not more than \$25,000 for any further action he may consider advisable to carry out the provisions of section 115 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, which section refers to the dismantling of plants.

LIMITATION ON AID TO COUNTRIES FAILING TO COMPLY WITH TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES

The committee has included language in the bill prohibiting the use of any of the ECA funds in a manner that will permit any of the local currency equivalents to be placed at the disposal of any recipient country so long as any dependent area of such country fails to comply with any treaty to which such dependent area and the United States are parties. The committee was advised that Morocco is failing to comply with its treaties with the United States and is discriminating against United States citizens and trade. The language of the amendment recommended by the committee is as follows:

: Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended in a manner that will permit any of the local currency equivalents, derived therefrom in compliance with section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, to be placed at the disposal of any recipient country so long as any dependent area of such country fails to comply with any treaty to which such dependent area and the United States are parties.

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,000,000 for assistance to the Republic of Korea. The amount recommended is \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate and \$20,000,000 below the appropriation for the fiscal year 1950.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,500,000 for contribution to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950) authorizes \$15,000,000 to be appropriated in fiscal year 1951 for international children's welfare work. This contribution can be made to the United Nations or any subordinate body thereof. This language was placed in the act in case during the fiscal year the International Children's Emergency Fund was abolished and some other arrangements were made through the United Nations for international children's welfare work. The committee was advised that at the present time no such arrangements have been made and that the only program now existing for international children's welfare work is the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Accordingly, the committee

recommends that the United States contribution be made to this fund, and language effecting this recommendation has been included in the bill.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (POINT IV)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, together with the funds provided for this purpose in chapter III, for this program for the fiscal year 1951. The budget estimate for funds in this chapter is in the amount of \$26,900,000. In Public Law 535, signed June 5, 1950, the Congress authorized a total program of \$35,000,000 for international development. In the general appropriation bill for 1951, under the Department of State in chapter III, the House approved an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and an appropriation of \$2,600,000 under the head "International Information and Educational Activities." These two programs total \$8,100,000 and constitute a part of the \$35,000,000 authorized by Congress in Public Law 535. The budget estimate of \$26,900,000 considered by the committee in this chapter is the balance of the authorization.

In recommending an appropriation of \$10,000,000, the committee has included language in the bill limiting the funds which may be expended for administrative expenses to 10 percent. It is the intent of the committee that the administrative expenses of 10 percent include that part of funds which will be transferred to other departments and agencies of the Government and in turn utilized by them for administrative expenses.

The committee is of the opinion that care should be taken that the funds authorized shall not be used for programs which are a duplication of programs carried on by other departments and agencies of the Government or by international organizations to which the United States makes a major contribution. In view of this, the committee recommends a limitation against expending any of the funds for the duplication of any program being carried on by any other agency of the Government or any international agency to which the United States is a major contributor.

The committee is deeply concerned that the recipients of funds or beneficiaries under the program may assume that the making of surveys and technical cooperation programs will obligate the United States to make loans and grants for the execution or construction of projects. Accordingly, the committee recommends language prohibiting the use of any of the funds for the construction of any project and limiting the funds to preliminary surveys and technical cooperation programs upon which reports shall be made to the Congress quarterly. The committee also recommends language in the bill stating that the making of any survey or the advancement of any technical cooperation program or the preparation of plans for projects does not constitute any obligation whatsoever on the part of the United States to make any loan or grant, and directs the Secretary of State to give to each recipient of funds or beneficiary, written notice to this effect and to report such action to Congress. The exact language recommended by the committee is as follows:

: Provided, however, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for the duplication of any program being carried on by any other agency of the United States Government or any international agency to which the United States is a major contributor,

nor for the construction of any project, nor for any purpose except administrative expenses (not to exceed ten percentum), and preliminary surveys and technical cooperation programs upon which reports shall be made to the Congress of the United States quarterly: Provided further, That the making of any survey or the advancement of any technical cooperation program or the preparation of plans for projects does not constitute any obligation whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States to make any loan or grant for the execution or construction of any project or for the completion of any program devised under title IV of Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950: Provided further, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to give written notice to each recipient of funds or beneficiary under said title that such assistance shall not be construed as an obligation on the part of the United States to make funds available for the construction or execution of any project and to report such action to Congress

The committee believes that encouragement should be given to private enterprise to furnish such technical assistance, wherever feasible, and such assistance should be facilitated by the executive departments and agencies of the Government.

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

For this program, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$1,678,023,729, the full amount of the budget estimate. Included in the amount recommended is \$455,523,729 for the liquidation of prior year contract authority. The new funds recommended by the committee total \$1,222,500,000, which is the amount of the authorization recently approved by the Senate. The comparable figure for fiscal year 1950 is \$1,314,010,000, which consists of \$814,010,000 in appropriations and \$500,000,000 in contract authority.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The budget estimate for government and relief in occupied areas is \$320,000,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$288,000,000 which is a reduction of \$32,000,000 below the budget estimate. The comparable appropriation for this purpose during the fiscal year 1950 is \$498,734,329.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,000,000 for government in occupied areas of Germany. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$30,000,000. The amount recommended by the committee will provide approximately the same amount of money that was available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1950. This activity during the fiscal year 1950 was financed from the appropriation "Government and relief in occupied areas" by transfer to the Department of State. The estimate furnished to the committee of the funds transferred to the Department of State for this purpose was \$26,575,000.

AID TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,705,000 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$2,745,000 in the budget estimate. The General Assembly of the United Nations approved an 18 months' program in the amount of \$54,900,000, of which \$20,200,000 is for relief and \$34,700,000 is for work projects. Public Law 535, signed June 5, 1950, authorized an appropriation of \$27,450,000 for contribution to the United Nations program. The committee's recommendation is 10 percent below the authorization.

INCREASES

Funds appropriated to the President (title I):

Economic Cooperation Administration-----	\$2, 391, 930, 000
Assistance to the Republic of Korea-----	90, 000, 000
International children's welfare work-----	12, 500, 000
International development (Point IV)-----	10, 000, 000
Mutual defense assistance-----	1, 678, 023, 729

Total, funds appropriated to the President--	4, 182, 453, 729
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Department of Defense (title II):

Department of the Army:

Government and relief in occupied areas--	288, 000, 000
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Department of State (title III):

Government in occupied areas of Germany----	27, 000, 000
Aid to Palestine refugees-----	24, 705, 000

Total, Department of State-----	51, 705, 000
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Grand total, chapter X-B-----	4, 522, 158, 729
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950, BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1951

Agency	Appropriations, 1950	Budget estimates, 1951	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		Percent
				Appropriations, 1950	Budget estimates, 1951	
Funds appropriated to the President:						
Economic Cooperation Administration.....	¹ \$3,628,380,000	² \$2,657,700,000	\$2,391,930,000	-\$1,236,450,000	-\$265,770,000	10.0
Assistance to Greece and Turkey.....	45,000,000			-45,000,000		
Assistance to the Republic of Korea.....	110,000,000	³ 100,000,000	90,000,000	-20,000,000	-10,000,000	10.0
International children's welfare work.....		⁴ 15,000,000	12,500,000	+12,500,000	-2,500,000	16.7
International development.....		⁵ 26,900,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000	-16,900,000	62.8
Mutual defense assistance.....	⁶ 814,010,000	⁷ 1,678,023,729	⁷ 1,678,023,729	+864,013,729		
Department of Defense:						
Department of the Army—civil functions:						
Government and relief in occupied areas.....	912,500,000	⁸ 320,000,000	288,000,000	-624,500,000	-32,000,000	10.0
Department of State:						
Government in occupied areas of Germany.....	(⁹)		27,000,000	+27,000,000		10.0
Aid to Palestine refugees.....	4,000,000	¹⁰ 27,450,000	24,705,000	+20,705,000	-2,745,000	10.0
Grand total.....	5,513,890,000	4,855,073,729	4,522,158,729	-991,731,271	-332,915,000	6.85

¹ In addition, loan authority in the amount of \$150,000,000 or a total of \$3,778,380,000.
² Original submission in H. Doc. No. 479 was in the amount of \$2,950,000,000. Revised estimate submitted in S. Doc. No. 176 in the amount of \$2,657,700,000.

³ Submitted in H. Doc. No. 481.

⁴ Submitted in S. Doc. No. 172.

⁵ Submitted in S. Doc. No. 171.

⁶ In addition, contract authority in the amount of \$500,000,000.

⁷ Includes \$455,523,729 for liquidation of prior year contract authority. S. Doc. No. 194.

⁸ Submitted in H. Doc. No. 457.

⁹ Formerly under "Government and relief in occupied areas."

¹⁰ Submitted in regular budget.

¹¹ Submitted in S. Doc. No. 173.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

KENNETH McKELLAR, Tennessee, *Chairman*

CARL HAYDEN, Arizona
ELMER THOMAS, Oklahoma
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
PAT McCARRAN, Nevada
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Wyoming
DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico
BURNET R. MAYBANK, South Carolina
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana
LISTER HILL, Alabama
HARLEY M. KILGORE, West Virginia
JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia

STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire
CHAN GURNEY, South Dakota
HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan
KENNETH S. WHERRY, Nebraska
GUY CORDON, Oregon
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts
MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California

The last chapter of the appropriation bill is entitled "General Provisions" and carries those provisions which have been made applicable to all appropriations carried in this bill. There are other general provisions carried in the individual chapters of the bill which are applicable only to the chapter in which they appear. The changes recommended by the committee in this chapter of the House bill are as follows:

SECTION 1110—WORKING FUNDS

Section 1110 inserted in the bill by the House requires that all transfers from one appropriation to another be made by check, thus substituting one method for the several procedures currently in use. The section would also limit the availability for obligation of funds transferred from one agency to another for the furnishing of supplies or the rendering of services to the same limitations, conditions, and restrictions as provided by the act appropriating the funds. Under existing law, annual appropriations which are transferred are available to the performing agency for obligation for two full years after the year for which the appropriation is made. Under the House provision, the performing agency will be in the same position as the ordering agency. The committee was advised by several agencies that it was not clear whether the new provision applied to the appropriations heretofore made by Congress. Representatives of the General Accounting Office advised the committee that under their interpretation of the provision it would not apply retroactively to appropriations made by Congress. With this interpretation of the provision, the committee is in agreement and recommends that the provision be enacted into law.

SECTION 1111—ANTIDEFICIENCY PROVISION

The committee recommends that the following provision which was inserted in the bill by the House be amended as indicated:

SEC. 1111. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3679. (a) No officer or employee of the United States shall make or authorize an expenditure from or create or authorize an obligation under any appropriation or fund in excess of the amount available therein; nor shall any such officer or employee involve the Government in any contract or other obligation, for the payment of money for any purpose, in advance of appropriations made for such purpose, unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law.

"(b) No officer or employee of the United States shall accept voluntary service for the United States or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property.

"(c) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all appropriations or funds available for obligation for a definite period of time shall be so apportioned as to prevent obligation or expenditure thereof in a manner which would indicate a necessity for deficiency or supplemental appropriations for such period; and all appropriations or funds not limited to a definite period of time, and all authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations, shall be so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and economical use thereof. As used hereafter in this section, the term 'appropriation' means appropriations, funds, and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations.

"(2) In apportioning any appropriation, reserves may be established to provide for contingencies, or to effect savings whenever savings are made possible by or through changes in ~~requirements~~, ~~requirements~~ or greater efficiency of operations, ~~or other developments~~ subsequent to the date on which such appropriation was made available. Whenever it is determined by an officer designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments that any amount so reserved will not be required to carry out the purposes of the appropriation concerned, he shall recommend the rescission of such amount in the manner provided in the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for estimates of appropriations.

"(3) Any appropriation subject to apportionment shall be distributed by months, calendar quarters, operating seasons, or other time periods, or by activities, functions, projects, or objects, or by a combination thereof, as may be deemed appropriate by the officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments. Except as otherwise specified by the officer making the apportionment, amounts so apportioned shall remain available for obligation, in accordance with the terms of the appropriation, on a cumulative basis unless reapportioned.

"(4) Apportionments shall be reviewed at least four times each year by the officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments, and such reapportionments made or such reserves established, modified, or released as may be necessary to further the effective use of the appropriation concerned, in accordance with the purposes stated in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(d) (1) Any appropriation available to the legislative branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia, which is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the officer having administrative control of such appropriation. Each such appropriation shall be apportioned not later than thirty days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty days after approval of the Act by which the appropriation is made available, whichever is later.

"(2) Any appropriation available to an agency, which is required to be apportioned under subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned or reapportioned in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The head of each agency to which any such appropriation is available shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget information, in such form and manner and at such time or times as the Director may prescribe, as may be required for the apportionment of such appropriation. Such information shall be submitted not later than forty days before the beginning of any fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not

more than fifteen days after approval of the Act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall apportion each such appropriation and shall notify the agency concerned of his action not later than twenty days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available, or not more than thirty days after the approval of the Act by which such appropriation is made available, whichever is later. When used in this section, the term 'agency' means any executive department, agency, commission, authority, administration, board, or other independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States. Nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to interfere with the initiation, operation, and administration of agricultural price support programs. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation which obtains funds for making loans, other than paid in capital funds, without legal liability on the part of the United States.

"(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer that such action is required because of (A) any laws enacted subsequent to the transmission to the Congress of the estimates for an appropriation which require expenditures beyond administrative control; or (B) emergencies involving the safety of human life, the protection of property, or the immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulae prescribed by law.

"(2) In each case of an apportionment or a reapportionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate, such officer shall immediately submit a detailed report of the facts of the case to the Congress. In transmitting any deficiency or supplemental estimates required on account of any such apportionment or reapportionment, reference shall be made to such report.

"(f) (1) The officers designated in subsection (d) of this section to make apportionments and reapportionments may exempt from apportionments *trust funds and working funds expenditures from which have no significant effect on the financial operations of the Government, working capital and revolving funds established for intra-governmental operations*, receipts from industrial and power operations available under law and any appropriation made specifically for—

"(1) interest on, or retirement of, the public debt;

"(2) payment of claims, judgments, refunds, and draw-backs;

"(3) any item determined by the President to be of a confidential nature;

"(4) payment under private relief Acts or other laws requiring payments to designated payees in the total amount of such appropriation;

~~"(5) contingent expenses of the Senate or of the House of Representatives.~~

"(2) *The provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to appropriations to the Senate or House of Representatives or to any Member, committee, Office (including the office of the Architect of the Capitol), officer, or employee thereof.*

"(g) Any appropriation which is apportioned or reapportioned pursuant to this section may be divided and subdivided administratively within the limits of such apportionments or reapportionments. The officer having administrative control of any such appropriation available to the legislative branch, the judiciary, or the District of Columbia, and the head of each agency, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall prescribe, by regulation, a system of administrative control (not inconsistent with any ~~other~~ accounting procedures prescribed by or pursuant to law) which shall be designed to (A) restrict obligations or expenditures against each appropriation to the amount of apportionments or reapportionments made for each such appropriation, and (B) enable such officer or agency head to fix responsibility for the creation of any obligation or the making of any expenditure in excess of an apportionment or reapportionment.

"(h) No officer or employee of the United States shall authorize or create any obligation or make any expenditure (A) in excess of an apportionment or reapportionment, or (B) in excess of the amount permitted by regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (g) of this section.

"(i) (1) In addition to any penalty or liability under other law, any officer or employee of the United States who shall violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall be subjected to appropriate administrative discipline, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay or removal from office;

and any officer or employee of the United States who shall knowingly and willfully violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

"(2) In the case of a violation of subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section by an officer or employee of an agency, or of the District of Columbia, the head of the agency concerned or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall immediately report to the President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Congress all pertinent facts together with a statement of the action taken thereon."

SECTION 1112—ANNUAL LEAVE

The committee recommends that the following provision inserted in the bill by the House be amended as indicated:

SEC. 1112. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, *including the government of the District of Columbia*, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any officer or employee during the calendar year 1950 and unused at the close of business on ~~December 31, 1950~~ *June 30, 1951*: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States.

SECTION 1114—FILLING OF VACANCIES

The committee recommends that the following section which was inserted in the bill on the floor of the House be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 1114. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position under the United States Government which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1950: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

- (a) to not to exceed 10 per centum of all such vacancies in any agency caused by separation from such agency,
- (b) to positions filled from within the agency,
- (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,
- (d) to scientific and technical positions in the Atomic Energy Commission and the Armed Services,
- (e) to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration,
- (f) to law enforcement officers,
- (g) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions,
- (h) to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets of the Coast Guard, and the undergraduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies, or
- (i) to any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government, or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

NEW SECTION 1114—PURCHASE OF TYPEWRITERS

The following provision was inserted by the House under the heading "General Services Administration" in chapter VIII of the bill. The committee recommends that the provision be deleted from chapter VIII of the bill and be inserted as section 1114 under "General provisions":

SEC. 1114. *During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the six-month period immediately preceding such quarter.*

SECTION 1115—EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS

The following provision which was inserted in the bill by the House as section 626 under chapter X has been deleted from the bill:

SEC. 626. No payment shall be made from appropriations in this chapter to any officer on the retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Air Force, who for himself, or for others, is engaged in the selling of, or contracting for the sale of, or negotiating for the sale of, to any agency of the Department of Defense, any war materials or supplies.

In lieu thereof, the committee recommends the following section as a new section 1115 under "General provisions":

SEC. 1115. *No payment shall be made from appropriations in this Act to any officer on the retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of two years after retirement who for himself or for others is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.*



Section 1115 - *Repealed*

The following provisions which were inserted in the bill by the House as section 622 and chapter 7 have been removed from the bill:

SEC. 1115. (a) Any person who is found to be in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided for in section 1114 of this title.

(b) Any person who is found to be in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided for in section 1114 of this title.

In lieu thereof, the committee recommends the following section be inserted in the bill:

SEC. 1115. (a) Any person who is found to be in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided for in section 1114 of this title.

(b) Any person who is found to be in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided for in section 1114 of this title.

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